The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. | SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884—SIXTEEN PAGES. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

What Do the People Want?
What Does the Purchasing Public Want?
What Do the Ladies in Search of Bargains Want?

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.
FULL VALUE,
AND A LITTLE MORE IF POSSIBLE.

THE BEE-HIVE

THE LEADING MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
GIVE
AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE
Regarding the value of anything they sell, and, in order to substantiate this statement, promise to
REFUND CHEERFULLY
The amount paid for goods if same do not suit in every particular.

UNPRECEDENTED
SACRIFICE SALE!
OF
STRAW HATS
For Ladies and Children.

200 cases of Hats, including Union Milan, Black Chip, and Trimmed Children's Hats; choice at 9c each.
500 cases of best quality Black French Chip Hats, fine Milan Straw, Leghorn, etc., etc., goods sold elsewhere at 95c and $1.25; Bee-Hive price, 39c each.
150 cases of the best novelties of the season, including finest quality Leghorn, all the best shapes, all the most desirable colors, such as Beige, Ecru, and Gold Brown, an extra fine line of fine Black Milan, Rough and Ready, etc., etc., goods worth from $1.50 to $3.00; Bee-Hive price, 79c each.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
REAL OSTRICH PLUMES.
We have just purchased about 350 dozen Plumes, comprising the entire stock of one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, at much less than cost, and are therefore enabled to offer choice goods at about one-half the usual prices.
50 doz. Real Double Plumes, in light colors, at ....25c Each
25 doz. Black Made Plumes at..25c Each
50 doz. Colored, Black, and White Plumes, at..........75c Each
(Worth $1.50.)
$3.00 Plumes at..........$1.25 Each
$4.00 Plumes at..........$1.95 Each
$6.00 Plumes at..........$2.50 Each
$7.00 Plumes at..........$3.75 Each

Come to Headquarters. If You Desire to Save Money Come to the
BEE-HIVE,
174 & 176 State-st.,
LEADING
Millinery Establishment
OF THE NORTHWEST.

PARASOLS.
Closing Sale of Several Styles.
300 very elegant Changeable Silk Sun Umbrellas, paragon frame, hardwood sticks, at $2.65 (reduced from $5).
50 light Brocade Coaching Parasols, fine club handles, gilt paragon frame, at $3.95 each (fully worth $10).
150 elegant Black Satin Parasols, trimmed with pure silk Spanish lace, gilt ribs, lined in light shades, at $2.75 each (reduced from $5).

GLOVES AND MITTS
For Summer Wear.
Immense Reductions throughout the Entire Department.
75 doz. Jersey Lisle, in 6, 8, and 10 button lengths, at 25c per pair.
50 doz. Ribbed Top, Brilliant Lisle, at 25c per pair.
25 doz. Extra Long Lace Tops at 25c per pair.
40 doz. Venetian Lisle, shirred wrists, at 25c per pair.
40 doz. Silk Taffeta, in desirable colors, at 49c per pair.
35 doz. Silk Taffeta, 6, 8, and 10 button lengths, shirred wrists, at 49c per pair.
25 doz. Jerseys, fashioned Lisle Thread, at 49c per pair.
18 dozen extra long full fashioned Lace Top Lisle at 49c per pair.
60 doz. Pure Silk Lace Mitts, 12 inches long, at 49c per pair.
30 doz. Pure Silk Jersey Gloves at 69c per pair.
20 doz. Pure Silk Lace Mitts, extra long, at 69c per pair.
45 doz. Pure Silk Lace Mitts, fancy styles, at 69c per pair.
100 doz. extra fine heavy quality Silk Gloves and Mitts at 95c per pair.

JERSEYS.
85 doz. light weight Summer Jerseys, all wool, in colors only, at 79c each.
60 doz. fine Black Worsted Jerseys, Cashmere finish, at 95c each.
40 doz. Braided Jerseys, very fine quality, all wool, in colors, worth $3.00, at $1.95 each.
25 doz. Five Dollar Jerseys, including Satin Braided, Beaded, Light Color Cashmere, Soutache Braid, and the celebrated
"Princess Beatrice."
Choice of all the above styles at $2.95 each.

Come to Headquarters. If You Desire to Save Money Come to the
BEE-HIVE,
174 & 176 State-st.,
LEADING
Millinery Establishment
OF THE NORTHWEST.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

PUTNAM GIVING AWAY WATCHES TO HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE CROWDING HIS STORE DAILY.

From the thousands and thousands of Watches that we have given away during the past season it would seem that everybody must be in possession of a Stem-Winder, BUT STILL THEY COME, AND LET THEM COME. We have Goods enough, Room enough, Watches enough, Welcome enough for all.
Those who think for themselves, those who act for themselves, those who are judges of good clothing, those who have looked at the low price that is marked upon our goods in plain figures, can see at once THAT THE WATCH IS A FREE GIFT.
Small men and youths only can be fitted in our $5.00 All-Wool Suits.
We wish to call special attention to our large lines of Men's All-Wool Suits in various colors and patterns at $10.00, which we consider the best bargains ever offered by any clothing house in the country.
One step higher and we show a Gentleman's Blue Serge Suit, warranted full indigo, elegantly made, at $12.00.
We have several lines of Cassimere Suits at this same price.
Onward to our $13.50, $15.00, and $18.00 Suits. No such value in the market for the money.
The prices on our Extra Fine Suits commence at $20.00. They must be seen to be appreciated.
1,000 pairs of Men's All-Wool Pantaloons at $4.00, which is the best pantaloon bargain we ever offered to the retail trade.
Our Blue Flannel Suits at $12.00 are very attractive. Ask for them.
Extra fine Blue Yacht Suits, Jour Tailor made, at $20.00.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Boys' Blue and Gray Sailor Suits, ages 2 to 10 years, at $1.25.
500 Boys' All-Wool Suits, 10 to 17 years, at $5.50. Former price $10.00.
Large lot Star Shirt Waists at 50c, slightly soiled, but soap and water will make them as good as new.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Boys' Short and Long Pants.
Remember the Stem-Winding Waterbury Watch is a correct time-keeper and that we give it with every full suit, either Men's or Boys', costing $10.00 and upwards.
Open till nine every evening. Saturday nights until eleven.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
Northeast Corner Clark and Madison-sts.
MINER, BEAL & CO., Proprietors. W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

MARK DOWN SALE
OF
CLOTHING
Previous to our Semi-Annual Inventory.

We have marked down the following line of goods at prices that will insure
A SPEEDY SALE.

The following are only a few of the MANY BARGAINS we are offering:
Men's Suits formerly - $15.00, now $12.00
Men's Suits formerly - $13.50, now $10.00
Youth's Suits formerly $15.00, now $12.00
Boys' Suits formerly - $9.00, now $6.00
School Suits formerly - $7.50, now $5.00
Children's Suits formerly $5.00, now $3.00

A Good Office Coat for 50c.

An early inspection is desirable.

GOLDEN EAGLE
CLOTHING STORE,
136 and 138 Madison-st.,
144 to 148 Clark-st.
BROWNING, KING & CO., Prop'rs.
HENRY L. HATCH, Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

The Committee to Notify Mr. Blaine of His Nomination at Augusta.

An Act Which Renders the Plumed Knight Popular with the Hebrews.

The Independents Still Nursing Their Infantile "Kick"—The Wisconsin Campaign.

AT AUGUSTA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 20.—[Special.]—Today was quietly spent by the Blaine family and their guests. The event that has attracted most attention was the coming of the National Committee this evening to notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination. Though he has had information of the fact from several different sources and the people of the city have heard the announcement proclaimed from Chicago dispatches, by the California visitors, by the Maine delegation, and by the newspapers, there was still a great deal of interest manifested in the visit. No special trains, however, were run from other points, and no demonstrations were prepared in honor of the committee. The official character of their visit was recognized, as well as the fact that it was business and not sentiment that brought them here, and that, the notification made, they proposed to take their departure. The special train conveying the thirty-three members of the committee, which left Boston at 4 o'clock, arrived at the station in this city about 10 o'clock p. m. Waiting there were several gentlemen who, together, knew about all of the members, and all were soon on their way to the hotel for a good night's rest. The official visit of the committee will be made to Mr. Blaine at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon, and after dinner the committee will leave the city on their return.

The Republican State Committee, which met in this city last evening to arrange for the coming campaign, found on comparing notes that all the counties in the State were in good condition.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic State Convention that met at Bangor this week was a tame affair. The Gubernatorial nomination went begging, and a young lawyer, who has risen to be Judge of the Municipal Court in Ellsworth, and last spring was elected Mayor through Republican indifference, was honored with the bauble. So apparently elated was he that the evening the Blaine and Logan Club visited that city he did not condescend to appear at the reception or listen to the addresses later in the evening. It is said by Democrats that when two years shall have elapsed and another nomination is made with a better chance of carrying the State a stronger and more influential man will be chosen for the head of the ticket. A Republican "walkover" is acknowledged this fall, and the Democratic campaign will be conducted upon that expectation, except that enough will be done to have the vote make a fair showing when counted.

BLAINE'S RELIGION.

Mayor Whitehouse says he is frequently in receipt of letters inquiring if Mr. Blaine is a Catholic. It would almost seem that enough has been published since 1876, so that every intelligent man, woman, and child would have become convinced that he is a Protestant and a leading member of the Congregational Church of this city. His paternal ancestry was Presbyterian, though his mother was a Catholic, and he has himself always been identified with the Presbyterian Church, though, on account of there being no church of the denomination in this city, he has always identified himself with the Congregationalists. He holds his mother's memory in such respect that nothing would induce him to make any attack upon the Catholic religion, however hard pressed he might be, yet he is as thoroughly Protestant himself as one could ask. When the Granit Congregational Church in this city was built he was one of the most liberal contributors to the building fund, and no clergyman that has since had pastoral charge of that church has ever had cause to complain that Mr. Blaine was too unorthodox to remain a member of his flock. One of the pastors of the church, now in Massachusetts, has recently published a letter stating that his acquaintance with Mr. Blaine had led him to have such confidence in the honesty of his motives that he should vote for him in November next.

THE BOSTON MEETING.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—[Special.]—The committee appointed by the National Republican Convention to notify Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan of their nomination met at the Parker House this morning. Several active Massachusetts politicians were present, and there was a pleasant interchange of opinions between them and the members of the committee. At about 11 o'clock Chairman Henderson called the company to order. The roll was called, and all but four members responded. There was an informal discussion as to the best means of procedure, and it was decided that the committee should keep together until next Tuesday, that they should go to Augusta this afternoon on a special train furnished by the Eastern railroad, and wait on Mr. Blaine at his house tomorrow forenoon. Gen. Goodloe moved that the committee assemble at the Arlington House, in Washington, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. This was amended so as to make the hour 12 o'clock, and then was adopted. Mr. Waterhouse, Chairman of the Portland Republican City Committee, verbally extended the hospitalities of that city to the members of the committee, and urged their acceptance. Mr. Roots moved that they be accepted. This motion was seconded by Mr. Filley, of Missouri, and it was passed. On motion of Mr. Fessenden the committee went into secret session to consider the address to be presented to Mr. Blaine. The address will not be long. The committee left for Augusta at 4 o'clock and arrived there at 10 o'clock tonight. Tomorrow night they go to Portland, where a large ratification meeting will be held.

AT WASHINGTON.

THE INDIANA NOMINEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Senator Voorhees expresses the opinion that Calkins is the strongest candidate the Republicans could have nominated for Governor of Indiana. There will be a bitter fight between the Prohibitionists and the anti-prohibitionists. About six months ago Mr. Calkins declared he would not run on a prohibition platform, and it was for that reason that Col. Dudley was brought into the race for the Gubernatorial nomination by the Prohibition element. Senator Voorhees said he had no reason to believe that ex-Gov. Hendricks would accept the Democratic nomination if tendered him.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

There was much comment upon the fact that Senator Edmunds was not present at the Blaine ratification meeting last night. It is a fact that he was ill and was not able to attend the session of the Senate yesterday. At the same time he informed his friends that he was not on the list of speakers.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Theodore Lyman says that the probable decision of the Independents in Massachusetts will be to vote the Republican State ticket with the Democratic Electors at the head, provided that the Democratic nominations are acceptable.

PROF. WHITE.

A gentleman who has recently seen Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, states that the reported interview with him in which he pledged himself to the ticket was inaccurate; that he had not made any formal pledge, but was considering the matter. Mr. White left the impression, however, upon the mind of his visitor that he most certainly should support the ticket, and would not follow Mr. George William Curtis in his hopeless bolt.

CAUSES OF BLAINE'S DESERVED POPULARITY WITH THE HEBREWS.

Col. Thomas Donaldson, of Philadelphia, who was one of Mr. Blaine's most active friends at the National Convention, spent today in Wash-

THE HALLET & DAVIS PIANO
Has stood the test of fifty years, and is unsurpassed by any in the world.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

EAST INDIA INSECT POWDER.
If you have been disappointed with other powders try "East India," the strongest in use. The way it kills bugs, roaches, ants, &c., will surprise you. Not only drives them out, they die. A thorough use in spring insures relief for the summer. Only in air-tight tins at the following druggists:
DALE, Clark and Madison, and 75 State-st.
GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st. (Museum entrance), 44 Monroe, Palmer House, and North Clark and Ohio.
H. SCHROEDER, 453 Milwaukee-av., cor. Chicago-av.

CUTLERY.
Wostenholm's "I X L" and Rodgers' Pocket-Knives, Table and Carving, French Cook and Butcher Knives; Scissors, Razors, Hair-Clippers, and Cutlery of every description. Rogers Bros.' Plated Goods.
J. F. CORBLY, 94 State-st.
Opposite Marshall Field & Co's.

NORWOOD COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN),
London, Canada,
Under the management of members of the nobility and gentry of England and Germany. Opening exercises September 5, 1884. Thirty-five scholarships (only) are offered at $100, payable 1st of April to the Toronto Trusts Company. Good for three years' tuition in Conservatory of Music, Fine Arts School, and Liberal Arts Course, including board, washing, fuel, lights, calisthenics, and riding. Regular fees for same advantages, if paid yearly in advance, are $400; if quarterly in advance from $500 to $600 per annum. For further information and prospectus apply to
MRS. M. J. RUSSELL,
290 Victoria-st., Toronto.
Will be at 22 Park-av. for two weeks.

Beloit College.
The Annual Examination for admission to the Classical and Philosophical Courses of Beloit College will be held in Chicago, at the Palmer House, Friday and Saturday, June 27 and 28, at 10 a. m.
For further particulars address
E. P. FISK,
532 West Adams-st.

Trinity College.
An examination of candidates for admission to the next Freshman Class of Trinity College, Hartford, will be held at the office of Francis B. Peabody, Room 11, Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st., Chicago, at 2 p. m., June 23d (Greek), 24th (Latin and Mathematics), and 25th (English).
GEO. WILLIAMSON SMITH, President.

OGONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
The thirty-fifth year of this School (CHESTNUT-ST. SEMINARY), the second at Ogontz, Jay Cooke's beautiful country-seat near Philadelphia, will commence September 24.
Principals—Misses BONNEY and DILLAYE, BENNETT and EASTMAN.
Address letters to Ogontz, Montgomery County, Pa.; telegrams to York Road Station, North Penna. R. R.

YALE COLLEGE.
Written examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in the College, the Sheffield Scientific School, and the Medical Department, will be held in Chicago at H. B. Bryant's Business College, Nos. 77, 79, and 81 State-st., beginning on Thursday, June 26, at 9 a. m.

Wells College for Young Ladies.
AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full Collegiate Course. Music and Art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 10, 1884. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, 647 Madison-av., New York, under the direction of the Misses MOSES. The school will be opened Sept. 22. Circulars on application.

SELECT MODES.
EDWARD ELY & CO.,
ACKNOWLEDGED
AUTHORITY
IN
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS,
Ladies' Riding Habits and Overgarments,
AND SERVANTS' STYLISH LIVERY.
Monroe-st., corner of Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

WEST END HOTEL
COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Cottages and Restaurant Now Open.
Hotel and Sea-Water Baths Open June 21.
Most of the rooms in the hotel have been entirely refurnished. A ROLLER SKATING RINK (120x80 feet), which will also be used as a BALL and CONCERT ROOM, and a LADIES' BILLIARD-ROOM are in course of construction on the HOTEL GROUNDS. The HOTEL STABLES will be, as usual, under the charge of RYERSON & BROWN, of the New York Cab Co.
D. M. HILDRETH.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS.
Opens June 25th, 1884.
It is located on the table-land at the top of the Allegheny Mountains, and surrounded by a handsome park of magnificent forest trees.
The grounds cover an area of 500 acres. Its accessibility, pure air, pure water, freedom from malaria, flies, mosquitos, and insects of all kinds, render it one of the most desirable resorts in the United States.
Parlor and sleeping cars run through from all prominent points, without change, over the best constructed, equipped, and managed railroad in the world.
A special low-rate, round-trip ticket, good for the season, with coupon attached, good for one day's board at the Mountain House, which will be credited to account of guests, will be sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad from all principal points.
For circulars and terms address
W. R. DUNHAM, Superintendent.
The celebrated Logan House, Altoona, Pa., is also under Mr. Dunham's management.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,
Newport, Vermont,
Is now open. Has accommodation for 400 guests. Is delightfully situated on the Lake, the pure atmosphere being particularly favorable for those afflicted with hay fever or malarial troubles. First-class orchestra; drives delightful; scenery unsurpassed; good boating. Is on direct line between Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, and Boston.
Best way to reach this favorit resort is via Michigan Central Grand Pleasure Tours, represented by L. D. Henaner, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.
Terms, $3 to $3.50 per day; $12.50 to $17.50 per week. Send for circular. W. F. BOWMAN, Manager.
Formerly proprietor from 1869 to 1877.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Open June 1. Accommodates 300 guests.
DURGIN & FOY, Proprietors.

FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, Waukesha, Wis.
This popular house having been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class order, will open for the season WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884. For rooms and terms apply to
ALBERT CLEVELAND, Manager.

BLOCK ISLAND (R. I.) OCEAN VIEW HOTEL.
First-class; 15 miles at sea; superb bathing; fine fishing; submarine cable; daily boats. Refer to the Hon. H. W. Blodgett. O. S. MARDEN, 43 Bowdoin, Boston.

THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS., will open the 15th day of May. Send for illustrated circulars to DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor, Dartford P. O., Wis.

THE MANSION, Atlantic City, N. J.
The largest hotel. Open all the year. All modern improvements. CHAS. McGLADE, Prop'r.

ISLES OF SHOALS.
Appledore and Oceanic Hotels.
These famous Islands, 10 miles off the coast of New Hampshire, are a most delightfull resort for the summer tourist and all those seeking the quiet and refreshment of the sea.
The most eminent physicians recommend a sojourn at the Islands as possessing all the sanitary influence of a sea voyage.
The Hotels accommodate 1,000 people, and are first-class in all appointments. The temperature is remarkably even; no dust; no flies; most perfect drainage; electric bells; lighted with gas; music halls; immense piazzas; good beds; excellent tables; band of music; fleets of good boats manned by careful skippers; and the best fishing on the coast. Terms for four weeks, $2.50 per day.
The new and beautiful steamer "City of Portsmouth" commences June 16, running two trips each way daily between the Islands and Portsmouth, N.H., connecting with the 9 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. trains from Boston on Eastern R. R. Returning, connects with 8:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. trains for Boston. Baggage checked through both ways and delivered free. Write to
LAIGHTON BROTHERS,
Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, N. H.

THE FISHING-LINE.
—TAKE THE—
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad,
The Direct Route to TRAVERSE CITY, PETOSKY, MACKINAC, MARQUETTE, and other Delightful Health and Summer Resorts of
NORTHERN MICHIGAN,
And the Celebrated Trout and Grayling Streams, Beautiful Lakes, and Grand Forests of this Famous Country.
Tourist Tickets at low rates on sale at all principal Ticket Offices. Through Parlor Sleeping-Cars on night trains.
For Tourists' Guide, Time Cards, and Folders, giving full information, address (mentioning Tribune)
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Maplewood Hotel and Cottages.
Maplewood (White Mountains), N. H.
Open June to November. Accommodation for 600 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Atmosphere pure and dry. Pure water. O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Season of 1884 opens June 21. Unexceptional in all its appointments. Finest beach in the world.
JAMES McCLELLAN, Proprietor, formerly of the Logan House, Altoona, Pa., and Bryn Mawr Hotel. For terms, etc., address Cape May, or the Philadelphia office, No. 49 South Third-st.

THE KENSINGTON,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This beautifully located and first-class hotel will commence its third season June 14. Being a few hundred feet from the thoroughfare on Union-av.—the finest drive in Saratoga—and overlooking Congress Park makes it especially desirable for families.
JAMES H. RODGERS, Owner and Proprietor; also proprietor Coleman House, New York, and Erie Railway Dining Hall, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.
United States Hotel.
SEASON OF 1884.
OPEN FROM JUNE 17 TO OCTOBER.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens for the season the last week in June.
Applications may be made to
J. G. WEAVER & SONS, Newport, R. I., or to
W. M. BATES, Everett House, New York City.

THE BALDWIN,
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.,
FIRST SEASON NOW OPEN.
Entirely new and elegant; the best on the Atlantic Coast; capacity, 300. For particulars address
GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Proprietor.

It Is Notorious
That the Chicago market is flooded with so-called "Mineral" Waters and "Ginger Ales" made from
LAKE WATER,
Red pepper, salt, and other delightful ingredients. Many hotels and saloons impose this bogus stuff upon their customers, because it is "cheap" (and nasty). Gentlemen who desire a genuine article should ask for
BETHESDA
Mineral Water
AND
Bethesda Ginger Ale
AND SHOULD ASK TO SEE THE LABELS.
These goods are bottled in Waukesha, and every bottle is guaranteed to be made from the water of the WORLD-FAMOUS
BETHESDA SPRING.
Hundreds of first-class business houses, clubs, and private families are using these goods with the greatest satisfaction.
BETHESDA is also sold by the gallon in quantities to suit, and is everywhere indorsed as the great cure for every form of kidney and bladder complaint, diabetes, etc., etc. Send for pamphlet and price-list.
CHAS. H. BAKER,
AGENT,
175 Wabash-av. Telephone, 5,298.

FOR RENT.
The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 40x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.
No. 2442 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.
ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS
In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.
TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.
Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 5, 40 Dearborn-st.
Can be seen today—Sunday.

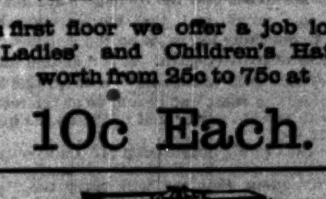
FOR RENT.
Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.
CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO
Morgan Park.
Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 13 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 128 Dearborn-st.,
Agents for the R. I. Land and Building Co.

H. A. HURLBUT.
MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
128 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.
REED & HURLBUT, 11 Pine-st., New York.

LOAN WANTED
Of $6,000 on improved city property in Peoria, free and clear, valued $17,000. Address A 5, Tribune office.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.
Revision of Prices
IN
MILLINERY.
1,500 Ladies' Fine Milan Hats and Bonnets, worth from $1 to $2; our present price
59c Each.
1,000 Ladies' Extra Fine Milans, best shapes in imported goods, Worth from $2 to $4, our present price
89c Each.
Tips, Feathers, and Flowers,
Cut to prices that will astonish all purchasers.
SPECIAL.
On first floor we offer a job lot of Ladies' and Children's Hats worth from 25c to 75c at
10c Each.



BAUER PIANO,
THE BEST TONED INSTRUMENT IN AMERICA.
THIS is the only Piano where the Sound Board has the Acoustic Figuring of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156 and 158 Wabash-av.,
CORNER MONROE-ST.

Men's and Youth's Summer Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

ington. He said: "Everything is looking well. Blaine will carry Pennsylvania by 50,000 to 75,000 majority against any man the Democrats can nominate. A great many Pennsylvania Democrats will vote for him and he has the solid, enthusiastic support of the Republicans of the State. Five of my neighbors—Democrats—have assured me that they shall vote for Blaine and Logan. One of them, who is a rich Hebrew, told me that he is for Blaine, because Blaine is the best living representation of American democracy and a champion of religious freedom and toleration."

The Hebrews of the country will not be likely to forget that Mr. Blaine, while Secretary of State, succeeded in forcing the Russian Government to abandon its policy of persecution of the Jews. His course was a very vigorous one, and doubtless well illustrates the manner in which he would protect American citizens abroad if elected President. The persecution of the Jews having been called to his attention, Mr. Blaine gave the Russian Government to understand that the United States would not tolerate any interference with American citizens, and at the same time he submitted to the British Government a proposition that the two Governments unite in the cause of civilization to prevent Jewish proscription in Russia. This fact was also brought to the attention of the Russian Government, and the result was that a great many persecuted Hebrews went free. It is a curious fact that Mr. Blaine's correspondence upon this fact while Secretary of State did not appear in the volume of diplomatic correspondence of the State Department issued by his successor.

THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

A FAST RUN.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 20.—[Special.]—The special train that drew out of the Eastern Depot at Boston shortly after 4 o'clock reached here this evening at twenty minutes of 10. It made the run of 172 miles in much less than six hours, including stops, of which there were a great many. The running time was very fast, and the general arrangements for the accommodation of the committee to notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination were complete. There were two parlor and one baggage cars provided by the Eastern Railroad for the comfort of the visiting statesmen, and the latter was well stocked. After the train left Boston it ran very rapidly until it reached Portsmouth. Here there was a halt and quite a demonstration. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, made a speech; so did ex-Senator Rollins, of New Hampshire. Judge Foraker, of Ohio, was asked for and spoke a few words of cheer. From here the train lost no time until it reached Portland. Here there was only a short delay, and the members of the city committee, of Portland, who had gone to Boston to invite the notifying committee to stop in that city over tomorrow night and be present at a ratification meeting, left the company, and there were no new recruits.

PROMINENT FIGURES.

From Portland to Augusta the country was traveled after night and there were no incidents of interest except those that occurred on the train. Here there was a mingling of the elements of politics. Ex-Senator Henderson was the towering figure of the company. More than six feet high, as angular as he is tall, dressed like a Baptist preacher and having much the carriage of one, he looked very dignified and solemn. The spectacles on his nose didn't seem to fit him any better than his clothes. In general appearance and manners he seemed to be advertising his curious political career. Appointed to the United States Senate as a Republican, and then elected, he quit his party to save Andrew Johnson, and afterwards fell into the Greeley movement of 1872. He came back into the party in 1874, to backslide again soon afterwards, and he has now left his Independent associates to lead the Republican cause in an ornamental way. He was for Edmunds in the late convention, and trained with George William Curtis and his followers, but honor won him to a generous advocacy of the cause as presented in the work of the Republican convention. He expects to do good work in the coming campaign.

Galusha A. Grow is the next best-known figure of the body. He is an old bachelor, and shows it by the cut of his hair. A married man never wears his locks in front of the ear. This is one thing a wife won't stand. Grow was once elected to the Speakership of the National Legislature. He is rapidly growing old, as his white hair and fringe of white whiskers about his face denote.

Judge Foraker, of Ohio, is a new man. He looks to be about 33, but must be 40. He is a clean-cut, level headed man who makes a good showing, and is one of the coming men of this country, if he did let Judge Hoadly beat him for Governor of Ohio. He grew from a private soldier into a good place during the War. Since the conflict he has educated himself, being an excellent Judge, candidate for Governor, and is waiting for greater honors. He makes a good speech, and in the recent convention at Chicago, as in the present gathering, of which he is a central figure, he has more attention than any single man.

Kentucky is represented by Col. Cassius Goodloe. This man has good stock behind him—is what may be called a thoroughbred. He comes from Lexington, and carries in his veins the blood of two of the oldest families in the State he represents. For eight generations his family on both sides have contributed soldiers to every war we have ever had and Judges that have borne themselves with great credit. Cassius M. Clay was his uncle, and he was Secretary of Legation to him while he was Minister abroad. Goodloe himself was Minister to Belgium under Grant, and has always been a Blaine man. He combines the best characteristics of the region where he lives and where the best race-horses and the handsomest women in the world are raised.

Burrows, from Michigan, is in the party. He speaks well, and since he got out of Congress, after serving three terms, has been a private citizen.

Washington Hastings, who in appearance is a sort of a pocket-edition of Gen. Grant, answered for Delaware. He is a lawyer and lives at Wilmington. Although an original Arthur man he is now for Blaine.

Of the old guard of four years ago Chauncey I. Filley was the only one on deck. He came up smiling and hopeful. They turned him out of the post-office at St. Louis a few years since, but he is now full of power and full of faith in the success of the candidate. He was a great power in the days of 1880, and expects to be heard from before this fight is over. A black suit of clothes, an old-style military hat, such as officers wore in the army, and a peculiar carriage makes him a striking figure of the company. He is short and thick-set like Sheridan, and were it not for his full beard of closely-cropped gray whiskers would look like him, except he lacks the Irish cast.

Congressman George R. Davis, of Chicago, is a handsome man, of medium size, and well-rounded frame. He has a wreath of long gray hair that gives him a very distinguished air. He is now serving his third term in Congress, and has made a fair place for himself.

Years ago, just before Calkins, who has just been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana, was elected to Congress, John H. Baker was a leader in the lower House of Congress. Calkins succeeded him. Baker now comes back to public life on this committee, renewing all the old traditions of that Congress when there were giants in both Houses. Baker is a tall, good-natured man, a little demure for a lawyer, but with a good caste of countenance.

Sam Fessenden, of Connecticut, with his big, well-rounded form and genial face, is a feature of the procession. He was a Blaine man years and years ago, and tried to educate his people up to his standard, and they reached there over a long road. Fessenden is District-Attorney of the largest county in the Nutmeg State, and a lawyer of large practice. He expects to do some stalwart work during the campaign, as he is a part of the National Committee.

Jesse M. Gove, of Massachusetts, may be called the curiosity of the delegation. He is the single man from the Bay State that begun and ended with Blaine. He is a tall, lank young man, seemingly about 30 years old, and in the frolic appears like a country preacher at an annual fair. He has rather a slender cast of countenance and wears a black mustache. He talks well, is a member of the Legislature, and hopes to be forgiven for Hoar's reflection to the Senate.

Charles F. Crocker, of California, parts his hair in the middle, wears dainty side-whiskers, and is the son of the magnate who controls the Central Pacific Railroad. He is a young man of becoming dignity, and takes a large hand in the social features of the occasion.

The South sends several interesting representatives. Ex-Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, is, perhaps, the most prominent. He is a mulatto, getting past the meridian of life. He presided over the Chicago Convention as Temporary Chairman, and there, as in Congress, bore his honors creditably.

Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, is an ex-Congressman. He struck that State during the War time, was a Representative in Congress several terms, and was finally left at home when the restoration of political rights to the ex-Confederates gave them the opportunity to count the votes to suit themselves and keep them from being put in the box.

Samuel Lee, of South Carolina, has but a tinge of the negro blood in his veins. He has been two or three times elected to Congress, but never got his seat.

Congressman L. C. Houk, of Tennessee, is a man of a good deal of ability and has made his mark in Congress against a great deal of opposition.

Maj. Yost, of Virginia, is a newspaper proprietor at Staunton. He is a short, stout, well-built man, about 50 years of age, and has had a big fight to establish a Republican paper in the Valley of Virginia.

P. H. Winston is from North Carolina. He is an old newspaper man, and attracted some attention as a Speaker in the Chicago Convention.

Besides these the House sends M. W. Cuney, of Texas, C. D. Thompson, of West Virginia, George Turney, of Alabama, W. G. Stewart, of Florida, and W. B. Merchants of Louisiana. Colorado comes in with ex-Gov. Elbert. Iowa is represented by M. W. Hubbard, Arizona by J. H. Stebbins, Washington Territory by George D. Hill, a one-armed soldier formerly from Michigan, and Wyoming by J. W. Meldrum. Oregon sends on Denney, Wisconsin presents E. W. Keyes. C. S. Youngs speaks for Nevada, but William Walter Phelps did not appear for New Jersey. She is without a representative. Mr. Pride represents Idaho, while Perry Carson, the tall black man, stands for the District of Columbia. Daniel G. Littlefield, the full well-rounded manufacturer from Pawtucket, carries the State of Rhode Island in the palm of his hand and will pass its good will to Mr. Blaine. Such is the official combination that will tomorrow in due and solemn form notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination as the Presidential candidate of the Republican party.

ABSENCE OF THE MACHINE.

As Chauncey I. Filley looked over the gathering tonight he said: "Here is one notable feature. There is an entire absence of the machine here. This committee represents the will of the people."

There was no demonstration here on the arrival of the special train bearing these people. It was too late. Chairman Henderson, Judge Foraker, and ex-Senator Rollins took a carriage and drove at once to Mr. Blaine's house, where they had a brief consultation, at which it was arranged that the formal presentation should take place at 11 o'clock. Mr. Henderson has carefully prepared the address, and it was adopted by the committee today. Tomorrow evening the party will leave here for Portland, where all the distinguished men of the company are expected to speak at a grand rally to be held there.

BOLTING THE BOLTERS.

THE SLAUGHTER OF "HARPER'S WEEKLY" AND THE NEW YORK "TIMES"—REPORTS FROM ONE COUNTY.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., June 19.—[Special Dispatch to the *Leader*.]—The slaughter of *Harper's Weekly* and the New York *Times* continues among the Republicans of this county, and in a few more short days those papers will be known no more in this section. A club of twenty-five was gotten up for *Harper's* last May in this place to run during the campaign. Twenty of the subscribers have already dropped off, and it is thought the balance will follow suit in a few days. At Mineral Point, this county, the list has been reduced on *Harper's* from twelve subscribers to three; at Zoar, from eight to two; at New Cumberland, from five to two; at Strasburg, from nine to four; at Dennison, from ten to five; at Port Washington, from seven to three; at Bolivar, from ten to one.

Six months ago there were thirty subscribers to the New York *Times* in this place. Today there are but four. At the Village of Barnhill, last month the *Times* had twenty life-long subscribers. Today there are but ten. At Bolivar the *Times'* list during the last year has averaged twelve. Today there is not a single subscriber left. And so it goes throughout the county and all on account of the position these two papers have taken regarding Blaine. It is said the slaughter will continue with unabated fury. It is related that one old farmer who had sworn by the *Times* all his life, hearing of the flop, left his plow and rode ten miles to the village to order his paper stopped. He then addressed the following caustic letter to the editor:

"Editor New York *Times*: The position your paper has taken regarding the nomination of James G. Blaine astonishes me beyond measure. Because you preferred some other candidate and failed to get him you flop over to the Democrats. I bid farewell to the *Times* with regret. I have sworn by it all my life. When it returns to the fold I may renew my subscription, not until then. Farewell, vain flopper. I should imagine that you felt devilish uncomfortable in the company you are now in. SAMUEL T——."

Lewis R. McLelland, music-dealer of this place, says he subscribed for the *Times* hoping to get a good Republican paper. He had just paid a year in advance. Today he notified the dealer to have the paper discontinued. He says he wants no free-trade flopper in his. And we are informed by newsdealers that it is going in this way all over the country, indicating very plainly that the Republicans of this section mean business, and are in no humor to be trifled with.

WISCONSIN.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The old club-house at the corner of Wisconsin and Jefferson streets is now in order for occupancy by the Republican State Central Committee as headquarters for the campaign. Postmaster H. C. Payne, who has been reelected Secretary of the committee, will devote to the campaign all the time that he can spare from his official duties and will put everything in working order at the club-house. Mr. Payne is one of the most systematic and efficient political workers that this State ever had. He has now in preparation and nearly completed a list of all the voters in the city; has the city districted so that the work of the local campaign can be carried forward in a systematic manner by sub-committees, and will extend the system to cover the State in the most complete and thorough manner. The Hon. H. Taylor, Chairman of the State Central Committee, will take up his residence here for the campaign, and will receive the active assistance of his predecessor, Edward Sanderson, now a member of the National Committee, and of other well-posted local workers. A six-pound brass field-piece was mounted in front of the club-house this afternoon, and will be used to fire salutes while the great ratification meetings shall be in progress tomorrow night, and at other times during the campaign. Whatever the local party managers have lacked in promptitude in connection with the holding of ratification meetings, etc., will be made up in the completeness and enthusiasm of tomorrow night's demonstrations.

CONGRESSMAN CALKINS.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF INDIANA TALKS.

Congressman W. H. Calkins, of La Porte, Ind., who has just been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of his State, arrived last evening with Mrs. Calkins at the Grand Pacific.

"I am returning to Washington," he said, "for no other reason than to look after the Naval Appropriation bill. I am the only Republican from the House on the conference committee, and I want to see that the estimates are not cut down too much and that money enough is voted to continue the work on the cruisers now in course of construction. It is a shame that a country like ours cannot have a navy, and that our enormous coast line should be at the mercy of any third-rate power that might seek a quarrel with us."

In regard to his nomination Mr. Calkins said: "I do not care to discuss politics just yet. I feel confident that we will carry the State. The nomination of Blaine and Logan takes splendidly in Indiana and Republicans are everywhere united. Still the State is close at best, and it is going to be a rough-and-tumble fight. Since 1856 the Democrats have not carried the State for President, except in 1876, and then they had only a plurality of 5,000 votes. The Republican and Greenback vote combined left them about 8,000 votes in the minority. The situation was reversed in 1880 and we had a plurality, but were in the minority as against the combined opposition. So you see that the Democrats have no ground upon which to claim Indiana among the Democratic States. It is anybody's fight, but I have no fear of the result. I think we will come out on top. My opponent will probably be Gov. Gray, an active worker and a first-rate talker. I see there is some talk of running Gov. Hendricks against me, but I hardly think that he will consent to it. If he should be the man it might prove to be a case of David and Goliath—at least I should rely upon the justice of my cause."

Congressman Calkins, though still a young man, made his first race for Congress in 1874. He tells a funny story about how he came to enter public life. "At that time," said he, "I had a fine law business and was making money pretty fast. Two corporations alone paid me $4,000 a year each. I knew there was no money in politics, and had no idea of running for Congress. One day, sitting in my office, I picked up a country paper and read a flattering notice of myself, in which my nomination was urged upon the ground that I could carry the district. I read it over carefully and thought to myself, 'this is about the correct thing,' and then I picked up my pen and addressed a letter to the editor, a personal friend of mine, thanking him, but assuring him that under no circumstances could I consent to give up my practice and enter public life. I sealed the envelope and then picked up another paper, in which a very different kind of a notice met my eye. This one stated that it was generally understood that I was being groomed for Congress; that I was a pretty bright young man, who, with a little patience, might be taken up in time, but that my present display of freshness was totally out of order, and that anyhow I could not be elected. It wound up by saying that it was really unnecessary to consider the matter, as I could not possibly be nominated. Well, as I had not given the subject a thought and was innocent of the charge, it put me in a white heat, so I tore up the letter I had just written to my friend and wrote him another asking him to announce in his paper that I was a candidate for Congress, and further that I would surely be nominated. I was nominated and defeated, and in 1876 naturally I sought a second nomination to get a vindication and keep from being snuffed out, so that is how I left a fine law business to enter upon the uncertain sea of politics."

THE INDEPENDENTS.

ACTION OF THE CURTIS COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Independent Republican Organization Committee appointed yesterday by George William Curtis met today and chose Mr. Curtis Chairman. It was decided to name the committee the "Independent Republican Committee." The following document was approved and will be circulated throughout the country for signatures:

"The undersigned, protesting against the nomination of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Logan, propose to join their fellow-Republicans and independent voters in sending representatives to a general conference to be held immediately after the Democratic National Convention, which conference shall consider, in case the Democratic nominations do not justify the support of the protesting Republicans, what further action may be necessary to secure candidates who will appeal to the interests of clean and honest politics, and the sober, honest sense of the American people."

EX-SENATOR DAVIS.

IF A REPUBLICAN IS TO BE ELECTED, HE IS GLAD THE MAN IS BLAINE.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 20.—[Special.]—Recently interviews have appeared in various journals asserting that ex-United States Senator Davis would vote for Blaine. The *Register* of yesterday contained an editorial demanding of Davis a statement of his intention, as he was a Democratic delegate-at-large to Chicago. Mr. Davis telegraphs as follows:

Mr. Blaine and myself are warm personal friends, we having business interests together which I hope and believe will continue to grow. If we are to have a Republican President after March 4 next I am glad it is likely to be him. I have not, directly or indirectly, since Mr. Blaine's nomination, given political aid to him or to his cause, nor do I expect to. All things considered, I think Mr. Bayard the best man and candidate for next President, and if my vote and aid could or would make a President, I would cheerfully give it to him. With respect,
H. G. DAVIS.

ILLINOIS.

LAKE VIEW.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of young men assembled at the Town-Hall Thursday evening to organize a Blaine and Logan Club. J. J. Wilson was chosen Temporary Chairman and S. M. Dickson Temporary Secretary. A committee of two from each precinct was appointed on permanent organization as follows: First Precinct, B. E. Fish, Arthur Hill; Second, William A. Rennie, S. M. Dickson; Third, John Hunt, J. Kurtz; Fourth, H. M. Peters, Carl Jordan; Fifth, Joseph Rees, F. Villiers; Sixth, A. H. Wheeler, Robert Purvis, and Henry Boeback. The Chairman was also added to the committee. The meeting then adjourned for one week.

The Scandinavian Club meets tonight at Hoerdt's Hall. L. L. Mills, C. R. Matson, and C. J. Sundell will address the meeting.

AT LA SALLE.

LA SALLE, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here last evening, at which was organized a Blaine and Logan Club for the campaign. Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport, Col. Ralph Plumb, and the Hon. Walter Reeve of Streator, and others addressed the meeting. This place has long been a "lion's den" of Democracy, and of the Irish persuasion at that: yet scores of Irish Democrats have come forward and joined the Blaine and Logan Club, declaring their determination to go for Blaine anyhow, no matter whom the Democracy may nominate. This is a "straw" which shows how the wind is blowing all through this region.

The main question of interest in our local politics at the present time is in regard to our next Congressman. Mr. Cullen, our present member, is a candidate for renomination, but there is a strong feeling pervading Republican circles throughout the district that he has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Col. Plumb, of Streator, has been brought out as a candidate, and will probably carry this county.

CLAY COUNTY.

FLORA, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Last night the greatest Republican gathering that has assembled in this county since the War met at Louisville, the county seat, to indorse the nomination of Blaine and Logan. People poured in from all parts of the county anxious to show their enthusiasm for the nominees. Flags and floral designs decorated the beautiful little city and all was in a state of excitement. At 8 o'clock sharp the meeting was called to order and after a song by the glee club A. H. Reid was introduced to the audience. Mr. Reid carried his hearers by storm. Round after round of applause followed every allusion to Blaine. Next came the Hon. Joseph C. Burtort. His remarks were well received and highly appreciated. At the close of his speech the band played "Hurrah for the Red, White, and Blue." J. W. Hill Jr., of Ohio, was next presented. When he assured the people that Blaine and Logan would make a clean sweep of the old Buckeye State a storm of cheers followed that lasted fully five minutes. Mr. Hill is a fine speaker, and left an impression on the people of our county that can never be forgotten. Other speakers followed, and the interest increased until at a late hour, with three ringing cheers for Blaine and Logan, the meeting adjourned.

AT DECATUR.

DECATUR, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The Republican voters met last night to organize a Blaine and Logan Campaign Club. After speeches by Senator Rogers, J. R. Mosser, E. P. Vail, John Ulrich, and others, at a late hour officers were elected as follows:

President—Joseph R. Mosser.
Secretary—John T. Montgomery.
Treasurer—R. P. Lytle.

Twenty Vice-Presidents were chosen. The club starts off with a large membership, which will be increased several hundred.

BOYCOTTING CURTIS' PAPER.

PAXTON, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—On account of the action of George William Curtis in withdrawing his support from James G. Blaine, candidate of the Republican party for President, all the Republican subscribers of *Harper's Weekly* in this city, with one exception, have withdrawn their names from the subscription list of that paper. Mr. Curtis' action is severely condemned by Republicans in this State.

FIFTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The Fiftieth Senatorial Republican Convention held in this city today nominated W. S. Rogers, of Murphysboro, Jackson County, for Representative, and Capt. J. P. Reese, of Cobden, Union County, for State Senator. Rogers is a brother-in-law of Gen. John A. Logan.

EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

FOREST, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Eighteenth District met here today and on the ninety-fifth ballot nominated the Hon. George Torrance as his own successor. They also nominated the Hon. A. G. Goodshed, of Livingston, and Col. Charles Bogardus, of Ford, as Representatives.

NOTES OF THE SITUATION.

REPUBLICAN RESENTMENT.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., June 14.—The New York *Times* said the day after Blaine's nomination:

"The Republican party now appeals to the country with a candidate who stands for something. He represents the average of Republican principles and purposes, of Republican honor and conscience, as they now are."

And then it bolted, and then lost nearly 200 subscribers in the last four days here. It is rare to find a reader of the *Times* in Fulton County today. Nearly 200 more subscribers to the *Tribune* in this town this week than last.
J. L. CLAPP.

CLUBS.

DELHI, N. Y., June 18.—A Blaine and Logan Club was organized here Monday evening with 375 members. A strong and active corps of officers was elected. The most unanimous and confident spirit was manifested. Republicans in this county are almost uniformly pleased with the ticket.

NORTH BRANCH, N. J., June 18.—A Blaine and Logan Club of colored voters, fifty in number, was organized at this place.

ENERGETIC WORK IN HARLEM—THE YOUNG MEN'S PIONEER CLUB GROWN FROM FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—All of the 300 members of the Twenty-third Assembly District Young Men's Pioneer Blaine and Logan Campaign Club are proud of the big transparency which fills the windows of their headquarters at No. 2291 Third avenue. And well they may be, for it is the result of energetic work on their part for the conversion of Democrats in their district, which may well be emulated further down-town. At 10 p. m. June 6, fifty Republicans came together, received the news of the nominations, and set painters to work, so that by 10 o'clock the following morning the Harlem people beheld the first campaign transparency set up in the city. And the energetic fifty didn't do this only, but they organized the club and elected R. Clarence Dorsett, President, A. P. Fitch Vice-President; Leroy B. Crane Second Vice-President, Charles H. Patrick Recording Secretary, G. Zieger Corresponding Secretary, and Richard Taylor Treasurer. Then they sent congratulatory dispatches to the candidates, and the following Monday held a big ratification meeting at which 300 persons were present. The same day every enrolled Republican in the district received a postal-card informing him of the organization of the club, and at the close of the ratification meeting 102 names were added to the original fifty. The club-rooms have been and will be opened every night from 8 to 10 o'clock until after the election. Within a week and a half the club has grown to a membership of 300. The men who organized it, being the first in the field, have not opposed any other club, and although others may spring up in that factional district the Young Men's Pioneer Club forms the nucleus of a similar organization to the one which did such effective work in the Garfield and Arthur campaign.

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY—MEETING OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE—INCREASE FROM DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The New Jersey Republican State Committee met yesterday at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, all parts of the State being fully represented. Senator Hobart presided. Reports were received from every part of the State, showing that in nearly every county the nominations at Chicago were received with enthusiasm, and appeared decidedly the strongest that could have been made. In every district the Republicans were organizing vigorously, and from every county reports were given of accessions from the Democratic ranks. In only two counties was there any Republican dissatisfaction, and there it was rapidly decreasing. Arrangements were made to open three rooms at Taylor's Hotel as the headquarters of the committee July 10, and to provide for an effective prosecution of the campaign. It was believed that with proper effort the small margin against President Garfield in 1880 could be overcome, and the State carried for the Republican candidates. The Executive Committee intrusted with the more immediate management of the campaign is composed of the following gentlemen: Garret A. Hobart, Frederic A. Potts, Charles A. Butts, E. J. Anderson, Seth B. Ryder, William Walter Phelps, John D. Harrison, John Y. Foster, William T. Hoffman, and John J. Toffey.

AT MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—A large meeting was held in the court-house tonight to ratify the Republican National and State nominations. Judge Alphabet Harper presided. Stirring addresses were made by the Hon. Eugene G. Hay and others. A large Blaine and Logan club was organized, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

AT ELKHART.

ELKHART, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—A Blaine and Logan Club was organized here tonight with a large membership. Col. A. M. Tucker was chosen President, P. J. Parmater and W. B. Vanderlip Vice-Presidents, W. D. Middleton Secretary, and J. H. Craig Treasurer. The Plumed Knight's following is full of enthusiasm.

A STRAW.

FREMONT, O., June 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—On my return to Maine from the Chicago Convention I took a vote on the train on the candidates for President, with the following result:

Tilden	1	Prohibition	0
Thurman	1	Cleveland	11
Hancock	1	Blaine and Logan	33
Butler	1		

A. P. LOWE.

"BUT HE IS A BAD MAN."

AND STILL ALL WHO KNOW HIM LOVE HIM.

The dissatisfied Republicans who are advertising their conscientious inability to vote for Mr. Blaine concede that he is an able man, as far as that goes, and has winning personal qualities. Their contention is that he is a bad man—too bad a man for good men (like themselves) to vote for. And yet some very good men are going to vote for him, and do not feel that they are straining their consciences in the operation, either.

One of these is the Rev. Dr. Ecob, for some ten years Mr. Blaine's home pastor. We have seen what he says of him—that the secret of his hold on the hearts of his friends lies in "his generous, manly, *Christian* character." Another is the venerable Dr. E. B. Webb, of the Shawmut Church, Boston. He, too, was Mr. Blaine's pastor at Augusta for many years, baptized his children, buried his dead. He writes to the Boston *Journal*:

Between us there grew up an undisguised confidence and a cordial, free intercourse, but we were never blind to each other's faults. He never thought of me as perfect, and I never thought of him as perfect. Indeed, I think we are often the most severe in our judgment upon those we esteem the highest. After we left Augusta, we saw less of each other for several years. But last summer I enjoyed the pleasure of a visit among my former parishioners, and renewed the old-time intimacy in Mr. Blaine's home. We walked together, read portions of his book together, rode again over the roads familiar to us both, talked over all the past, its aims and disappointments, considered the present, and guessed the future. And I am bound to say that after the fullest and freest conversation, formal and informal, serious and chatty, my confidence in this much-abused man is neither shaken nor abated, and I believe that the attacks made upon him are as unfounded as they are malicious. From personal knowledge and confidence in the absolute truthfulness of words spoken to me I do not believe Mr. Blaine has spoken a word, or written a letter, or spent a farthing to secure his present nomination, and if he is elected, as I trust he will be, though not for his sake, it will be because the people want him to be President. If elected he will call to his aid some of the purest and ablest men in the country; he will give an Administration which for justice, goodness, and stability will compare well with the best that has preceded it.

It is Dr. Webb's opinion that all interests would be better served by abandoning attacks upon private character and motive and sticking to the truth. "The Pharisee," he remarks, "is not much better in politics than in religion."

BEECHER.

HE OPPOSES BLAINE, BUT GIVES NO REASONS THEREFOR.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—Expectations have existed that Mr. Beecher would take early occasion, either from his pulpit or in his Friday evening prayer-meeting, to give expression at some length to his reasons for opposing Mr. Blaine. His letter read before the Independent caucus Tuesday last was very brief, but emphatic, and revealed his present hostility to the Republican candidates, but not his reasons for that hostility. The lecture-room of the church was well filled this evening, and Mr. Beecher, fresh from his Peekskill farm, looked unusually rosy and appeared to be in a particularly happy frame of mind. In his remarks no allusion was made to political affairs. Mr. Beecher said after the meeting that he did not know how the impression should have gone abroad that he was going to allude to the matter unless it was founded upon the mere desire to have him do so. He did not have any thought of entering into the subject at present. It was well known that he was opposed to Mr. Blaine's candidacy, and that was all there was to say just now. He had no purpose of attacking Mr. Blaine, certainly he did not intend to introduce the subject into the church service. He had no expectation of saying anything until fall, at any rate, in the way of discussing the situation, and there was no certainty that he would say much then. He had no purpose of joining any independent movement. So far as his personal preferences extended he was in favor of Gov. Cleveland, and if the Democrats put him forward as their candidate he would vote for him as against Mr. Blaine.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

ONE FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The following declaration from an "ex-carpet-bagger" is too indicrous for anything. At a meeting of "kickers" in New York, headed by and at the house of the "Harpers," Daniel H. Chamberlain said he "would vote for any good Democrat in order to maintain *political morality* in America!" If I remember aright, Mr. Chamberlain's "political morality" as a carpet-bagger was rather malodorous; but to look to the Democratic party for that commodity would be like searching a brothel in pursuit of virtue.
L. P. H.

THE FEELING AT DIXON.

DIXON, Ill., June 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To say that the young men of Dixon are alive for Blaine and Logan would be but a mild form of expressing their feelings. This enthusiasm is already as great as it ordinarily is during the heat of the campaign. Many who are to cast their first vote this fall say that it will be for "Blaine and Victory." They have no fear of the cry of war; and why should they? Is not "Blaine's foreign policy" similar to "Monroe's doctrine"? Yet that great statesman did not involve his country in war. But, on the contrary, is not the second term of his Administration known as the "era of good feeling"? James G. Blaine has never claimed more than his country's rights. This every true patriot should demand. While with him as our leader there will be no 49° business, neither will there be any invasion of Mexico. Hurrah for Blaine, country, and people—one and inseparable. "YOUNG REPUBLICAN."

THE HOMEOPATHISTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the American Institute—Papers Read and Discussed.

DEER PARK, Md., June 20.—[Special.]—At the morning session of the American Institute of Homeopathy there was comparatively a slim attendance, many of the members having left on the early morning trains. The Bureau of Paedology by its Chairman, Dr. C. H. Lawton, of Wilmington, Del., made its report. A paper was read by Sophia Penfield, M. D., of Danbury, Conn., on "Abnormal and Difficult Dentition." Another was read by Dr. J. B. G. Custis, of Washington, D. C., on "Stomach and Enteric Disorders That May Be Coincident with Dentition." Dr. R. N. Tooker, of Chicago, read an able paper on "Premature Development of the Teeth." Another was read by Dr. George B. Peck, of Providence, R. I., on "Guiding Symptoms." The discussion of these papers was carried on by Drs. Brown, Runnells, Drake, Porter, Tooker, Wilson, and others.

The Bureau of Psychological Medicine reported through its Chairman, Dr. T. L. Brown, of Binghamton, N.Y. A paper was read by Dr. Brown, also one by Dr. S. H. Talcott, Superintendent of the large Insane Asylum at Middletown, N. Y., and Dr. W. M. Butler, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

After resolutions of thanks to the President and other officers of the society, the American Institute of Homeopathy adjourned for one year. Dr. Richard Hughes, of England, after final arrangements with his associate, Dr. J. P. Dake, for the Materia Medica revision, took his departure, expecting to sail from New York tomorrow. Yesterday evening the eminent sanitary engineer, Col. Waring, was at the hotel to see Mr. Garrett.

It was finally decided by the committee to whom were referred the charges against Drs. Pearson and Cate, of Washington, that the Senate of the Institute could only deal with the apparent contempt shown by the accused for the Washington Medical Society, and admonished them that a refusal to appear and answer a regular citation, as in this case, must be considered a violation of the code of ethics, and also advised the society to give them another citation on the charges preferred. The Senate of the Institute is composed of the corps of seniors, or those persons who have held not less than twenty-five consecutive years of membership in the National Society. The report of the committee on these cases was adopted, and the Secretary instructed to notify the parties interested.

Of the Chicago delegation present, some will remain at this resort in the mountains, others go East, but the most leave for home Saturday, arriving Sunday.

The enjoyable social feature of the week at the Park, after the day's proceedings of science and medicine of the American Institute of Homeopathy, occurred this evening. Jungnickel's orchestra, of Baltimore, performed several selections, and Mrs. Lemuel Freeman, of Chicago, gave a number of vocal pieces.

BOUNCER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

New York Sun: "I saw a paragraph in the *Sun*," said Farmer Silas Wagner, of Bayonne "about a dog that was killed by a thunderbolt, and a suggestion of the dog's owner that dogs attract lightning. I don't know how that may be, but I learned once that a dog with a steel collar around his neck is a nasty animal to have at your heels during a thunder-storm. About two years ago Bouncer taught me this. He had on a brand new steel collar, and was with me and two men in the field when a thunder storm broke over us. Bouncer was greatly frightened, and headed us as we ran toward the house. Suddenly I noticed a ring of blue flame around his neck. He noticed it about the same time himself, and, turning around, he ran yelling toward us, as if for protection. But we turned and ran too. Perhaps we didn't yell so loud, but I believe we ran nearly as fast as he did. I know we had covered three miles of rough ground before he overtook one of the men who had stuck in a hedge. He appealed so pitifully for assistance that we returned to help him, and found the dog lying exhausted beside him. The blue fire was out and the collar was gone, but its imprint was on his scorched neck, and looks exactly like a steel collar to this day. The hair has never grown over it, and while the dog seems proud of his ornament, he always slinks into the cellar three days before a thunder storm, and can't be tempted out until the sky is clear again."

AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

The two-story frame dwelling and store, No. 677 Blue Island avenue, was fired by incendiaries yesterday morning. The building was owned by John Paugle, the lower floor occupied by Jacob Danners as a furniture store. The building was insured in the Commercial of New York for $1,500, and the damage is estimated at $500. The damage to the stock will reach $800; insured for $2,000 in the Williamsburg City Company. About $300 worth of the stock was saved. The upper floor was unoccupied. The fire spread to No. 679, which is a two-story frame store and dwelling, owned by Patrick Joyce and occupied by James Carey as an undertaking establishment and by Peter Lavoni as a residence. The damage to the building was placed at $50 and to James Carey's stock at $50. The Joyce building was insured for $1,000 in the American Central, but the contents were uninsured. Lavoni's furniture was damaged to the amount of $150. The fire was unquestionably the work of a firebug, as everything in the furniture store was found to be saturated with kerosene oil, and a pile of paper and wood soaked in oil built up under the stairway.

DOMINION NEWS.

QUEBEC, June 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. Mr. Allard, pastor of the French Protestant Chapel here, was Father Chiniquy's companion in his flight from the infuriated mob last night. He is reported seriously injured by one of the stones thrown.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 20.—On behalf of the cattle ranchers of Montana, the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities have represented to the Minister of Customs the propriety of allowing cattle from Western States to be carried through Canadian territory in bond for export. The Montana ranchers propose centering stock at Fort Walsh and driving them to the Canadian Pacific Railway for shipment. The effect will be to make Montreal the cattle market of Montana and other Western States. The Minister has agreed to a relaxation of the customs regulations so as to bring this trade to Canadian ports.

TORONTO, Ont., June 20.—The North Shore Lumber Company's steam sawmill at Parry Harbor was burned yesterday. Loss, $100,000.

LATE MARINE NEWS.

LUDINGTON, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Ludington, tug G. W. Brockway and tow, schooner Maj. N. H. Ferry. Cleared—Tug G. W. Brockway and tow, Marshall F. Butters, schooner Lydia.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schooners Jessie Winter, James Duvall. Sailed—Schooners Dayspring, Ludington. Weather foggy.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Smith Moore, Wocoken with Richard Winslow, Cormorant, R. P. Ranney with Thomas Quayle and Kimball. Cleared—Sheldon with Negaunee, Fred Kelly with M. R. Warner, Colonial with Specular. Passed up—Arctic. Passed down—St. Louis.

PENTWATER, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Waretee. Cleared—Schooner Waratee. Wind west, light.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 20.—[Special.]—This evening about 6 o'clock while Samuel League and his elder brother, Clinton, were playing in the yard of the family residence, in the west end of the city, Samuel was shot and almost instantly killed. No one was on the premises at the time of the shooting except the two boys. It is thought Samuel was accidentally shot by Clinton with a parlor rifle and died almost instantly. The boys are sons of T. Jeff League, deceased, formerly a prominent lawyer of the city. Their mother is still living. The family is among the most wealthy and prominent in the State, and is extensively connected in Maryland.

NEW YORK.

Lawyer Drake's Desperate Struggle with Young Rhinelander After Being Shot.

A Social Scandal Involving a Breach-of-Promise Suit—The Plaintiff's Allegations.

An Improvement in Business at Several Western Cities—The Trunk-Line Committee.

LAWYER DRAKE

AND HIS WOULD-BE ASSASIN.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—The facts in connection with the shooting of Lawyer John Drake in his office in the building Nos. 75, 77, and 79 Cedar street, yesterday afternoon, were learned today. Mr. Drake was shot by William C. Rhinelander, the eldest son of William Rhinelander. Mr. George Douglas and Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, the latter now in Europe, occupy offices in the same suite as Mr. Drake. About 2:30 p. m. yesterday Mr. Douglas says Rhinelander entered Mr. Drake's office, which fronts on Cedar street. Mr. Drake at the time was sitting in the office of Mr. Rhinelander, both of which are adjoining, when William C. Rhinelander entered. Mr. Drake is the agent of the Rhinelander estate, and is a close personal friend of the family. William C. Rhinelander was disinherited for marrying beneath his station, and for his wayward ways generally. Mr. Drake, besides acting as agent of the estate, also acted as the intermediary between William C. Rhinelander, who, although socially estranged from his family, was, it is understood, allowed a certain sum annually to live on.

It is said that Rhinelander and Drake had no quarrel yesterday, and that Rhinelander shot Drake without any warning. No sooner had Rhinelander fired than Drake caught his arm, and a desperate struggle ensued. The men clinched and struggled out in Mr. Drake's office, and from that room into the small room adjoining, where Drake, although shot, pinned Rhinelander up against the wall and held him until assistance arrived. The room today bore marks of the desperate struggle which took place between the two men. Mr. Drake occupied a private room in the Roosevelt Hospital today, but no one was allowed to see him. It is expected that Mr. Drake will recover, though the amputation of his arm is a possible result of the wound. Mr. Rhinelander is not in custody, although it is said his friends know where to find him if they want him.

RHINELANDER'S ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Rhinelander said today that he shot John Drake for the latter's interference with his (Rhinelander's) wife, with his domestic relations with her, and for alienating her affections. At times during this year Rhinelander says she visited the offices of Drake. She spent hours there on one of the latter days of last week, and about two and a half hours there yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander having had occasional disputes as to place of residence, Drake, Mr. Rhinelander says, took advantage of these disturbances to obtain complete influence over her actions and imbue her with a determination not to reside with him.

Rhinelander adds that he warned Drake not to closet himself with his wife, and that after learning she was there yesterday he went to the office, and to use his own words, "After listening to a tissue of denials, coupled with advice to go to Europe and leave my wife behind, I drew upon the rascal, and before he had a chance to use any weapon, of which he has several handy, I sent a bullet through his shoulder, which is only small and well-merited punishment for the suffering which he caused and which will for some time incapacitate him from appearing in his den, which is falsely known as an office, for the transaction of a lawyer's business."

AN ILL-ASSORTED MATCH.

Rhinelander was arrested tonight. He acted, it is reported, as though demented, and the impression was that the shooting has unsettled his reason. Rhinelander's wife was a Miss Maggie McGinnis, daughter of an Irish laborer. By marrying her he forfeited $500,000. Miss McGinnis was outside the pale of upper-tendom, and the proud Rhinelanders were shocked at the marriage, and since that time the skeleton in the Rhinelander closet has been the elder son and his wife. The mansion in Forty-eighth street has never received the ill-mated couple, but William Rhinelander, the father, allowed his disinherited son $100 a week, which has been regularly paid by Mr. Drake, the family lawyer. On the wife's part, it is said, no love has been wasted on the unhappy husband. They have two children, and Mr. Rhinelander has lavished the major part of his allowance upon his family. The couple have never got along together, and young Rhinelander has paid dearly for marrying for love.

BREACH-OF-PROMISE SUIT.

ALLEGATIONS OF THE PLAINTIFF.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—A social scandal which for the last month has been suppressed came to the surface today. Mr. George Evans, the well-known dentist of No. 133 West Thirty-fourth street, was apprehended Thursday last by Deputy-Sheriff Ryan at his own house on an order of arrest issued by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, in a suit for breach of promise. The plaintiff in the case is Miss S. A. Dedrick, of No. 20 West Thirty-fifth street. In her affidavits she alleges that she became acquainted with Dr. Evans in June, 1883. They were very intimate, and he, to all appearances, was as devoted and true a lover as any woman could desire. In October last, she says, he asked for her hand, and the day of the marriage was fixed. As usual, the course of true love did not run smooth, and, after a quarrel, the twain separated. They, however, soon came together again, and, the plaintiff alleges, that the Doctor fixed upon the month of May as the time for their marriage. As the time drew near, she says, he asked to have the event postponed a few weeks, which she reluctantly consented to. The Doctor afterwards informed Miss Dedrick that he was going out of town for several weeks. In the latter part of the second week in May one of her lady friends came to Miss Dedrick and showed her a morning paper, which contained the announcement of the marriage of her intended with Miss Lulu D. Sutton, daughter of Dr. D. Sutton, of No. 45 East Nineteenth street, Wednesday evening, May 6, at the residence of the bride's parents. As soon as Miss Dedrick recovered from the illness into which this news threw her she instituted proceedings against the recreant lover, and when he returned from his wedding journey Thursday a Deputy Sheriff visited his house and arrested him. He was held in $2,000 bail, which was furnished.

STATE OF TRADE.

AN IMPROVEMENT AT MANY POINTS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say: The improvement in the tone of general trade reported in special dispatches last week from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Cincinnati, is supplemented by like advices from San Francisco and Charleston. This, however, is the best that can be recorded. Notwithstanding the better feeling in business circles from the cities named, there is little specified basis therefor. The outlook for excellent wheat and corn crops cannot help imparting a feeling of confidence in the agricultural regions, which has been showing itself to some extent in renewed purchases, particularly of lumber. In all lines at the East the movement of merchandise has been quite as sluggish as previously noted. Buying continues to be of the hand-to-mouth order, and there are no indications of anything like a revival. In fact, the present time appears to be the dullest of the year. One obstacle to the free action of traders is found in a quite general indisposition on the part of bankers at leading cities to extend the customary credits to merchants on their paper. The halting movement recorded for the week is in good part distinctly traceable to this.

The iron market is, if possible, duller than ever. The statement that the outlook for Eastern pig-iron manufactures is for a gain cannot be verified except on the ground of low stocks alone. Prices are unchanged and inquiries light.

Trade in dry-goods commission circles at New York has been light, and jobbers have done very well for this time of the year. Prices have been fairly well held. Cotton contracts have been active. There has been a good deal of selling to realize and prices have gone off.

There were 187 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week, as compared with 184 in the preceding week, and with 178, 137, and 85, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881. About 80 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000. Canada had sixteen, an increase of one.

THE RAILROADS.

THE TRUNK-LINE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, June 20.—At the close of the session today the Joint Executive Committee of the Railroad Managers adjourned until July 15, after again extending the old passenger-pool contract until August 1. This additional extension is said to be rendered necessary because outside roads, including the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, West Shore, Chicago & Atlantic, and Nickel-Plate, have not yet agreed to enter the pool, not being satisfied with the terms of the contract. No changes have been made in percentages so far, and discussion of a readjustment of the new contract was postponed until the July meeting.

NOTES.

President George S. Scott, of the Richmond & Danville, George H. Baker, of the First National Bank of New York City, and H. C. Fahnestock, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., have resigned from the Board of Directors of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company. President Thomas, of the East Tennessee, will act as the executive of his company until the election of the new President, which is expected at an early date.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.

RESURRECTING TILDEN.

A MEETING CALLED TO ADVOCATE THE OLD MAN'S NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—Whatever the Democratic managers may think of Mr. Tilden's willingness to accept the nomination of his party for the Presidency, some of the rank and file do not believe he was in earnest when he wrote his last letter. At any rate the letter does not blast the hopes of these trusting gentlemen, and they are bestirring themselves in the sage's behalf. During the last week several informal conferences have been held of men who are in no way politicians but all Democrats. The result of the deliberations of these gentlemen is the following call:

Believing that the people of this country want Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States, and that he is patriotic enough if elected to perform the duties of the office, we call upon all citizens to meet with us at Cooper Union ——, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of giving expression to this public statement and to pass proper resolutions to be forwarded to the delegates of the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago July 8.

Seventy-five copies of this call are now in circulation in this city, and it is stated that they are receiving a great many signatures. The gentlemen who are interested in the proposed meeting have fought shy of notoriety and have moved very quietly. One of their number is J. E. Ireland, editor of the *Democratic Advance*, a weekly paper of this city. Mr. Ireland is an enthusiastic Tilden man and his paper is devoted to Mr. Tilden and his alleged wrongs. Mr. Ireland declined this evening to give the names of his associates in the Tilden resurrection, and did not care to talk about the meeting. When the details given above were recited to him, he admitted that they were true. "The meeting," said Mr. Ireland, "will be held about July 1 in the Academy of Music, instead of Cooper Union, as first intended. The Hon. Samuel J. Randall will be one of the speakers. Many prominent gentlemen are interested in the meeting. It is a spontaneous outbreak for Mr. Tilden. There are no politicians in it, for it is a people's meeting. We believe that Mr. Tilden should be nominated. All this talk about Cleveland is so much side-play. Tilden is the man, and despite all his protestations and asseverations he will be nominated at Chicago if the Democratic party does its duty. If Tilden isn't nominated my paper will support Blaine."

PROLONGED HER JOURNEY.

THE CHICAGO POLICE ASKED TO LOOK OUT FOR A WANDERING SCOTCH LASS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—Among the second cabin passengers on the steamer State of Pennsylvania, which arrived in this port from Glasgow yesterday, was Miss Catharine Houghson. About two weeks ago Mr. Lawrence, of No. 131 Hicks street, Brooklyn, who is an uncle of Miss Houghson, received a letter telling him that the young woman was coming out by the State of Pennsylvania, and asking him to meet her at the steamer's dock. The object of Miss Houghson's visit to Brooklyn was to marry a young man to whom she had been engaged for two years, and whose home is in Colorado. Mr. Lawrence did not hear of the arrival of the steamer until today. When he went to the dock he learned that his niece had left in company with a young woman named Munce and a man named Smith, both of whom had been passengers in the second cabin from Glasgow. He further learned that the baggage of both young women had been expressed to Chicago, and that they, with the man Smith, had put up at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, in Chambers street, last night. They left in the morning. The officers of the steamer told Mr. Lawrence that Smith, who appeared to be a respectable young man, paid great attention to both the young women during the trip out. Mr. Lawrence's wife called at the Brooklyn police headquarters this evening to ask the aid of the police in finding her niece. The facts were telegraphed to the Chicago police, and a watch will be kept in that city for the arrival of Smith and his female companions.

GRANT & WARD.

SUIT AGAINST THE RECEIVER.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The suit of George … Holt, assignee of Ferdinand Ward, against Julien T. Davies, Receiver of Grant & Ward, was before the Referee today, but was adjourned until next week. Mr. Holt stated that when Davies took possession of the effects of Grant & Ward as Receiver he found in Ward's desk bonds and mortgages, the individual property of Ward, to the amount of $30,000, and mining stock to the same amount. Davies says that constructively these claims or bonds belonged to Grant & Ward, and that Ward always did business in the name of Grant & Ward.

THE OIL MARKET.

A PANICKY FEELING.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—There was a panicky feeling in the oil market today, caused by conflicting rumors concerning the effect of the financial trouble of the Andrews Bros. upon the Standard Oil Company, in which they are interested. The prices of oil opened at 66¾ and dropped rapidly to 58¾. The trading on both exchanges was brisk and feverish. The market closed at 58⅝@59.

Mr. Rockefeller, of the Standard, said that no matter what happened to the Messrs. Andrews the company would not be affected. Mr. Rockefeller thought that the depression in the oil market was merely a matter of liquidation.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

James R. Keene states that he is giving his notes in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Parties holding claims can receive them by making application at his office.

The Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company has applied to the stock exchange to list $1,598,000 of its 6 per cent bonds; the Oregon & California Railroad to list $600,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds; and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway to list $1,000,000 more of its $12,000,000 general mortgage 6 per cent bonds; $7,500,000 of the $12,000,000 remain in the company's treasury.

Surrogate Rollins yesterday signed an order settling the account of the temporary administrator of the will of the late Sarah Burr. His accounts show that he received from the estate $2,424,008; payments under order of the court, $2,247,…; balance, $176,244, which has been deposited in the United States Trust Company, and, after deducting the administrator's commissions, amounting to $24,415, will be turned over to the executors of the will.

Maria Williams, colored, was shot dead last night by Regolo Romeo Shakown, a Cuban cigar-dealer. The shooting was done in an apartment of the house Nos. … West Twenty-seventh street, where the woman occupied a flat with her husband. Shakown went to Williams' and asked to see the couple. When they came out he fired three shots, one of which struck Mrs. Williams in the heart. She dropped dead. Shakown escaped.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Arrived—The steamer Eider, from Bremen.

LONDON, June 20.—Arrived out—The Bothnia, Adriatic, and Elysia, from New York.

OIL STORE-HOUSE BURNED.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—The oil store-house of Samuel Walker & Co. burned, loss $25,000. …

GENERAL POLITIC…

Mr. Purcell Well Plea… Result of the Sarat… vention.

Col. Gray the Probab… Nominee for Govern… diana.

A Labor Agitator in W… Butler Is Not Al… Lovely.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

Mr. Purcell Well Pleased with the Result of the Saratoga Convention.

Col. Gray the Probable Democratic Nominee for Governor of Indiana.

A Labor Agitator in Whose Eyes Ben Butler Is Not Altogether Lovely.

PURCELL.

HE SAYS THE MAJORITY OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION WILL GO TO CHICAGO "UNSHACKLED AND UNPLEDGED."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 20.—[Special.]—William Purcell's editorial in the *Union and Advertiser* today contains the following: "The Democratic State Convention met at Saratoga Wednesday, transacted the business for which it was called, and adjourned in better spirit than has prevailed at the close of any previous convention for many years. From the outset the desire was manifested in all quarters that in the preliminary steps, which are all-important, and in the proceedings of the convention which follow them, right and justice should prevail. Hence the happy outcome. It is due to those in power in the organization of the party who have heretofore committed some errors in convention, to say, and it is incumbent upon the *Union* to make special recognition of the facts that they sought on this occasion to avoid those errors, and did avoid them. The amicable arrangement by which the Tammany-Hall organization of New York was accorded perfect equality of representation with the County Democracy organization—was, indeed, given one more delegate than it had asked for, each having thirty-one—and the honest decision in the case of the Rochester district by unanimous vote of the Committee on Contested Seats and of the convention itself, abundantly attest this fact. The platform adopted is at once admirable in its brevity and its comprehensiveness. In reaffirming the platforms of 1874, 1876, and 1882, upon which the Democratic party won notable victories, the convention voiced the judgment, the sentiment, and the conscience of the great majority of the people. The declaration in the platform that it is the duty of the Legislature to respect the popular vote of 1883, commanding abolition of the convict-contract system of labor in the State prisons, enforces a popular requirement, and it only remains to place upon the Presidential ticket a candidate who personifies that demand and who will draw to that ticket the support of all toilers in honest industry.

"As to the convention in its preferences, and as to the delegation sent by it to the National Convention in its purposes, all pretense that the former was or that the latter is in anybody's pocket is without ground of truth to rest upon. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the fact that the advocates of any particular candidate for the Presidential nomination did not draw a line or make an issue that would call for a test vote; that, on the contrary, while the unit rule was adopted, an attempt to instruct the delegation was studiedly avoided. That was not the case when the Democratic mind was made up that Gov. Tilden should receive the nomination in 1876. The State Convention not only adopted the unit rule, but it declared the preference of the party in the State 'that the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden to the office of President would insure the vote of New York and would be approved throughout the Union.' The party has no such preferences now, Gov. Tilden out of the field, and hence the Democratic State Convention of 1884 has made no such declaration and expressed no such confidence. A clear and decided majority of the delegation appointed at Saratoga will go to Chicago unshackled and unpledged. The party sends them there commissioned carte blanche to exercise their best judgment when the time for action arrives. All telegraphic and newspaper statements to the contrary are mere concoctions, and misleading, as time will tell."

INDIANA.

HENDRICKS OUT OF THE RACE—COL. GRAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—There was some excitement among Democrats in Washington today on account of a rumor to the effect that Mr. Hendricks had intimated that he would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana. The story was not credited by McDonald's friends, who foresaw that if true it might seriously impair the prospects of their favorit for a place on the Presidential ticket. One of them tonight said: "I saw a telegraphic dispatch from Hendricks today in which he said that under no circumstances will he accept the nomination even if it be unanimously tendered to him. Isaac P. Gray will be the Democratic candidate for Governor. Nearly one-half of the State has instructed its delegates for him, and I do not believe there is a man in the State who could defeat him for the nomination."

HENDRICKS HEARD FROM.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—A Washington special was received here saying that both the *Star* and *Critic* this morning declared that a private dispatch had been received from Mr. Hendricks saying that while he did not want the place, and his wife was much opposed to the idea, still if his party thought it material he would accept the nomination for Governor. A reporter saw Mr. Hendricks at a late hour tonight. He said he had sent no such dispatch, and that that matter was settled. "I don't want the nomination, and will not accept it." It was evident he meant what he said.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—The Second Congressional District Democratic Convention met today at Washington to nominate a candidate for Congress. For more than a year a bitter contest has been going on between the candidates, the Hon. Thomas R. Cobb and Andrew D. Humphreys. The struggle was over, however, before the convention met today, as by all manner of maneuvering and bargaining Cobb had secured the delegates of the district, and had comparatively a walk over. Mr. Humphreys is popular among the Democrats, but was completely squelched by the workers in Cobb's employ, the methods pursued by them being such as to create the bitterest feelings among Humphreys' followers. It is predicted that the entire clique will bolt Cobb's nomination. It was the most disgraceful campaign ever known in the Second District. Today a Cobb man was made Chairman, a Cobb man was made Secretary, and the convention nominated Cobb in half an hour on the first ballot. Cobb is the boss of Democratic politics in the Second District.

NOT FOR BEN.

A PROFESSIONAL WORKINGMAN OPPOSED TO BUTLER.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Richard Trerellick, a labor agitator, is dissatisfied with Ben. Butler's letter. He had hoped that Butler would have been a Moses to lead the people out of bondage, but his letter does not indicate it. When asked his opinion of Cleveland he said: "It made me exceedingly tired, standing as I did Wednesday last in the Democratic State Convention, to witness the cheap enthusiasm manifested by delegates over Grover Cleveland. If the admirers of Cleveland will stop to reflect a moment they will realize that his election as Governor of New York was not due so much to his great ability and record as a reformer as to the fact that the people of New York desired through his election to utter their protest against a certain condition of things."

JOHN KELLY FOR PAYNE.

THE DEEP-LAID PLANS OF THE TAMMANY CHIEFTAIN COMING TO LIGHT—THE FREE-TRADE MOTIVES OF THE INDEPENDENTS BETRAYED BY A SLIGHT CIRCUMSTANCE.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special to Cleveland *Herald*.]—John Kelly and his lieutenant, Justice Grady, in conversation with the *Herald* correspondent on their return from Saratoga tonight both expressed the belief that the Democratic Presidential nominee will be Henry B. Payne, or at least that he will be brought forward and the attempt made to unite New York's vote on him.

Grady said: "Mr. Cleveland has not secured the New York delegation. Strong opposition to him has been shown. It is not to be conceded that he has even a majority of the delegation. The delegation was ready to vote for Payne four years ago. He is one of the gentlemen Mr. Tilden is supposed to be desirous should be nominated. Mr. Cleveland will probably be shown how futile it is for him to seek the nomination with his own State divided, and then Mr. Payne's name will be proposed."

John Kelly coincided in the belief that Payne's name would be brought forward.

W. C. Whitney, who is Payne's son-in-law, was one of the leading delegates in the Saratoga Convention, and as a member of the County Democracy Committee helped to arrange the deal by which Tammany got the representation it demanded in the convention. Tammany's support of Mr. Payne may therefore be counted upon. Flower has been taken care of by the promises of a Gubernatorial nomination.

THE INDEPENDENTS BETRAYED.

The only one of the Boston Independents who came over here Tuesday who would open his lips was Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. He said to me today, having remained over from the meeting of Tuesday:

"The sentiment in New York I find not essentially different from that in Massachusetts."

"Will it go to the extent of nominating a third ticket, or will you support the Democratic nominee?"

"If the Democrats should make a suitable nomination it would not be necessary for the Independents to take any further action. Otherwise we might make nominations."

"What would you consider suitable Democratic nominations?"

"Cleveland or Bayard for President would be satisfactory."

"Suppose it should be Payne or McDonald?"

"That would require further conference before we could decide on a plan of action. One thing I want to say: This is not a free-trade movement, as has been represented."

While the Colonel was talking to me I held in my hand the official list of the Bostonians who attended the New York meeting. It had been prepared in typewriting on the back of two sheets of letter paper, the printed heading of which was "The Tariff-Reform League of Massachusetts." I didn't say anything about it to the Colonel, but I kept up a mighty big thinking.

IT WILL BE A WESTERN MAN.

As I predicted some days ago, Flower and Cleveland have killed each other in New York. The nominee will be a Western man. If Ohio could unite on Payne there would be a good chance for him as a compromise. But at this distance it looks as though Thurman and Pendleton will carry sufficient weight to keep him from getting the solid strength of Ohio, especially as Hoadly, with the bee in his own bonnet, will be lukewarm to his Cleveland chief. McDonald has carefully managed to retain friends in the South and West and make no antagonisms in the East, besides which he has his own State in united form.

THE CONVENTIONS IN CONTRAST.

The Democratic National Convention will be a great contrast to the Republican Convention in its leaderships. The district representation plan of the Republican Convention was effective in drawing delegates from the masses. There were very few men of National reputation who were delegates. Senator Hoar, McKinley, Gen. Mahone, and Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, comprised about all. There were a large number of Senators and prominent public men in Chicago, but not as delegates. In the Democratic Convention will be Randall, Hewitt, Cox, Morrison, Carlisle, Ben Butler, Hurd, so far as known. There will be some notable struggles on the floor and parliamentary contests for position such as have not characterized Republican conventions.

THE DRIFT TOWARD BLAINE.

Congressman Washburn, of Minnesota, tells me that in the business circle in which he associates here in New York he has, during a visit of two or three days, seen a slowly-increasing drift toward Mr. Blaine, and looks on it as the beginning of the removal of all opposition in the party.

Prof. John M. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti, told me before he left on his return voyage to Port au Prince that Mr. Blaine's nomination will result in bringing more colored voters to the Republican party in the Northern States than have been cast for years. He thinks that there is a chance in West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana for the Republicans to succeed. The Cotton Exposition at New Orleans will bring so many disinterested spectators into Louisiana that a fair vote and fair count, he thinks, can be secured. He was especially strong in advocacy of Blaine's foreign policy.

GOV. HOADLY.

TRAINING FOR THE NOMINATION.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20.—[Special.]—The State officials and other friends of Gov. Hoadly organized a club this afternoon for the purpose of going to Chicago to work for his nomination for the Presidency. The Chief Executive left this afternoon for his home, from which place he will go to New York and Connecticut. Reliable information has been given out that he will have a consultation with "Old Cipher-gram" before he returns.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WAY IN WHICH THE TICKETS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

The Convention Hall Committee, of which Commissioner Donnersberger is Chairman, met at the Palmer House yesterday and directed its sub-committee to proceed at once to carry out the plans decided upon by the National Sub-Committee for the enlargement of the hall and removing the platform to the west side. The work will cost from $2,400 to $2,800, according to bids received, and in addition to that the architect will have to be paid for plans and more chairs will have to be rented. Members of the committee submitted the names of a lot of men from among whom Sergeant-at-Arms Bright will select doorkeepers, ushers, and pages. The Pinkertons evidently will be given no places, and it is probable that some of the doorkeepers will be imported.

Mike McDonald said yesterday afternoon that Harrison was "sore" because of the effort made by Joe Mackin to have Pinkerton men selected as doorkeepers.

The sub-committee of the National Committee has issued the following on the ticket question:

The applications made to members of the National Committee for tickets of admission to the Democratic National Convention indicate a misunderstanding of the method by which they are distributed. The tickets printed are issued by the National Committee according to rules which have been followed at previous conventions. They cannot be given as a favor to any person.

The hall will have 10,500 seats, and of these 2,000 will be occupied by the delegates, alternates, officers, and committees. About 800 seats will be allotted to the press. The subscribers to the fund to pay expenses will receive 750 tickets, and 750 more will be used for distribution among the local committees, city and county officers. It is supposed that 1,200 tickets will be given to Senators and Representatives in Congress, veterans, and other eminent men of the country who will attend the convention. Nine hundred and fifty tickets will be reserved by the National Committee for contingencies. The remainder of the tickets will be given to the delegates, who will distribute them to the public.

Subscribers to the hall fund are to be given seats in Sections A and B, which sections are just at the left of the chair and next to the delegates.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

S. C. POMEROY FOR PRESIDENT AND JOHN A. CONANT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—THE PLATFORM.

About 150 men and women attended the second session of the National Committee of the American party at Farwell Hall yesterday morning. J. R. Barlow presided.

The Rev. Joseph Travis, who prayed, thanked God that in a day of many political parties meaning nothing and aiming at nothing, there were still a few men true to principle.

The venerable Mr. Clark sang "Step by Step" with great empressement.

Mr. Laird, of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, read a list of delegates' names, after which an invitation was extended to all persons in the hall favoring the principles of the party to send in their names and participate in the proceedings.

A committee of five was appointed to look after the interests of the national organ, published at Washington and the *Cynosure*. The members are Mr. R. Brittan, William Wilson, G. W. Needles, Prof. E. W. Payne, F. W. Capwell.

On motion of Dr. E. W. Kirby, of Philadelphia, a resolution was passed to send a committee to represent the body at the July National Prohibition Convention at Pittsburg, Pa., the following members being appointed: Senator Pomeroy, Dr. Kirby, President Blanchard, Mrs. E. A. Cook, E. D. Bailey, Mrs. L. N. Stratton.

Dr. Kirby and President Blanchard spoke at length, urging the convention to allow this committee to Pittsburg abundant latitude and liberty. President Blanchard predicted a serious break between the secret and anti-secret society wings of the Prohibition party.

An elderly man, who was introduced at this point as Brother Smith, of Missouri, got up and explained that $200 was needed to pay the expenses of the convention. He proposed to tell the convention how to raise the money just as Neal Dow had shown how Zacharias came down the tree. "I have a plan. God gave it me. There's that bandbox over there in the window," said Mr. Smith, with tremolo accent on the word bandbox, "and that shall be the Lord's treasury. I never thought I should need that bandbox no more than I expected to meet George Washington in this hall. But my wife made me take it to carry relics to relatives down in Ohio." Brother Smith then passed a big bandbox around among the audience, exclaiming that if anybody had any Freemason money they didn't want a red copper of it.

Senator Pomeroy took up the word "crank," as applied to the delegates of the American party, and said it was no longer an opprobrious epithet, but a term generally applied to men of firm, angular ideas; and they were the men who stuck. There were hundreds of thousands of men, said the speaker, "eager to join the ranks of us cranks, and I hope the Platform Committee will be so plain and outspoken that none will be ashamed to stand upon it."

President J. Blanchard read a letter from Miss Frances Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which she, on behalf of the union, disclaimed any intent of discourtesy in their neglect to transmit a memorial to the American party, as to other political parties. She expressed admiration for the principles of the American party, and explained the apparent slight by saying that she well knew that this party was in entire accord with the National Prohibition party soon to meet in convention at Pittsburg. Miss Willard's name and letter were cheered.

After a short talk by Gen. Riley a further report was made by the Committee on Credentials, which showed that sixteen States had representatives in the convention. The convention adjourned till 2 p. m. to receive the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

The afternoon session was attended by between 400 and 500 people, and was devoted chiefly to a spirited discussion of a platform reported by a committee.

After a fresh report from the Committee on Credentials and several speeches about two papers representing the ideas of the party, Mr. E. D. Bailey, of Washington, spent twenty minutes in attacking James G. Blaine. He said he had found two Blaines in the country; one in the East who had betrayed his party and been guilty of jobs; one in the West who was known as a scholar, Christian, and brave, honest man. He believed it a case of mistaken identity, and that the Western people had in mind Senator S. C. Pomeroy as their ideal, and not James G. Blaine. [Applause.]

The Committee on Papers reported, indorsing the *American* and the *Cynosure*. This report was adopted after a delegate had objected successfully to the phrase "Sunday-school statesmanship" on the ground that there was no Sunday except to worshipers of the sun, who were Freemasons.

President Blanchard read a letter to Miss Willard in reply to the communication from her which had been read in the morning. The convention ordered the letter to be forwarded.

The Committee on Finance reported $125 received, $117 expended, leaving only $8 to meet additional expenses, of which one of the largest items would be the cost of paying the fare home of several impecunious delegates. An appeal was made for Dr. Kirby, whose pocket-book with all his cash was reported stolen. The committee's report was adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

A platform of fifteen articles was then read by Dr. Kirby, Chairman of the Platform Committee. The appearance of the platform was what the delegates had been eagerly waiting for. A dozen were at once on their feet protesting against parts of it and suggesting substitutes. For two hours there was hot wrangling over the meaning of words and the interpretation of phrases. Discussion was restricted to five minutes, and some of the planks got through without being debated. But the planks touching the tariff, contract labor, prohibition, woman suffrage, and finance were most seriously and hotly discussed, and were often nearly swamped in amendments and motions to reconsider, the convention at one moment uproariously adopting an amendment, and again, after an opposing speech, as unanimously reconsidering and defeating it. The platform as it came from the committee was finally adopted, as also a wordy preamble enlarging on the principles expressed in the platform and pointing with apprehension to various evils overhanging the country. The platform differs in several respects from any previously adopted by the American party, but the preamble, with slight exceptions, is as old as the party itself. The platform follows:

We hold: 1. That ours is a Christian and not a heathen Nation, and that the God of the Christian Scriptures is the author of civil government.

2. That the Bible should be associated with books of science and literature in all our educational institutions.

3. That God requires and man needs a Sabbath.

4. That we demand the prohibition of the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating drinks.

5. That the charters of all secret lodges granted by our Federal and State Legislatures should be withdrawn and their oaths prohibited by law.

6. We are opposed to putting prison labor or depreciated contract labor from foreign countries in competition with free labor to benefit manufacturers, corporations, and speculators.

7. We are in favor of a thorough revision and enforcement of the law concerning patents and inventions for the prevention and punishment of frauds either upon inventors or the general public.

8. We hold to and will vote for woman suffrage.

9. We hold that the civil equality secured to all American citizens by Art. 13, 14, and 15 of our amended National Constitution should be preserved inviolate, and the same equality should be extended to Indians and Chinamen.

10. That international differences should be settled by arbitration.

11. That land and other monopolies should be discouraged.

12. That the General Government should furnish the people with an ample and sound currency.

13. That it should be the settled policy of the Government to reduce the tariffs and taxes as rapidly as the necessities of revenue and vested business interest will allow.

14. That polygamy should be immediately suppressed by law and that the Republican party is censurable for its long neglect of its duty in respect to this evil.

15. And, finally, we demand for the American people the abolition of Electoral Colleges and a direct vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

CHOOSING THE CANDIDATES.

The convention at 5:30 o'clock proceeded to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Dr. Blanchard put in nomination S. C. Pomeroy, eulogizing him as a man of unflinching principle, whose fearless devotion to right had twice brought him under sentence of death by border ruffians in Kansas.

Dr. Kirby, of Philadelphia, nominated ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas. This nomination was bitterly opposed, it being claimed that St. John was not opposed to Freemasonry. St. John's name was finally withdrawn. The name of Dr. Jonathan Blanchard was presented by L. B. Kent.

The convention started out to ballot by States, and half an hour was spent in getting the representatives of the several States together. There was much opposition to the unit rule, but its supporters were hot in its favor. However, the bottom fell out of the plan when it was discovered that no one knew the number of votes each State was entitled to. The convention concluded it advisable to take a general ballot. It resulted as follows: S. C. Pomeroy, 72; C. A. Blanchard, 3; J. Blanchard, 7; John P. St. John, 1; Julius H. Seelye, 1. Senator Pomeroy's nomination was voted to be unanimous.

John A. Conant, of Willimantic, Conn., was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation. J. L. Barlow, J. Blanchard, and F. W. Tapwell were appointed a committee to wait on the candidates of the convention.

The following National Committee was elected:

New York, F. W. Capwell; Pennsylvania, Dr. E. W. Kirby; Illinois, L. N. Stratton; Wisconsin, M. R. Britten; Minnesota, E. G. Paine; Dakota, A. F. Dempsey; Kansas, H. Curtis; Nebraska, E. B. Graham; Mississippi, E. Tapley; District of Columbia, E. D. Bailey; Ohio, J. M. Scott; Indiana, Israel Hess; New Hampshire, S. C. Kimball; Massachusetts, E. A. Pratt; Connecticut, P. Bacon; Rhode Island, A. M. Paull; Missouri, G. W. Needles; Michigan, S. P. Pool; Iowa, Dr. J. N. Norris; New Jersey, Dr. Robert Armstrong.

The convention accepted and ordered "spread on their minutes" a resolution transmitted by the Michigan State Convention of the National Christian Association, asserting the rights of Seventh-Day Adventists to civil protection in the enjoyment of their Sabbath.

At 7 o'clock the convention adjourned for one hour.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 8 p. m. and listened to a long speech by their nominee, Senator Pomeroy. He reviewed the achievements and promises of the Republican party as expressed in its platforms of the last two decades. He concluded that the party now ignored all its old cardinal doctrines, and had adopted no worthy new ones in their stead. An allusion by the speaker to Rutherford B. Hayes evoked a storm of applause.

President C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, who was to have talked, sent a note stating that the serious illness of his wife prevented his attendance. E. D. Bailey filled the breach by continuing his morning tirade against Blaine and the Republican party, denouncing both as the allies and creatures of whisky-men.

Of the 250 people present a score or more were women, and a majority of all slumbered peacefully through the evening proceedings.

Upon the close of Mr. Bailey's speech an impatient Presbyterian delegate cried out: "Brother Moderator, I move that we adjourn after a song from Brother Clark." Brother Clark sang a patriotic improvisation from the platform, and the convention adjourned sine die.

The National Committee will meet at the Millard Hotel this morning.

PEORIA NO. 2.

THE COOK COUNTY CLUB MAKING ITS ARRANGEMENTS TO ATTEND.

The Cook County Democratic Club held a special meeting last night to make arrangements for the trip to Peoria. It was reported by the committee having the matter in charge that over 100 members had ordered the regulation suits and hats for the trip. It was also stated that $80 had been collected for the music. The Chairman of the Executive Committee reported that fifty-nine new members had been received since the last meeting. The President stated that next Tuesday evening final arrangements would be made to attend the convention, and also that during the National Convention the club rooms would be decorated and a banner stretched across the street.

The Secretary said he had understood that a handsome banner was to be presented to the club, and asked whether there was any one in the room who had any knowledge of the fact.

"Pshaw," exclaimed a member, "I don't believe anybody will present us with a banner."

"I second the motion," said another, and the banner question was dropped, after which the club adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

STEPHENSON COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The Democrats met in caucus tonight, and next Thursday there will be a County Convention at Armory Hall in this city to select delegates to the Peoria Convention. There is a lack of harmony in this party here, and at two of the districts there was trouble between the representatives of each wing relative to the selection of delegates. It is expected that there will be a great deal of fun in the convention and a contest for seats. The difficulty existing is destined to do great injury to the party, and there is no possibility of a reconciliation.

A RECEPTION TO JO M'DONALD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, was given a reception here tonight by the local Democratic organizations. By the aid of a band a large crowd was gathered in front of the Leland Hotel, and from the steps this distinguished guest addressed the people. He advocated equal justice and rights to all, rich or poor, black or white; said he was and always had been a Democrat from the ground up and was a believer in pure Jeffersonian Democracy with an Andrew Jackson amendment. After his address the people were invited into the hotel and to inspiring music passed an hour in attempting to pump the arm off of a probable Vice-Presidential candidate.

A WONDERFUL RAILROAD.

A Grade of Over 400 Feet to the Mile Overcome Without Cogs.

Leadville (Colo.) *Democrat:* Much has been written about the construction of the mountain divisions of the Rio Grande; travelers have marveled at the 4 per cent grades and the 15° curvature of the remarkable narrow-gage railroad which penetrates the most rugged cañons and climbs the most lofty mountain ranges of the Rockies. But nobody has ever well described the wonderful little feeder of the Leadville Division, which modestly leaves the main line in Brown's Cañon and ascends the mountain gulches to the east with the steepest grades and the heaviest curves in the world that are overcome with the ordinary drive-wheel locomotive. Afar up in this range of mountains, seven miles away, and nearly 3,000 feet higher than the bed of the cañon, is the famous Calumet mine, from which is extracted the hematite iron ore that keeps in blast the furnaces of the Bessemer works at Pueblo. Every morning of the year a ponderous locomotive and a small train of cars toils up this steep, and every afternoon they make the perilous descent to the valley, loaded with iron, with the steam brakes on the cars, the water pressure on the locomotive drivers, and a man standing at the brake-wheel of each car. This is the most wonderful piece of railroading in the universe. The maximum grade is 406 feet to the mile, or nearly 8 per cent, and the maximum curvature 25°. The terminal of the branch is half a mile higher than the commencement. Imagine, then, the difficulty in ascending with empty cars, and the danger of descending with loaded ones. Still, strange though it may seem, a locomotive cannot make the descent unless at least five cars are attached. The latter are essential to provide the resisting power for the steam-brakes. The trip up is snailish, the return is rapid, in spite of the steam pressure which cuts the car-wheels into sparks that fly out into a constant stream from the brakes, in spite of the reverse action, in spite of the lavish use of the sand-pipe, and in spite of the water-brake on the locomotive drive-wheels.

Some few years ago, when the operation of the line was commenced, runaway accidents were of almost daily occurrence. The seven miles were, within a brief period, strewn with the wrecks of cars and locomotives, and iron-ore. The most discouraging results attended the persistent efforts to make the line serve the purpose for which it was constructed. Day after day control over the descending train would be lost; some defect would interfere with the working of the steam brake; and even with the brake in successful operation the train would take a crazy notion and go flying down the mountain sides, along the brinks of fearful precipices, through the rock-bound gullies, and around the acute curves, like a bolt of lightning. The train hands would leap for life, then the locomotive and cars would be dashed into fragments. In all these accidents, however, nobody was hurt. Thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of rolling stock is said to have been destroyed before a successful system of operation was established. Only very few of the higher officials of the Rio Grande realize how terrible was the experience of these rides, and it is told of two of them who once summed up sufficient curiosity and courage to make the journey they were so frightened that they hung on to the steps of the caboose, expecting every moment to have to leap for life.

Finally extremely heavy locomotives were built, and a force of exceptionally brave trainmen were secured. The latter were instructed to cling to their post at every hazard, and to never flinch in the moment of danger. Not a serious accident has been recorded since. Starting from the mine every brake is manned so that in case the steam should fail the train could be checked. While there have been several runaways in two years there has not been a wreck. The sight of one of these trains descending is one of thrilling interest, the sparks from the car-wheels cutting a pathway of light down the mountains, which can best be described as having the appearance of a molten stream of fire rolling down to the river bed of the cañon.

In Switzerland there are grades as steep as these of the Calumet branch, but they are equipped for operation with the cable and cog-wheels.

MR. CONKLING'S SHIRT-FRONT.

New York Letter in Baltimore *American:* Conkling is as unique as ever in personal appearance, partly by reason of good looks, which he isn't to be blamed for, but in a considerable degree because he dresses in a picturesque disregard of the current fashion. I went into court the other hot day to get a view of him. He came in like a planter of the old-time from a cotton-field, wearing a broad Panama straw-hat and a suit of something thin and yellowish, similar to nankeen. There was a breezy non-conventionality in the toilet, and to most observers it might have passed for the careless attire of a man who cared nothing for style and everything for comfort. But there was complete refutation of that idea in his shirt-front, which reached from shoulder to shoulder and chin to paunch, covering the ex-Senator's ample expanse of chest with a stiff, glistening shield, and nearly all exposed, because he wore no waistcoat. No man intent solely on the palliation of torrid torture would put on a shirt starched like that. When the court was opened and Conkling arose to address the Surrogate, I think I had never seen so much dignity embodied in a single human being. He was Hyperion and Adonis in one. That lasted about four seconds. Then all his impressiveness of port collapsed in a disaster so complete, so irretrievable that the proud man was for once humbled.

How did it happen? Well, he had undue confidence in that shirt bosom and leaned forward on it. Briefly it supported him in his grandeur and then it broke in the middle, letting him half double up on himself, and leaving him to regain unaided such composure and complacency as he might from his downfall. On what insecure props does greatness sometimes depend!

FOUR NEGROES KILLED.

MACON, Ga., June 20.—The boiler of Fields & Co.'s brickyard, at Albany, Ga., exploded, killing four negroes.

RAILROADS.

A Kick Made Against Commissioner Fink's Award of Chicago Percentages.

Cutting Freight Rates to Mississippi River and Other Points—The Peoria Division.

An Appeal Taken from Commissioner Fink's Award of Chicago Percentages.

At a meeting of the Chicago committee of the Joint Executive Committee held at Commissioner Fink's office in New York June 12 the modification of the Chicago east-bound agreement and the appeal from Commissioner Fink's award of percentages were under consideration. In regard to the modification of the agreement, it was decided to make certain changes, subject to final ratification, the revised contract to take effect at the time the east-bound tariffs are advanced—June 24, 1884.

The recommendation of the Commissioner regarding percentages in the Chicago division, taking effect Jan. 1, 1884, was then discussed.

The President of the Lake Shore said he did not consider that the Commissioner's recommendation was in conformity with the agreement that the new percentages should be based upon the transfer of the Boston and New England dressed-beef traffic to the live-stock division, and the transfer of the National Despatch Line from the Michigan Central to the Chicago & Grand Trunk; but that in making the award the Commissioner had distributed the entire business as in his judgment it ought to be distributed. He therefore asked that the Commissioner reconsider the question within the limits prescribed by the agreement.

The Commissioner replied that he could not consistently treat the matter in any different way than that in which he had treated it, and suggested that if any party was dissatisfied with his recommendation the matter go to arbitration.

The President of the Lake Shore then said as the Commissioner could not reconsider the matter he would request that an arbitration be had. After discussion it was agreed that the matter should be submitted to a Board of Arbitration composed of the permanent arbitrator, Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr., and Messrs. Riddle and Gault, and that a meeting of the board be called for Thursday, June 26, for the purpose of hearing such oral arguments as the parties in interest may wish to present, and that if any parties desire to present written arguments they may submit the same prior to the date of the meeting.

The settlement of balances accruing at the date upon which the amended contract takes effect (June 24) was also discussed. The Commissioner recommended that a final net money settlement be made of all balances existing on that date; that in the meanwhile transfers of tonnage be made as far as practicable; that the eighth-class balances accrued under the 15-cent rate be adjusted as far as possible by transfer of that class of freight, but that the balances remaining due to June 24 be adjusted by the net money settlement, allowing the roads in excess 12½ cents for cost of transportation. The Commissioner's recommendation was accepted.

Rate-Cutting to Upper Mississippi, Iowa, and Wisconsin Points—San Francisco and Salt Lake City.

The war on freight rates to Iowa, Upper Mississippi, and Wisconsin points is getting more serious every day. A rate of ten cents per 100 pounds on all classes of freight from Chicago to La Crosse, Winona, Dubuque, and all Upper Mississippi River points is now made, and only five cents per 100 pounds is quoted on business to Eau Claire, Wis. The competition of the Diamond Joe line of steamers is given as the primary cause for this trouble, but lately it has become a contest between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northwestern Roads, but little notice being taken of the competition by the Diamond Joe Line. It is understood that the Illinois Central has notified the warring roads that unless the fight is speedily brought to a close it will cut the rates to all competing points on its Iowa line. It is probable that at the meeting of the Northwestern Traffic Association next Tuesday the above difficulties will be discussed and an effort made to restore rates. If nothing is done at that meeting the war will become quite serious and result in disastrous losses to the Northwestern lines.

The troubles in regard to California, Utah, and Colorado rates are also growing daily more serious. The Western Trunk Line Association is accused of having lately made contracts at largely reduced rates with Murphy, Grant & Co., the largest dry-goods house in San Francisco and with the Zions Coöperative Mercantile Association of Salt Lake City. The indications now are that the Transcontinental and Utah pools will cease to exist long before the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé's notice of withdrawal from those pools expires.

The Division of East-Bound Traffic from Peoria.

The proceedings of the meeting of the Peoria eastward-bound roads held at Commissioner Fink's office in New York June 14, at which the Peoria East-Bound Pool was organized, have just been received here. Commissioner Fink, in calling the meeting to order, stated that its object was to perfect the final organization of the Peoria Committee, and to agree upon the percentages on which the traffic is to be divided, without having to go to arbitration. In order to clearly define what business should be included in the division, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all business from Peoria and passing through Peoria, shall be included in the Peoria Division, excepting business from Mississippi River points and west thereof that passes through Peoria on through bills of lading to the western termini of the trunk lines or east thereof. All such business passing through Peoria on through bills of lading from Mississippi River points or west thereof shall be reported to the Joint Agent at Peoria.

After a lengthy discussion the committee found itself unable to agree upon the question of percentages, and the Commissioners therefore submitted the following recommendation: Wabash, 29.5 per cent; Indiana, Bloomington & Western, 25.5; Rock Island, 25.5; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, 19.5.

The Commissioner in submitting those percentages, stated that if any of the parties were not satisfied with the recommendation they had under the rules two weeks in which to make an appeal to arbitration.

After discussion it was agreed that to make a division of Pekin business said business should be divided among the three roads represented at the meeting, the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern declining to become a party to it at present. It was agreed that the Pekin percentages should be determined hereafter.

It was agreed that the following men should compose the Peoria Local Committee: J. J. Fletcher, General Agent Indiana, Bloomington & Western; H. Losely, General Agent Rock Island; H. C. Parker, Traffic Manager Peoria, Decatur & Evansville; H. D. Gould, Commercial Agent Wabash; and that W. S. Spiers should act for the present as joint agent. It was decided that the divisions of traffic at Peoria and Pekin under the agreements should commence June 24, the date of the advancing of east-bound rates. The live-stock divisions should not take effect until live-stock rates were advanced.

It was agreed that monthly live-stock reports should be furnished to the Commissioner for the two years ending July 1, 1884, to cover shipments to all destinations, and Joint-Agent Spiers was instructed to secure said reports without delay.

The Indiana Board of Equalization and the Railroads.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—H. K. Wheeler, representing the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, appeared before the State Board of Equalization today. This road was never before assessed in Indiana, its forty miles of road in this State having been completed a year ago. The design was to extend the road from Streator, Ill., to Plymouth, Ind., but hard times will prevent any further work at present. It passes through the Kankakee swamps, leases it rolling-stock, and earns less than operating expenses. The Chicago & West Michigan was represented before the board by Edward Hawkins, General Agent. In the year past 250 freight-cars have been added to the equipment. The road has thirty-four miles of track in Indiana, through La Porte County. The rails are steel and the ties are hemlock. H. A. Rutlidge, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, said that the earnings of the road in the last year had fallen off heavily, owing to strikes and slender business in the coal regions. The Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Road, of which thirty-eight miles of a total of 248 are in Indiana, had a representative before the board in the person of George L. Bradbury. John W. Coons, in behalf of the Chicago & Atlantic, asked that the assessed value of the lines be not increased. During the last year $123,000 in equipments have been added to the rolling stock, including several engines. The road is a new one, and was operated the first year at a loss of $300,000. On top of this was the loss of $3,000,000 in notes and bonds through the Grant & Ward failure.

The Rochester & Lake Ontario Belt Road in the Hands of a Receiver.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 20.—[Special.]—Today Judge Rumsey granted an order appointing General-Manager George E. Merchant, of the Rochester & Pittsburg, Receiver of the Rochester & Lake Ontario Belt Railway. The order was granted on the application of Alexander Green, of New York, who appeared for the Mercantile Trust Company. Trustee T. F. Wentworth appeared for the Belt Company, and M. W. Cooke for some of the bondholders. The Receiver's bond was fixed at $25,000. In the County Clerk's office was filed a summons of complaint in an action commenced by the Mercantile Trust Company against the Rochester & Lake Ontario Belt Railway Company, brought to procure the foreclosure of a mortgage on the property given by defendant to secure the payment of $175,000 of its bonds. The mortgage was recorded June 12, 1882.

A New Road Incorporated in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—The Columbus, Fort Wayne & Western Railroad Company, capital $4,000,000, was incorporated today. It was formed to build a railroad from the east line of Allen County through the Counties of Allen, De Kalb, Noble, Kosciusko, La Grange, Elkhart, Marshall, St. Joseph, and La Porte to a point on the northern boundary of La Porte, a distance of 125 miles. The Directors are Thomas R. Sharp, R. C. Winstanley, B. F. Martz, John W. Ogden, A. A. Purman, O. A. Simons, and F. A. Randall.

An Attachment Against the West Shore.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 20.—An attachment was this afternoon filed in behalf of Ward & Mackin, of Newburg, upon the West Shore Railroad property in Onondaga County. The claim is a $250,000 contract for work on the construction of the road. The schedule attached foots up $40,000.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Chicago & Northwestern gives notice that hereafter all freight in car-load lots may be way-billed to Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, at the current Chicago rates, the arbitrary of one cent per 100 pounds in addition to Chicago rates being abrogated.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul puts on two additional trains today to Oconomowoc, leaving Chicago at 3 o'clock p. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. This gives the Milwaukee & St. Paul five trains daily (except Sunday) for Waukesha and two Sunday trains, and the same number for Oconomowoc.

The meeting of the Directors of the Chicago & Western Indiana and the Chicago Belt Line Railroad Companies which was to have been held yesterday did not come off on account of the absence of two of the Directors. The meeting will be held at the Western Indiana office this morning. As already stated, the object is to elect a new President for those companies in place of Mr. Calloway.

The Indiana, Bloomington & Western and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago have made their first report of east-bound business to the Pool Commissioners, and the east-bound pools at Peoria and Indianapolis are now ready to be put into operation upon the appointment of agents.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Dreams a Dream and Has a Horrible Awakening.

Toledo (O.) *Blade:* CONFEDRIT X ROADS (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky), June 9, 1884.—I hed a dreem last nite wich I wish from the bottom uv my heart cood be realized. It wuz a dreem so rich, so full uv everything wich wuz deliteful, that I almost wish I hed died afore awakenin from it to the cold realities uv a crooel and unsympathetic world. It wuz a dreem wich extended over a considerable space uv time.

Methawt I wuz a delegate to the Dimekratic Nashnel Convenshun from this deestrik in Kentucky. I wuz entirely happy, for I hed rooms at a fust class hotel and plenty uv money, for I hed promised the managers uv all uv the candidates to vote for their man, and wuz reseevin money from eech. In addishn I hed sold all five uv the tikkits I hed at my disposal to the convenshun to outsiders, and hed turned a handsome penny buyin up from the other delegates, and sellin agin at a higher price. All the delegates wuz on the make, only I hed sooperior intelligence.

It wuz a deliteful experience, only it wuz in my sleep. Thank heaven for sleep! All my good times I hev in my dreems. We wuz about to concentrate on Tilden, Saml. J., his barl hevin bin tapped at both eends and the bung knocked out. The old gentleman hed actooally determined to be a candidate on a reform platform, and wuz buyin up delegates at a rate wich I never dreemed he wuz capable uv. No matter wat may be sed uv his honisty, ther ain't no doubt ez to his liberality or his akkerit knollege uv the make up uv Dimekratic Convenshuns. I hed sold out to him four times, and so hed the heft uv the delegates, and we got our money every time. Samyooel's managers sed that so sot wuz the old man on the question uv reform that he'd scoop the nominashen ef he hed to buy every delegate to the convenshun.

Jist ez we hed made up our minds to vote for him and end the matter we receeved a dispatch from Noo York that the old man hed bin struck with paralysis and his rite side wuz completely dead. His managers were appalled at the terrible intelligence, but not so the delegates. One gentleman from Injeany ris to his feet and demanded in thunder tones ef he cood still yoose his left hand.

"He kin!" wuz the reply.

"Very good then. He kin sign checks with his left hand, and so long ez he kin sign checks he is a good enuff reform candidate for me. With him ez our standard-barer the Dimocrisy ov Injeany will pay cash for likker this fall any how."

Then the dreem went on. We went into the campane and I moved immediately to Injeany, becoz ther ain't no money in bein a Dimekrat in Kentucky. Kentucky is safe enyhow, and when I asked Tilden for cash contriboochens for the campane I wuz met with a chillin refoosle. "The Reform tikkit kin kerry Kentucky anyhow," wuz the chillin response, "and my money must go into the doubtful States."

Injeany bein a doubtful State, I went over ther, and threw my sole into the work. I got the posishen uv disburser in a Congressional deestrik, and when the elecksbun come I voted six times, gittin my three dollars per vote with the rest uv em.

In my dreem Tilden was elected on the Reform ishoo, and then come the millenium. We didn't pay much attenshun to questions uv public polisy, but we did make a clean sweep uv all the Republikin offisholders. We spared nothin. One-armed soljers wuz throwd out uv places, ez well ez wimmen wich held small post-offises. Ther wusn't a offis, no matter how small, wich we couldn't find a sturdy Dimekrat willin to take. Ther wuz wher we commenced the work uv Reform.

Uv course I got the post-offis at the Corners. The nigger Lubbock, wich hed held it sence Grant's first inoggershun, wuz relegatid to his shoe-bench, and I wuz installed in his place. The salary wuzn't large, but ther wuz perkisits. I didn't hev the handdlin uv any letters containin remittances for noosepapers, so I got no revenoo from that. The Republikins in this visinity, ez soon ez I wuz installed, mailed ther letters containin money for noosepapers at other offises, becoz, ez they remarkt, they hed bin interdooced to me, and the Dimocrisy don't take no noosepapers. This source uv revenoo wuz cut off entirely.

But ther wuz other things wich did pay. I reseeved on a averige six letters a day addressed to the Looseaner and other lotteries, and then I capcherd. I beleeve that games uv chance is immoral! Shood I encurridge my people in this wickednis? No, and to cure em I opened ther letters and didn't let em know that I hed the money, hopin that after tryin sevrel times for a prize and gittin nothin, they wood desist. There is many ways uv servin the Lord, and I hev my pekoolyer way. And it wuz with grim satisfeckshen that I opened Bascom's reglar remittances to Noo Orleens for lottery tickits, and went over and paid him for his likker in the same.

I quit goin to Bascom's almost altogether. I prefered to sit in my offis, by a open winder, thro wich I cood see the smoke uv McPelter's distillery risin gracefully to the hevins, and send my first assistant out, whose salery I collected uv the Government, givin him my doo bill therefor, for my likker. It wuz easier sendin him out for my drinks than to go myself and much more dignified.

Deekin Pogram hed got to be collector vice Pollock removed, and ez we hed got an approprishen for slack-waterin Seceshen Crik, with all uv us in the contrak, and likewise an approprishen for a noo post-offis, Bascom wuz reseevin cash for his likker, and the Corners wuz happy.

That wuz in my dreem ez I dosed in a chair at Bascom's. Wood that that dreem hed continnered. But it did not. I wuz awakened by the firin uv guns, and from force uv habit contrakid when I wuz in the Looisiana Pelikins the minnit I heerd the sound I instinctively startid to run. Comin to myself, and rememberin that the war wuz over, I sot down again.

Wat sounds reeched my ears? It wuz Pollock and Joe Bigler and a hundred niggers on the square hoorahin for Blaine and Logan! That wuz no dreem. The Republikin Convenshun hed met and did its work, and these disturbers hed got the noose. And they wuz organizin a Blaine and Logan Club rite under our noses, and ez they hev got too strong to be skeert by shotguns it isn't at all onlikely that they may kerry the county.

Sadly I asked Bascom for suthin and firmly he refoozed. "I don't bleeve," sed Bascom, "that you will ever git that post-offis, and therefore, henceforth for you, likker is cash on delivery, or a minnit afore delivery."

And jist then Lubbock, the nigger Postmaster, past by, and he leered into my face with a four-years' more expression onto his face that wuz sickenin. It wuz more than sickenin—it wuz feendish.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY (Despondent).

JOHN OF ABYSSINIA.

The African King Extorts a Thousand Dollars from an Austrian Merchant.

Vienna Correspondence London *Telegraph:* An Austrian merchant, who has hitherto been living in Kassala, in the Soudan, and carrying on an extensive trade there in wild beasts, has lately been writing to his relations in Vienna. In a letter dated Kassala, April 12, he says that there are 3,000 Egyptian troops in the town, but that the place has been besieged for the last three months by the Stakendos. In order to escape an uncertain fate he determined, upon the advice of one of his black servants, to go to Makaki, the headquarters of the King of Abyssinia, and to purchase of the latter a protective escort for himself and his caravan.

About the audience he had of King John he writes as follows:

The King inquired of me in Turkish if I was perfectly familiar with that language. I answered in the affirmative. If not (added the King in English) he would speak English with me. The following dialogue ensued:

King—Thou art a subject of the most mighty Emperor of Austria, and dwellest at Kassala.

Myself—Yes, for many years past.

King—Thou hast now left Kassala and intendest to return to thy native country.

Myself—Such is my ardent desire.

King—Kassala will no doubt soon be in the power of Mohammed Achmed.

Myself—Unless a miracle happens Kassala is lost. The Governor will never be able to resist the superior forces of the Mahdi.

King—That is also my opinion. There is no relying upon assistance from Egypt, and when help comes from England it will be too late. Dost thou know Mohammed Achmed by sight?

Myself—I knew him and dealt with him when he dwelt quietly and peaceably at Khartoum, trading in lions, hyenas, and elephants.

King—Thou liest! Mohammed Achmed a trader in wild beasts!

Myself—What I say is the truth. His name appears in my books, along with the prices I paid him for the animals he furnished me with.

King—And do his people know of this?

Myself—No. Few know it, and they understand how to be silent.

King—As thou art acquainted with Mohammed Achmed, why didst thou not solicit of him a safe escort to Suakin?

Myself—It would have availed nothing, as he is hostile to me and hates me.

King—If England and Egypt fulfill my demands I shall accord to the troops from Kassala and other endangered places in the Soudan free passage through my territory. Also to thee and all of thine will I allow safe escort through my realm upon payment of £200.

I timidly observed that only £50 had been stipulated, and that his Majesty in the exercise of his sovereign power had quadrupled the price. No notice was taken of this remark either by the King or any of his suite. To my great surprise the King now asked me: "Is it true that your Crown Prince, Rudolf, your future monarch, is so learned a man as even to write books?" I replied in the affirmative, adding that the Crown Prince Rudolf was not only learned, but well accomplished in all chivalrous arts. The audience now ended.

On my way to the Treasurer, to whom I had to disburse the £200, I made the unpleasant discovery that my watch, handkerchief, snuff-box—in short, all I had about me in the open pockets of my garments—had been stolen by the Abyssinians. And they are to save the Soudan! I fear King John and his subjects will save that fine country for themselves.

At El Obeid a German officer named Von Seckendorff is languishing in the greatest misery. He was at one time a Major under Hicks Pasha, and is said to have been long a prisoner of the Mahdi. By his friends he has no doubt long since been mourned as dead. Perhaps his wealthy relations, who are said to live at Berlin and Brandenburg, will be able to undertake something toward his deliverance. This is not so difficult as people in Europe may imagine. Anything may be accomplished here with gold.

A "TATTOOED" PATER PATRIÆ.

New York *Tribune:* The 4th of March, 1797, George Washington retired from the Presidency after serving in that office eight years. The general impression is that he did well by the people. He has frequently been named the consummate flower of patriotism. His birthday is still observed with every mark of admiration and respect. By unanimous consent he has passed into history as first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen. No later than last Evacuation-Day he was publicly eulogized by George William Curtis, without protest from either George Haven Curtis or R. R. Bowker.

And yet the Father of his Country was a tattooed man. On the very day that he surrendered his great trust and retired from public life, an able Pennsylvania newspaper published the following:

Philadelphia *Aurora*, March 4, 1797: "Lord, now lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing upon mankind. If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation, that time is now arrived, for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give a currency to political iniquity and to legalize corruption. A new era is now opening upon us—an era which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington Administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have cankered the principles of Republicanism in an enlightened people just emerged from the gulf of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States.

Here we have a first-rate job of tattooing. Had there been a comic pictorial sheet in existence in 1797 possessing the same ethical status as the *Aurora*, what a tremendous cartoon it might have made from the data placed at its disposal by that newspaper! On the broad brow of Washington could have been tattooed, "the source of all the misfortunes of our country"; on his breast, "the multiplier of evils upon the United States"; on his right hand, "the giver of currency to political iniquity"; on his left hand, "the legalizer of corruption"; on his right leg, "the owner of a name that supports nefarious projects"; on his left leg, "the individual that unaided and alone has cankered the principles of Republicanism"; on his broad back, "the carrier of designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence."

FORTY-SIX DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 20.—[Special.]—An authenticated case of fasting comes from White Cloud, Kas., a small town in Doniphan County, north of this city. It is in substance as follows, and vouched for by Dr. W. H. Farrow, a practicing and reputable physician of that place: Miss Lizzie Bradley, aged 30, has gone forty-six days without taking nourishment or speaking a word. The cause of the freak is stated to be a family quarrel between herself and father. Her communication is with a pencil and paper. The father is an aged, well-to-do citizen, and, fearing that her determination might prove fatal, he effected a reconciliation. She then attempted to eat chicken-broth and a few berries, but nothing would remain on her stomach. Discouraged, she has since then refused to eat a morsel. Death is inevitable; she is a mere skeleton, and a few more days will end her chosen misery.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "Red Letter Nights." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. Lewis Morrison in "Victor." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "True Hearts of Erin." Afternoon and evening.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Forepaugh's Circus and Menagerie. Corner State and Twenty-second streets. Afternoon and evening.

Casino Skating-Rink. State and Twenty-fourth streets. Roller-skating, bicycle-riding, etc.

Chicago Driving-Park. West Madison street, at terminus of car-track. Running races at 2:30 p. m.

Siege-of-Paris Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. Open daily from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Base-Ball. Lake-Front. Game between Boston and Chicago Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Till After the Presidential Election for 25 Cents—An Unprecedented Offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address from now until the close of the Presidential campaign for 25 cents; five copies to one address for $1 or ten copies for $2. This is an unprecedented offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page paper, printed in clear, legible type. It contains a great variety of news, miscellany, editorials discussing live topics of the day, short stories, and a full commercial report.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will actively espouse the cause of Blaine and Logan, and will spare no efforts to bring success to the [?] of the Republican party, whose [?], it is convinced, will be triumphantly recorded by the people in November.

A STORY BY BRET HARTE.

We take pleasure in announcing that the next in our series of new American stories is from the pen of Mr. Bret Harte. Its title is "A Blue-Grass Penelope," and the first part of it will appear Sunday, June 29.

The newspaper syndicate that is united with THE TRIBUNE in the publication of this series of romantic fiction consists of the New York *Sun*, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, the Savannah *Morning News*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the Syracuse *Standard*. The various tales of the series appear simultaneously in all these journals, and a very imposing and interesting newspaper combination it is.

LORD-JUSTICE COLERIDGE, of England, is reported to be ill.

BEN BUTLER called on President Arthur yesterday and had a short interview with him.

THE Republican National Committee will meet at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, next Tuesday.

THREE Italian workmen have been arrested at Vienna for stealing dynamite from the Government arsenal.

FRIENDS of Mr. Hendricks say that under no circumstances will he accept the nomination for Governor of Indiana.

S. C. POMEROY has been nominated for President of the United States by the American (Anti-Secret Society) party.

DURING the week ending yesterday there were 182 business failures in the United States and twenty-three in Canada.

EXTENSIVE frauds are reported to have been discovered in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department.

JAMES R. KEENE is giving notes to his creditors which guarantee the payment of all that he owes them at some future date.

THE Chairman of the Virginia Democratic delegation, now at Washington, gives it out that he and his colleagues may vote for Cleveland.

TWENTY-ONE persons who have arrived at Suakin from Khartoum say that when they left the latter place, May 25, it was safe and fully supplied with provisions.

DURING the time that Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State he forcibly and emphatically remonstrated with the Russian Government against the persecutions of Hebrews in the Czar's dominions and wrote to the British Government requesting it to co-operate with America in remonstrance against the persecution. For his action in this matter Mr. Blaine is a great favorit with Hebrew citizens, who will support him with practical unanimity.

IT is probable that Congress will not be able to adjourn July 3 as proposed. One Senator expresses it as his opinion that Congress will not be able to adjourn July 23.

A RESOLUTION has been proposed in Congress for an investigation of the condition of the National banks of New York City. It is believed that the resolution will not be adopted.

IT is reported that Mr. Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, will support the Blaine-Logan ticket, and will publicly separate himself from the combination of kickers led by George William Curtis.

SENATOR VOORHEES, who is a shrewd political observer, says that Maj. Calkins is the strongest man the Indiana Republicans could have nominated for Governor. There is no doubt that Calkins will be elected.

CONGRESSMAN MORRISON is being strongly urged for Vice-President by Democratic politicians now at Washington on the ground that he was a Union soldier. Those who urge him favor Cleveland for President.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has been appointed President of the Independent Republicans at the instance of a committee nominated by Mr. Curtis himself. An address has been issued by this coterie, of course.

RICHARD TREVELLICK, the labor agitator, expresses himself dissatisfied with Ben Butler's last letter. Trevellick is opposed to Cleveland, and ridicules the cheap enthusiasm manifested in the Michigan Democratic Convention.

A NUMBER of guns and revolvers have been discovered buried in the earth near Cork, Ireland. It is supposed they were concealed there by Fenians. An informer is supposed to have given information concerning their location.

A BLAINE and Logan ratification meeting will be held this evening at the church corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street. The Hon. Emery A. Storrs will be the speaker of the evening. At the close of the meeting a Fourth Ward Blaine and Logan Club will be organized.

IN the House yesterday Mr. Cook (Dem.), from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report declaring Chalmers (Ind.) elected from the Second District of Mississippi. Van H. Manning, Democrat, contests the seat with Chalmers. No action was taken on the report yesterday.

MISS ALICE M. WELLS, of Boston, while inspecting the machinery at Armour & Dole's elevator, the corner of Canalport avenue and Twenty-second street, yesterday, had her dress caught in the machinery, was pulled in, and instantly crushed to death. Those who accompanied her were unable to give any assistance.

SEVERAL arrests were made yesterday in Germany in connection with an alleged incendiary and revolutionary conspiracy, which is said to have branches in America. It is believed that if a connection with America is established Bismarck will open a diplomatic correspondence with the United States Government immediately.

THE Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday and nearly all weak, provisions being very heavy. The decline was partly due to the news from Wall street. As compared with Thursday they closed lower to the extent of 25 cents on pork, 20 cents on lard, 50 cents on meats, 1¼ cents on wheat, ⅝ cent on corn, and ¼ cent on oats.

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, James Stephens, the Fenian leader, has opened up communication with prominent Irish Nationalists in America in furtherance of a conference or convention in Chicago which will urge physical force, applied through guns and bayonets, for the liberation of Ireland from English control. This convention or conference will be requested to elect delegates to an Irish race conference which shall meet in Paris. This conference will consider plans for dropping explosives from balloons on English cities, and is as crazy a project as crazy but honest Irish patriots could well suggest.

CAPT. EADS, of jetty fame, is lobbying against the appropriation of $230,000 by Congress to secure the absolute control of the proposed Nicaragua waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Capt. Eads admits that the principal reason of his opposition is that the proposed waterway would interfere with his Tehuantepec ship-railway scheme. He urges as another reason that European capitalists would not aid in the construction of the ship-canal if the American Government had anything to do with it. There seems to be an impression among a certain class of Americans, mostly Democrats, that the United States Government should consult European opinions before taking up any scheme or making a forward motion in anything.

KER, one of the star-route counsel, was examined yesterday before the Springer Committee and contradicted point-blank many of the statements made by Mr. Bliss, the leading legal prosecutor. He said that Bliss by his manner discouraged many of the witnesses for the prosecution, had condemned Brewster Cameron for speaking against the nomination of Paul Strobach for United States Marshal, and had tried to bring odium on Attorney-General Brewster. Ker affirmed that he had prepared an indictment against Brady, Price, and Kellogg. Bliss' statement to the contrary he characterized as a falsehood. After Ker's examination had concluded Bliss was recalled. He contradicted in a very emphatic manner some of the statements made by his associate.

ONE of the most prominent representatives of the Boston Pharisees at their recent conference was ex-Mayor Henry L. Pierce. His attitude as a bolter is not remarkable, as he has been a chronic kicker for a long time. In Congress he voted against the Electoral-Commission bill and acted with the Democrats in favor of seating Tilden in the Presidential office. Col. Codman, another of the Boston Pharisees, was a member of the convention that nominated Garfield. At the Faneuil Hall meeting, held to ratify that nomination, he made a vigorous speech, closing as follows:

> Fellow-citizens of Boston, before I close let me say that, never until the tissue ballot is no longer used; never until the shotgun is laid aside, at least on election-day; never until Republican meetings are unbroken and undisturbed; never until the Democratic statesmen apologize to the country for having dared to threaten that they would starve the Government because they could not override the rights of the President—never, I say, until these things have been done will it be safe for Massachusetts and the liberty-loving North to trust the Democratic party.

This same Col. Codman was Chairman of the recent Pharisee meeting and said in his address:

> The Democratic party has its opportunity now. I suppose we may say we have no favors to ask and no bargains to make. But we say that there are statesmen in the ranks of the Democratic party for whom Independent Republicans may vote and not blush when they do it. If the Democratic party want our votes they know how they are to be obtained.

What one of the conditions named by Col. Codman in 1880 has the Democratic party fulfilled that he is now ready to trust it? What change of policy has been made by its leaders? It would be interesting to know what has changed his mind. If he were put under oath could he assign a single valid reason for deserting his party?

CLEVELAND'S TROUBLES.

The opinions of experts as to the real outcome of the New York State Democratic Convention cast a shadow upon Cleveland's chances. It was assumed at first that Tammany had been thoroughly conciliated, and it was represented that Cleveland had secured a majority of the delegates to Chicago, which, under the unit rule, would give him the vote of New York in the National Convention. All this is disputed now. Tammany's chief, John Kelly, says the Saratoga Convention was a serious defeat for Cleveland, and a revised canvass of the delegates to the National Convention discovers only thirty out-and-out Cleveland men.

The situation, then, is this: The New York delegation is instructed to vote as a unit, but the choice of a candidate is left to a majority of the delegates. The action of the New York delegation, if no one has a clear majority of the delegates now, will be determined by the influences brought to bear between now and the meeting of the Chicago Convention July 8.

Certain important influences in New York are hostile to Cleveland's pretensions, and are being used to prevent him from securing a majority of the delegates.

In the first place, Flower, or his money, has a strong hold in the delegation. It is reported that the delegates who favor his nomination are about equal in number to those who are committed to Cleveland. The Flower men, if money is to cut any figure in influencing the delegation, will have a decided advantage over all others. One of the delegates-at-large (Faulkner) is Flower's political manager, and the contest between the Cleveland and Flower factions has been so bitter that the latter will probably refuse to yield to Cleveland's nomination as New York's candidate, even if they cannot carry the delegation for their own candidate.

Gen. Slocum's aspiration for the nomination to the second place on the ticket is said to be supported by a dozen of the delegates. All these will favor the selection of the Presidential candidate from outside of New York State, as it is only in that case Slocum can be nominated for Vice-President. The Flower delegates will probably yield to this solution of the contest sooner than transfer their allegiance to Cleveland.

John Kelly is apparently as much opposed to Cleveland now as he was before the State Convention was held. This explains why the Cleveland managers were afraid to ask the State Convention for instructions in favor of their man. It was supposed that satisfactory arrangements had been made with Kelly by some private concession in addition to the admission of Tammany on equal terms with the County Democracy, but Kelly's continued hostility explodes that view. If it shall appear to the Chicago Convention that Cleveland, if nominated, may be opposed by Tammany, and certainly will not receive the hearty support of that faction, the convention will hesitate a long time before making him its candidate.

Various other New York influences will antagonize the effort to present Cleveland as the candidate of the delegation from that State. The New York *Sun* declares outright its preference for some one who does not live in New York, and it gave special prominence to an interview with Ben Butler in which the latter maintained it would be very difficult for Cleveland to carry the State. There is a pronounced feeling against Cleveland in Western New York, which grows largely out of his antagonism to William Purcell, an Irishman, and editor of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, whom Cleveland would not permit to run for Secretary of State last year. Purcell is now a Democratic Elector-at-Large, and declares that "no man carries the delegates to the National Convention in his pocket." The Roman Catholics of New York, who are a potent element in the Democratic party of that State, are hostile to Cleveland because he vetoed a bill placing their church services upon an equal footing with the Protestant churches in the public institutions. The workingmen of New York City cherish a deep resentment for him because he vetoed the Five-Cent-Fare bill for street railways and the elevated railroads.

These and other Democratic objections to Cleveland's nomination might be silenced if he had had undisputed control of the State Convention, and if that convention had instructed its Chicago delegation to vote for him. But as the choice of a candidate has been left to a majority of the delegation all the influences for and against him will continue to be urged up to the meeting of the Chicago Convention.

The Democrats outside of New York have no interest in Cleveland except as he represents the vote of that State. They know little about him personally, and care still less. They will say: "If your man Cleveland can carry New York, we want him; but if there is any doubt about that, we don't want him." It is rather humiliating to the old-time leaders of the Democratic party and their friends that they should be put aside for a new and obscure man, and they will not be disposed to submit unless Cleveland's superior availability can be demonstrated. That question seems to be still open, and Cleveland's troubles, so far from being settled, appear only to have just begun.

RETURNED TO THE FOLD.

The current number of the *Judge*, which has leaped at a single bound into widespread popularity by its gallant defense of Blaine against the coarse assaults of Keppler and Nast, contains a significant cartoon. In the foreground Mr. Blaine, arrayed as a shepherdess, "Little Bopeep," is seated upon a grassy bank piping a tune to call back her lost sheep. In the distance the vagrant lambs are seen coming up the valley with their tinkling bells and "their tails behind them," Curtis leading the flock, and all heading for the familiar music. The old nursery rhyme tells the story.

One of the lost sheep, or a sheep which nearly got lost, the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, has already found its way back to Bopeep's fold. As is well known, this stanch old paper has been ostentatiously paraded by the Pharisees as a bolter. In reality it took time to consider coolly the question. It was an honest, outspoken enemy to Mr. Blaine's nomination, and it has hesitated now nearly two weeks before deciding upon its course. The decision having been made, it boldly announces it: "We shall acquiesce in the fact accomplished, and the same motives which induce us to acquiesce at all will induce us to follow that acquiescence up with frank and energetic action."

The *Advertiser* has reached its decision with the utmost calmness and coolness, starting from a standpoint inimical to Mr. Blaine. The process, therefore, by which it has reached its conclusion is of more than ordinary interest. It admits even now that Mr. Blaine is not all it could wish, but it rises above all personal preferences and considerations and views the situation from the broad and patriotic standpoint of the highest good of the country and the truest allegiance to the party. It frankly concedes that to abandon Mr. Blaine is "to abandon Republican rule and assure the triumph of the Democratic party"; and to the questions whether that is an end to be approved, whether that party promises any better measures or men, and whether its convictions of reform are more advanced than those of the Republican party, it unhesitatingly answers, "No." From this point of view it thus arraigns the Democratic party:

> The Democratic party, in its National career and apart from the proclivities which once made it the ally of a deadly revolt, offers us no distinctive scheme of policy. On the subject of taxation its leaders are hopelessly at loggerheads. As to any reformatory movements, it is either hostile or indifferent or divided in itself. It vociferously professes economy, but it was a Democratic House of Representatives that passed the most recklessly extravagant River and Harbor bill that was ever devised, which a Republican President vetoed; and wherever, in narrower spheres, it has been intrusted with the control, as in this State, and particularly in this city, it is to be traced only by committees of investigation and the interposition of the courts. Its animating purpose seems to be to possess itself of the "rewards of victory." The cry of its most able exponents, "The Republican party must go," is its only cry, and that means no more than the driving away of hordes that are already gorged for other hordes whose hunger has been whetted to preternatural sharpness by the abstinence of many years. The prospect, we confess, does not entice us, as it simply invites a jump at best from the frying-pan to the fire.

As to the other desperate possibility that a third party might be organized to retrieve the errors of the others, it can see no light or hope in that direction and looks upon such a possibility as clearly Utopian. It does not believe that third parties are warranted until it is proved that the older organizations are unwilling to redress the grievances alleged against them. In abandoning this alternative it sends the following parting shot at the clique of prigs and soreheads who have been claiming it as one of their number:

> In the existing condition of things, a third party would be apt to fall into the hands of those dainty gentlemen whose stomachs revolted at Mr. Arthur, and who would not be satisfied, we fear, unless they could open negotiations with the Angel Gabriel, adopt the Westminster Catechism as a platform, and exclude from their affiliations every "Hail fellow, well met" whose companions might happen to address him as "Steve," or "Mike," or "Barney," or "Chet." Such a party would soon dwindle into a coterie, and the coterie itself be composed of a majority of one in remote localities. Even under more propitious auspices a third party like that formerly set on foot by the Fifth Avenue Conference or the Cleveland Convention would speedily "fizzle out" and leave scarcely a memory behind.

The stanch old *Commercial Advertiser* will be gladly welcomed back to the ranks. It would not have been at home in the mongrel Democracy. It could not have fought its old associates with any zeal, much less with any self-respect. It may well be believed that it will now contend for Republican success with all the more enthusiasm because it has examined every other alternative and finds that they offer no inducement. Its example will be powerful in influencing other wanderers to return. There are two other sheep—the New York *Times* and the New York *Evening Post*—that have wandered away from the fold of Bopeep, and are out on the highway nibbling at husks and shelterless at night. The best thing they can do is to listen to the old Republican music and follow it back to the fold, lest after November they find themselves out among the dogs and wolves.

CURTIS ON BLAINE.

Mr. Curtis, driven to give some reason other than personal dislike of Blaine for his bolt of the ticket, reverts in the current number of *Harper's Weekly* to Mr. Blaine's transaction in Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway bonds fifteen years ago. This was to be expected, as the transaction is the only one in Blaine's career which his enemies cite to his discredit. Curtis merely repeats the old and erroneous version of the case which misled a good many people eight years ago, and which conceals the vital point in the case—viz.: When did Blaine expect to become a stockholder in that company—before his ruling out the Texas & El Paso amendment or afterwards? Curtis suppresses this, and contents himself with reprinting from an issue of his paper of a month ago his own misleading summary of the case, as follows:

> In the spring of 1869 Mr. Blaine, as Speaker, made a ruling in favor of the Little Rock Railroad securing to it a Government land-grant, which passed April 9. Soon afterward [three months] it appeared that Mr. Blaine was very desirous of obtaining an interest in building [owning] the road, and June 29 he wrote to his friend Mr. Fisher, the contractor, who had made him some offer, asking that Mr. Caldwell, who then controlled the enterprise, should make him (Mr. Blaine) a definit proposition to enable him to acquire the interest that he desired [purchase of bonds and stock]. The 2d of July he renews the suggestion. Mr. Caldwell apparently not responding, Mr. Blaine writes again, the 4th of October, to his intermediary, Mr. Fisher, and tells the story of his ruling, showing that he, as Speaker, saved the road, and authorizing Mr. Fisher to tell Mr. Caldwell that thus, *without knowing it*, he (Mr. Blaine) had done him a great favor. The same day he writes another letter to Mr. Fisher, urging him to read the *Globe*, which he sends him, and see how narrowly, by means of his ruling, the bill aiding the road escaped defeat. In the same letter Mr. Blaine expresses his natural anxiety to make the most of the arrangement which he had already completed with Mr. Fisher, but states that he is bothered by Mr. Caldwell's delay. This repeated reference to his official action was apparently intended to bring Mr. Caldwell to the point. This is the natural and fair interpretation of the letters, and it is this which startled the country when the disclosures were first made, eight years ago.

The above statement of the case omits several essential particulars which were known to Mr. Curtis, and have been intentionally suppressed in order to create a false impression. We will mention some of them:

1. Mr. Blaine's ruling in the Arkansas land-grant bill was just and proper. (This fact Curtis knows, but suppresses.) Its effect was to reject a rider which had been attached to secure the passage of an improper subsidy or to defeat the original bill. Had Blaine made any other ruling he would have been derelict in his duty as Speaker, and would have been fairly open to the charge of setting aside all parliamentary practices in order to promote an unworthy scheme.

2. The ruling in this case was made by Blaine, as he had made hundreds of others, because he was a thorough parliamentarian, and without any individual concern as to the ultimate fate of the bill in question. He had not at that time entertained a thought of ever obtaining an interest in the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, which grew out of the Arkansas land-grant. This important fact Curtis conceals.

3. The bill in question was passed *unanimously* by both Houses of Congress, which must certainly be accepted as an evidence that it was passed upon its merits and that no corrupt or improper influences were employed in its behalf. The promoters of the bill did not need to resort to bribes or promises to secure its adoption when there was no opposition to it. This fact Curtis also conceals.

4. It was many months after the passage of the bill that Mr. Blaine concluded to invest some money in the Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds, and he naturally sought to procure them on the most favorable terms. He applied to a friend of his (Fisher), who had had no interest whatever in the enterprise, and expected to have none, at the time the land-grant bill passed Congress, and finally obtained the block of bonds from a man (Caldwell) who was handling the enterprise, whom Blaine did not even know. It would seem to be impossible to connect Blaine's ruling with his subsequent investment under these circumstances. This fact Curtis well knows, but suppresses.

5. The only charge which lies against Blaine is, that he asked his friend Fisher to remind Caldwell that he (Blaine) had formerly rendered the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad an important service by the ruling which saved the Arkansas land-grant from defeat. This ruling had been made on its merits, without any expectation of personal advantage, and it had been sustained and approved by the unanimous vote of the House. But it had served the projectors of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad (as they thought), and Blaine was willing to use his accidental agency in the matter to secure for himself what he thought would be a good investment. It may be a question in refined ethics whether a man has a moral right to avail himself of a favor he has done some one else, without considering it such at the time, to ask a favor in return when he did not render the original service with any expectation of reward; but that is all there is to the case.

If George William Curtis were the fair and honorable man his professions require him to be he would put Blaine's Little Rock & Fort Smith transaction in its true light and let his readers judge of its character. But he simply revives the old slander and deliberately suppresses the important points we have made, which are matters of record and reputable testimony. If he expects to defeat Blaine by such dishonorable tactics he misconceives and underestimates the American fondness for fair play.

COMMODORE GARRISON'S FAILURE.

The report of Thursday that Commodore Garrison had failed was denied as "a foolish rumor," but it is followed Friday by the formal notice of his assignment. This untoward occurrence emphasizes the remark so often made of late that "this is a rich man's panic." Commodore Garrison was one of the richest men in New York. He came thither with the prestige of millions from San Francisco, which has been the golden gate to so many magnificent fortunes, and he has made good use of the facilities afforded for accretion by the great marts of New York. But yesterday he rated himself at $15,000,000; today he makes an assignment with preferences in the latest New York style for $681,000. Before the shrinkage in railroad securities began he was considered worth at least $25,000,000, but an irresistible liquidation has at last annihilated even that prodigious paper fortune.

This is the most surprising occurrence that has taken place in financial circles since the collapse of Jay Cooke & Co. eleven years ago. Every one believed the Commodore to be a close-fisted, careful, hard-headed, money-getting, and money-saving capitalist. He has not been known as a speculator nor a kite-flyer. No rumors have run before the announcement of his disasters. His enterprises have been popularly supposed to be as good as mints, like the West Side gas-works in Chicago. His processes were secretive; he built no yachts as advertisements of his solvency and came before the public with no "booms" of any kind. Next to Vanderbilt there is probably no one in New York of whose financial soundness there was less distrust than of Commodore Garrison's, and the shock of his failure is correspondingly severe.

Commodore Garrison's record in San Francisco was not one that has left a pleasant odor about his memory in that city. He was Mayor of 'Frisco at the time of the monstrous frauds in the issue of city bonds, the discovery of which was the last spark that fired the popular indignation which ended in the organization of the famous Vigilance Committee. The Commodore was one of the citizens whose body was in great demand on that occasion, and he was hunted through the streets by an infuriated mob who would not have dealt gently with him if they had unearthed him. The Mayor's name was mentioned in the plainest manner in connection with these frauds at the time, but another man was made the scapegoat of the crime.

The most frequent mention of Commodore Garrison's name of recent years has been in connection with the Missouri Pacific. A suit is now in progress in New York City based on the allegation that the foreclosure of that railway corporation by him in 1876 was accomplished by fraud. In that year the third mortgage was foreclosed, and the road was bought in by Commodore Garrison for the small price of $3,000,000, and was reorganized with a capital stock of $800,000. This foreclosure, it is maintained in the suit now in progress, was illegal and fraudulent, and in a decision on one branch of the litigation the Supreme Court of the United States has lately delivered an opinion which foreshadows a possible judgment in favor of the party attacking the foreclosure and the subsequent reorganization.

The public have no interest in the differences between Commodore Garrison and his opponents in this suit. But the Missouri Pacific which he is thus charged with having fraudulently come into possession of is the Missouri Pacific which Mr. Gould bought of him and on which the latter financier has erected and sold a mountain of not less than $55,000,000 of stocks and bonds. Hence the stock market not unnaturally is looking with keen interest on the progress of the suit. If it goes against Commodore Garrison it goes against Mr. Gould, or, it would be more correct to say, against those to whom Mr. Gould has sold the Missouri Pacific stocks and bonds built up on this doubtful foundation.

The immediate occasion of the failure of Commodore Garrison is said to be the protesting of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000—a million more or less does not make much difference—of the paper of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, in which Mr. Garrison had bought a large interest because it connected with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Road, which he had built, like the giant he was, single-handed, at a cost of $7,000,000 in hard cash. His position with regard to this paper was like that of Mr. Gould with regard to that of the Wabash. He was a joint indorser with others, and he let the paper go to protest, as Mr. Gould did, simply to arouse the other indorsers to the necessity of paying their shares of the indorsement. That Commodore Garrison will ever suffer the pangs of hunger no one need fear. He has no doubt had the worldly wisdom to make a private "cache" in anticipation of a possible day of adversity, just as Mr. Gould has done, tho the latter has not been under the necessity of availing himself of his forethought. But tho Commodore Garrison will not die a pauper his financial kingship is broken. The liquidation in trustees which is now in progress with such felicitous results is not likely to be arrested until more kings of this same kind are discrowned and dethroned. Only he who keeps his honor, one of the greatest of American poets has told us, can never be discrowned.

NEW-FANGLED INTEGRITY.

"Integrity" has received a new definition. It is evident from the resolutions passed by the Directors of the Union Pacific when they accepted the resignation of President Sidney Dillon that the old-fashioned notions of what constituted integrity will have to be revised. They resolved "that the connection of Mr. Dillon with this company for more than twenty years presents one continuous record of integrity, wisdom, energy, and devotion, crowned with results that insured the completion of its enterprise, and of lasting advantage to its property and business."

If the young men who are absorbing from current events the ideas on which to base their conduct for the future wish to learn how they must manage trusts in order to receive such a wreath of laurel in their old age they should diligently imitate Mr. Dillon's career. His fiduciary history is writ large in the pages of the Wilson Crédit-Mobilier report and in the statement as to the present condition of the Union Pacific which has just been made by the Government experts. The first of the achievements which have called forth these enthusiastic encomiums are described at length in the Crédit-Mobilier report. On its pages the reader can see the name of Sidney Dillon signed to the contracts which he made with himself to the very great detriment of the corporation for which he was trustee. By these contracts, as the report says, "the interests of the railroad were to be disregarded and those of the contractors"—including Sidney Dillon—"vigilantly cared for." On two of these contracts Mr. Dillon and his associates as representatives of their trust made it pay them for construction the enormous sum of $30,856,900 in hard cash more than the work of construction cost them. The net results of this kind of integrity are summed up in the following from the conclusion of the Crédit-Mobilier report:

> We have, then, the case of a corporation which is a trustee [of the bounty of the people] in the management of persons [including Dillon] who have divided the trust funds among themselves, who have promised to pay for its stock in cash, which promises they have not kept, and on which they are still liable, and which the corporation neglects to enforce, and who have made contracts with themselves in reference to the trust funds, the profits on which contracts they ought in equity to account for to the trust fund on the most simple principles of equity.

So much for the beginning of the career which is held up to the youth of the country as the kind that excites the intense admiration of Mr. Adams and his associates, Gould, Sage, and the rest, "as one continuous record of integrity." The end of it is to be found in the simple facts that the road under Mr. Dillon's management has been paying dividends it did not earn, withholding the wages of its men, and accumulating an immense floating debt in order to fool investors and market the stock at thimble-rigging quotations. What wonder that values decay when men like the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific can applaud in formal resolutions such depredations as these as illustrations of "integrity."

THE huge raids on the Treasury in the patriotic guise of pensions, but really for the purpose of reducing the surplus revenue and preventing reform of the tariff, are not to go through Congress without some honest opposition. The first volunteer from Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley by name, spoke on the subject in the United States Senate the other day. Here are a few sentences from his speech:

> I heard a very great soldier say not long ago what I will substantially repeat and which indicates my doctrine. Nothing can be proposed to help a disabled, wounded, suffering soldier, or his widow or his orphan, that I will not sustain, and nothing can be proposed to pension an able-bodied man that I will sustain. Every man in this broad land owes his labor, his property, and his life to his country upon demand at any hour of day or night through his whole life, and 2,000,000 of men very cheerfully offered all this. They are not beggars, nor do they desire to bankrupt the country to which they offered their services and for which they were ready to die. They do not ask us—it is not the real voice of the soldiers of this country—that we shall add $150,000,000 to the annual taxation. Those dollars come ultimately more out of the poor men than they do from the rich men. Disguise it as you please, the burden sifters down until it rests upon the labor of the country. The soldiers do not ask us to make a pension list which, when added to the existing pension list, will be $200,000,000. I venture to say that you may assemble 10,000 soldiers anywhere and argue this question fairly before them and they will tell you that they do not ask that able-bodied, well men shall be pensioned simply because they entered into the service of the country. They say they went cheerfully, patriotically, thanking God for the ability to go, and that they are ready to go again, and they are not beggars.

Is not that sound talk? If not, why not?—*Buffalo Express.*

GATH: Canvassing the names of several prominent Democratic candidates with some leading Democrats this afternoon, one remarked: "I know both Cleveland and Flower, and may surprise you by saying that Flower has the most natural ability. Cleveland," said he, "belongs to the list of city officeholders, and was contented with such offices as Sheriff, Mayor, etc. But for his having read some law he never would have taken rank above that class of city officeholders. His tastes are what you might expect of a Sheriff and a country Mayor. He has never married, loves beer, has no great curiosity, and what put him forward in the Democracy was his native American and New England affinities. Figuratively speaking, he threw his pitcher of beer, as Martin Luther threw his inkstand at the Devil, at the heads of the Buffalo City Councils. The piquancy of this message gave his name currency in the State, and, when the friends of President Arthur undertook to organize the Republican State Convention and get control of the machinery so as to renominate Arthur, Cleveland, who was nominated with some difficulty against such competitors as Slocum and Flower, made an amazing run by the very negative qualities in him. The Blaine men took Arthur and Folger to be the same thing, and let the State alone. So Mr. Cleveland, having been in his office hardly two years, comes out as the statesman of the country, whereas he has the whole business of the United States yet to learn. He has been Sheriff, Mayor, and Governor."

THE Columbus *Times* of yesterday contains the following interview with Senator Thurman: Judge Thurman was bluntly asked whether he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination. "I am not a candidate," was the emphatic response. "I only ask the world to leave me alone." "But you will not decline, Judge?" persisted the scribe. "There would be no decency in my now declining. In the case of Mr. Tilden it was manifestly proper for him to write his letter. His nomination was inevitable. With decency he could declare his inability to accept. There is no such probability or chance of my nomination." "It is officially announced this morning, Judge, that Henry B. Payne will not permit his name to go before the convention." "That is proper in Mr. Payne," added the ex-Senator. "I have nothing to say about Mr. Payne."

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES has been in Cleveland for several days, as a member of the Garfield Monument Association. In conversation with Maj. Bickham, of the Dayton *Journal*, he was quite communicative on political points. Said the Major: "Gen. Hayes, Carl Schurz was in your Cabinet, and you ought to know his political bias pretty well. Has he anything personal against Blaine that causes him to bolt?" "Not a thing," said Hayes. "They have always been on good terms. Schurz opposes Blaine simply because he is a free-trader and Blaine is not. There is no other ground of opposition whatever." Hayes added an opinion that Blaine is a sound man and would be elected.

THE following are among the newspapers of Virginia that have already declared for Blaine and Logan: Richmond *Star*, Richmond *Planet*, Petersburg *Lancet*, Petersburg *Tribune*, Fredericksburg *Standard*, Norfolk *Seaport*, Gloucester *Liberal*, Shenandoah *Herald*, Shenandoah *Press*, Harrisonburg *Spirit of the Valley*, Harrisonburg *People*, *Page Courier*, Staunton *Valley Virginian*, Staunton *Telegraph*, Loudon *Telephone*, Martinsville *Herald*, Tazewell *Times*, Alexandria *Post*, Bristol *News*, Scott *Age*, Marion *Patriot and Herald*, Buchanan *Vidette*, Culpeper *Times*, *Lee County Sun*, Blacksburg *News*, Rockbridge *Enterprise*, Richmond *Whig*.

THE Natchez (Miss.) *Crusader* says of James G. Blaine: "James Gillespie Blaine is the grandest type of Young America on the Western Continent, representing every living idea of this progressive age and comprehending the wants and aspirations of the people North, South, East, and West as no other civilian ever before understood them. His Administration will develop, foster, and protect every industry favorable to our commercial greatness and glory—as a united people—and carry the Republic upward and onward in the march of civilization."

POOLS on the Chicago races, beginning the 5th of July, are now being sold. The following are the entries and figures for the White House Sweepstakes:

1. Blunderer, by Deadfool, out of Never Lose, $1,000.
2. Mistake, by Mossback, out of Rebel Yell, $[?].
3. Doubtful Jim, by Tariff, out of Free Trade, $[?].
4. Hesitation, by Right Thing, out of Wrong Time, $400.
*5. Good Sense, by Availability, out of Experience, $5.

*Scratched because the owner felt discouraged by the pool price.
—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

DR. H. M. STARKLOFF, of St. Louis, a German, well known throughout the country as the presiding officer of the North American Turnerbund for three successive years, declares that he is as heartily for Blaine as he was for Garfield, and feels sure that he will be elected by a splendid majority. "I see no good reason," says Dr. Starkloff, "why I or other Germans of the same opinion as myself on the questions of the day should go over into the camp of the Democrats and vote against Blaine."

THE shaft of the Washington Monument lacks only forty feet of the point where the pyramid of the roof will begin. The work is progressing at the rate of nearly four feet a day. The wall at the upper course is now only a little over two feet thick. The foundation has thus far been compressed about an inch and a half with the addition of about [?] feet of shaft. This settling has been so [?] even that the greatest deviation from an [?] level is measured at one of the corners by a thickness less than that of a horse hair.

ARDENT adherents of Senator Edmunds who are disposed to chide the Arthur delegation for permitting Mr. Blaine to get the nomination ought to study the record, which is [?] analyzed by the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*: On the second ballot Blaine gained two votes from Arthur and eight from Edmunds; on the third two from Arthur and sixteen from Edmunds; and on the final ballot received 26 per cent of Arthur's original strength and 58 per cent of Edmunds'.

COL. PLYMPTON, Chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, is disgusted at the prospect that the disgruntled foes of Mr. Blaine will come out openly for the Democratic nominees. "Why," says Col. Plympton, "I left the Republicans just to get rid of those crotchety, contrary, cranky people, and if they are coming into the Democratic party with the purpose of dictating its nomination I shall feel like getting out."

THE weather in Chicago this season has abundantly justified THE TRIBUNE laudation of this city as a summer resort. The Sun has reached, and is now receding from, his greatest altitude, yet we have not had a single really warm day this year.

THE Northern Pacific has begun to run trains from Livingston in the Yellowstone Park. Until terms can be made with the workmen in Hatch's Hotel sleeping and dining cars on a side-track, with a few tents, will be used for visitors.

PERSONALS.

Miss Florence Kelley, daughter of Congressman Kelley, who tried in vain to get admission to the University of Pennsylvania, is studying at Zurich, Switzerland, where there are [?] young American girls in search of a higher education. The Misses Sargent, daughters of the late Minister to Prussia, are at the same university.

The Prince of Orange is lying in a very dangerous condition from an attack of typhoid fever. The Prince being the last male member of the royal house in succession to the Crown of the Netherlands, his severe illness is stated to be generally regarded as threatening a national calamity. Prince William Alexander is only 33 years of age, having been born the 25th of August, 1851.

Sitting-Bull visited Fort Snelling the other day. Writing to the Boston *Journal*, a correspondent thus describes an amusing episode: "He was regaled at the commander's table with canned peaches. He sat up to the table like a gentleman, and helped himself with his silver fork, but no one could make him smile. Finally Mrs. Col. Andrews came into the room, and the moment he saw her he jumped to his feet, clasped her hands, and beamed all over with delight. Is this not the way to treat Indians?"

Charles Godfrey Leland sailed last Saturday for a prolonged stay in London. His address while abroad will be care of Baring Bros., 8 Bishopsgate, London. While abroad, beside completing several literary projects in hand, Mr. Leland will act as the London correspondent of several newspapers in this country. The school of industrial art begun by him here will be continued in his absence by Mr. Liberty Tadd, and it is not improbable that Mr. Leland will begin a similar school abroad in South Kensington.

Cardinal Manning was visited by a correspondent in London the other day. "I long to see America and to know Americans," the Cardinal said, "but alas! I am too old. I have but one journey to make now. Forty times have I traveled to Rome, and I am well weary of the journey. The position of the church in America is to me of great interest. You see, in America the church has lost nothing; it never had anything to lose. There you have no aristocracy handing down the traditions of the Anglican Church; no powerful territorial interest operating against Rome. There you have all the effects of 300 years of Anglican prestige. The church is free and untrammeled."

Chevalier de Bruldis is mentioned as the Cuban Ole Bull. Not long ago he played before Kaiser William at Berlin. The violinist is [?] black, and at the soirée his coat front glittered with more decorations than were exhibited by any of his audience. His appearance created a sensation. The Kaiser turned to a gentleman and exclaimed with a smile: "The fellow has even more orders than I." It was learned subsequently that the chevalier had been annoyed by two of the imperial lackeys in the ante-room. Their treatment of himself was not sufficiently deferential, and he wrathfully requested them to recollect that he was a Marquis in his own country and not Prince Karl's Moor from Potsdam.

The London *Telegraph* of June 5 contains this: At Hawarden yesterday the weather was delightful—the finest since the recess—and the Premier, after transacting the usual official business at the Castle, which occupied him till luncheon, enjoyed a long walk in the neighborhood. In the afternoon, assisted by Mr. W. H. Gladstone and the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the right honorable gentleman was engaged in felling an oak which, three feet from the ground, measured eight feet in circumference. The Premier threw off his coat, collar, tie, cast, and vest, and his braces hung by his side in true woodcutter's style. A large number of spectators were present, and many of them carried away chips as mementoes of the occasion. Mr. Gladstone afterwards assisted Mrs. Gladstone at a mothers' meeting, the Premier presenting each of the members with a bunch of flowers which had been made up by Mrs. Gladstone.

FROM OTHER LA[NDS]

The Latest Fenian Device [...] ing Terror to the Bri[tish] Heart.

El Mahdi's Summons to the [...] Dongola—The Attemp[t to] Reach Gordon.

Divorce Legislation in France [...] Negotiations with the [...] ican.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE FENIANS TO HOLD A CONFE[RENCE IN CHI]CAGO.

LONDON, June 20.—The Paris [...] of the *Times* says: James Step[hens] [...]

A DISCOVERY AT C[ORK].

CORK, June 20.—A quanti[ty of] rifles, and ammunition was fou[nd in] the Cork military barracks [...]

EARL SPENCER.

DUBLIN, June 20.—Earl Spe[ncer] [...]

O'BRIEN.

William O'Brien, M. P., edit[or] [...]

EGYPT.

OFFERED DEATH OR P[...]

CAIRO, June 20.—The Mahdi [...]

THE SUEZ CA[NAL].

KHARTOUM SA[FE].

LONDON, June 20.—The Re[...]

GORDON.

THE FRENCH DIVO[RCE] AMENDMENT.

PARIS, June 20.—The Sena[te] [...] 87 to 82, an amendment to [...]

BELGIU[M].

RESIGNATIONS A[...]

BRUSSELS, June 20.—The [...]

ESTABLISHING RELATIONS [...]

A TERRIBLE [...]

RELATIVES MURDERED [...] TRADESM[AN].

NEW YORK, June 20.—[...]

A LONDON [...]

INVOLVING A [...]

NEW YORK, June [...]

FROM OTHER LANDS.

The Latest Fenian Device for Striking Terror to the British Heart.

El Mahdi's Summons to the Mudir of Dongola—The Attempts to Reach Gordon.

Divorce Legislation in France—Belgium's Negotiations with the Vatican.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE FENIANS TO HOLD A CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO.

LONDON, June 20.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: James Stephens, the ex-Fenian Head Centre, has forwarded to an active member of the brotherhood at Chicago a manuscript circular summoning an early meeting at Chicago of the prominent Irish-Americans willing to join in a new movement in favor of military organization on the lines proposed by the late John O'Mahoney. Stephens declares that the services of several distinguished European officers have already been placed at his disposal, and he is sanguine that he can secure others. No definit plan of action will be proposed until the convention of the Irish patriots, which it is proposed soon to hold in Paris. To this convention the Chicago conference is invited to elect delegates. After the convention an address will be issued to the Irish at home and abroad, expounding the aims of the new movement. Among the plans of operations mooted is a scheme to dispatch balloons manned with desperadoes over England to drop explosives upon towns and cities below. Capt. McCafferty has been commissioned to examine plans and apparatus. Several Fenians in Paris have volunteered for aerial expeditions.

A DISCOVERY AT CORK.

CORK, June 20.—A quantity of revolvers, rifles, and ammunition was found buried near the Cork military barracks. The arms had been recently removed from a house in Cork and buried for safety. The clew which led to the discovery was furnished by an informer.

EARL SPENCER.

DUBLIN, June 20.—Earl Spencer, replying to an address of deputations of Presbyterians, said Ireland had passed through a turbulent period, but there were good grounds for hoping that better times were near at hand. The terrorists' power for evil had been curtailed and the tyranny they had exercised had passed away. Order was restored, and Irishmen could now devote themselves to peaceful pursuits without fear of outrages.

Earl Spencer met with a chilling reception en route to Dublin, especially at Portadown.

O'BRIEN.

William O'Brien, M. P., editor of *United Ireland*, who has just been fined £500 for contempt of court, and who refuses to pay his fine, is declining private offers to pay the same. He says he is determined to continue to expose the manner in which the Government of Ireland is conducted by Earl Spencer and Gladstone.

EGYPT.

OFFERED DEATH OR PREFERMENT.

CAIRO, June 20.—The Mahdi has again written to the Mudir of Dongola summoning him to espouse the Mahdi's cause. If he acquiesces he will be made Governor of the province and allowed to keep all the taxes; if he refuses the Lieutenant of the Mahdi will kill the Mudir and all belonging to him.

The Mudir of Dongola has been ordered to ascertain the truth of the reported fall of Berber.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The committee appointed to consider the advisability of widening the Suez Canal or building a parallel one has decided in favor of the former plan.

KHARTOUM SAFE.

LONDON, June 20.—The Reuter Company has received a dispatch from Suakin announcing the arrival there of twenty-one pilgrims from Khartoum. The pilgrims state that when they left Khartoum that place was safe and fully supplied with provisions. They left May 23.

GORDON.

In the Commons today the Under Foreign Secretary stated that the last news from Gen. Gordon was of the date of April 12. He said twenty messengers had been sent Gen. Gordon by different routes. One messenger, who went up the Nile by boat, succeeded in entering Khartoum. On his return, bearing Gen. Gordon's answer to the Government, the messenger was pursued by rebels and killed.

THE FRENCH DIVORCE BILL.

AMENDMENTS.

PARIS, June 20.—The Senate adopted today, 87 to 82, an amendment to the bill reëstablishing divorce, permitting the wife to demand a divorce on proof of adultery by her husband, even if the act is not committed under the conjugal roof, and rejected the amendment, 136 to 131, demanding that cruelty only constitute a case for separation, not for divorce.

BELGIUM.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

BRUSSELS, June 20.—The resignations of the Governors of the Provinces of Hainaut and Luxembourg have been accepted.

ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

The Belgian Ministry has notified the Vatican of its intention to send Vaezzi to Rome to acquaint the Pope with the views of the Belgian Cabinet in regard to the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Belgium.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

RELATIVES MURDERED BY AN INFURIATED TRADESMAN.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—A *Journal* cable from Palermo says: This city is excited over a terrible series of murders which took place yesterday. A tradesman named Nicolas, it has been known here for some time past, has been at daggers' points with his family over their much-complicated money matters. He held that he had been wronged, but the rest of the family denied that there was any case for redress. At a meeting of the family Nicolas became infuriated. Drawing a long stiletto and brandishing it in the air, he said: "I will kill you all." Springing towards his mother, who was sitting opposit to him, he plunged the stiletto into her heart. She fell forward, and he reached to stab her again. At this moment one of his uncles sprang forward to save, as he hoped, the mother's life, when he too received in quick succession a number of stabs and fell. Nicolas' aged grandmother flung herself on his mother's corpse, but the mad monster ruthlessly plunged the knife in the old woman's back, and stabbed her again and again. The murderer, then covered with blood, turned upon his brothers and sisters, who shrieking fled. Left with the dead, Nicolas quickly bolted the doors. The police had been informed, and came rushing to the scene. They were compelled to storm the house, breaking the doors and windows. The cursing murderer was found above his victims, the uncle just showing signs of life. The police sprang upon him, but before they could secure him he had cut and bitten several of them. He was finally bound in ropes and taken amid the execrations of the populace to jail.

A LONDON SENSATION.

INVOLVING A TITLED FEMALE.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: Tomorrow's *Vanity Fair* will refer to a scandal involving a lady of title and high social standing. According to *Vanity Fair*, a young person, who has been for some time in the lady's employ as a confidential lady's maid, has been discovered by the police to have been practicing a shameless deception. The newspaper does not venture to divulge the lady's name, but refers all inquirers to the police. This public reference to a scandal which has for several days past been whispered about in the clubs is expected to cause a commotion in Belgravia. The story is told in much greater detail by a well-known detective, who is employed exclusively upon what are known as society cases. According to this authority the lady's maid was a modest-appearing and demure young person, who seemed to give great satisfaction to the lady, but who never mixed with the other servants, and was regarded by them as supercilious and disagreeable. An upper housemaid of the lady's household, who especially detested the lady's maid, had for her beau a very intelligent member of the police force, and she told him of her dislike for her fellow-servant. This led the policeman to take particular notice of the privileged maid, and he soon observed little peculiarities in her manner and bearing that led him to believe that the maid was a man. He at once jumped to the conclusion that the young man had gained access to the lady's household for the purpose of robbery, and was biding his time to levant with the jewel-cases. He reported his suspicions to his superiors, and was instructed to follow up the case and obtain conclusive evidence as to the suspected person's sex. He soon found abundant proof that his suspicions were correct, and he made haste to inform the lady that the person whom she had harbored as a confidential maid was in fact a young man. It is said that the zealous policeman never felt so cheap and ill-rewarded in his life as when he saw that his startling intelligence was received with neither horror nor surprise, nor even with thanks. The lady's manner crushed him with the conviction that he told her no news, and that he had done an exceedingly impudent thing in presuming to enlighten her concerning the affairs of her own household. If the detective's belief is well founded, the motive of the lady in conniving at the masquerade is an inexplicable mystery to all but herself and perhaps the maid. It is said that the young man will be pensioned off by the lady's family on condition that he will leave England and never return.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

BOTH EAGER TO ACQUIRE TERRITORY IN AFRICA.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: The chronic distrust entertained in Italy regarding French designs in Africa is again very apparent in the comments of the Italian press regarding recent occurrences in Morocco. The papers declare that, notwithstanding Premier Ferry's fine protestations, the object of France in encouraging the impudent pretensions of the Sherif of Wazan, and in making a naval demonstration off the coast of Morocco, is obviously to overthrow Sultan Muley Hassan and the Fileli dynasty in favor of the Sherif of Wazan, who is now their accomplice, and would then be their tool in effecting a French protectorate over Morocco. The ultimate design of France, these papers say, is to secure control of the entrance to the Mediterranean, of which Tangier is as much the key as the Rock of Gibraltar itself. Italy, as well as every power bordering on the Mediterranean, is vitally interested in preventing this control, and the papers demand a reprisal in the shape of an Italian occupation of Tripoli. That country, they say, belongs to Italy by geographical position quite as much as Algiers belongs to France, and they believe that Italy should have a firm foothold on the South Mediterranean coast to watch and foil the colonizing, or rather buccaneering, schemes of France. It is said that Sig. P. S. Mancini, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is very favorably disposed toward an effort to obtain Tripoli from Turkey, either by diplomacy or arms, but that he hesitates in consequence of suggestions lately received from Italy's partners in the tripartite alliance—Germany and Austria. Those Powers are just now very desirous of obtaining a concord by which free trade should be guaranteed at all Asiatic and African ports held by European Powers, and France is an essential party to such a concord because of her recent acquisitions in Tonquin. Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky have therefore sent urgent hints to Sig. Mancini that just at present it would be unwise to pick a quarrel with France.

GERMANY.

AN INCENDIARY CONSPIRACY.

BERLIN, June 20.—Several important arrests were made yesterday in connection with an incendiary conspiracy which, it is asserted, has ramifications in America. Should the inquiry prove that the German conspirators have received funds from America immediate diplomatic action will be taken by the German representative at Washington.

BISMARCK.

Bismarck entertained today at parliamentary luncheon the Cabinet Ministers, and members of the Bundesrath and Reichstag. The Princess Bismarck at the same time entertained the ladies of these gentlemen. It was noticed that Bismarck conversed privately with Windthorst, the well-known Ultramontane leader.

CABLE NOTES.

Lord Coleridge is ill.

Three Italian workmen have been arrested at Pola, Austria, for stealing dynamite from the arsenal.

After the occupation of Lang Son and Cao Bang, in Tonquin, is effected part of the French forces will return to France.

The Fountaine collection of art treasures, one of the most famous ancestral art collections in England, brought at auction £91,112 sterling.

The Emperor of Austria is about to visit Trieste to witness the naval maneuvres at that station. This fact increases the gravity of the dynamite discoveries.

The Moscow *Gazette* extols the colonial policy of Germany, and recommends that Russia follow her example and employ a volunteer fleet of cruisers to place the maritime power of Russia in the Pacific on a proper footing.

Advices from Turkestan states that the Amu Daria River had burst the dike leading into the Audshar Canal, and that a large military camp had been destroyed. A large tract of fertile country had been submerged and many persons had perished.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Window-Glass Difficulties Adjusted—Coal-Miners' Wages—The Cincinnati Shoe Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—The Western window-glass manufacturers and workers' committees have been in session for two days trying to settle the wages question for the coming year, which begins with Sept. 1. Tonight they arrived at a satisfactory conclusion by deciding to base wages on the net card rate instead of selling price as ruling since the last strike. This will reduce wages 10 per cent, but will insure the workmen steady employment at the wages paid before the strike of last year. At the time the strike was settled the workmen agreed to accept a 10 per cent reduction on a sliding scale, and since that time the scale has advanced 20 per cent, so that the agreement arrived at tonight is the same as that for which the workmen struck.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20.—[Special.]—While the coal-miners were in convention today a telegram was received from the Buchtel mines that notices had been posted throughout the Hocking Valley district of a reduction to 60 cents per ton to take effect Monday. Mr. Evans went over to the offices of the syndicate and returned to the convention with the information that the notice had been given by that body and the Central Ohio Coal Exchange. The only operators excepting to this agreement are W. P. Rend, of Chicago, and the Ohio Central Coal Company, who prefer to maintain present prices until September. All the miners will go out, thereby making the present situation very hard on all persons interested.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 20.—[Special.]—A special from Talladega, Ala., states that between fifty and 100 employés of the Anniston & Atlantic Railroad today struck because of the company's failure to pay up. The company promises to pay them tomorrow, in which event all will resume work.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20.—The State Miners' Association closed after midnight, having indorsed President McBride, expelled Secretary Williams, and made Ebenezer Lewis Secretary. The miners in the Hocking Valley were notified to resist a reduction from 70 to 60 cents to the last, and tendered the full financial aid of the State association. It was held that a reduction sustained in one district would mean all the State, and all mines were directed to hold themselves in readiness for a general order to suspend.

CINCINNATI, O., June 20.—The Board of Arbitration for settling the differences between manufacturers and operatives in the boot and shoe trade of this city has dissolved by reason of the refusal of the lasters to abide by the decision unless certain things are conceded which the manufacturers refuse to grant. It is not a question of wages, but of regulations. Some manufacturers say they will continue the old rates of wages.

WISCONSIN MILITIA REVIEW.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—Gov. Rusk and staff reviewed the Third Regiment, W. N. G., at Mauston to-day, where it has been encamped the last week.

C. K. GARRISON.

An Assignment by the Famous Millionaire for the Benefit of Creditors.

The Action Claimed by His Friends to Have Been Entirely Unnecessary.

Ill-Health the Cause—Several Millions Will Remain After All Debts Are Paid.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—The financial troubles of Cornelius K. Garrison culminated this morning in his making a general assignment to John T. Terry of the firm of D. Morgan & Co. The assignment was a great surprise to the business community, by which Commodore Garrison was generally held to be a very wealthy, and, until Thursday, when it became known that some notes bearing his indorsement had been allowed to go to protest, such a thing as his embarrassment was not thought of. By some of his friends it was claimed that the assignment was an ill-advised and entirely unnecessary step; that he was worth many millions of dollars over his entire indebtedness, and that discreet management would have tided him over his temporary difficulties without letting the public know about them. It was said by this division of the Commodore's friends that his mental condition is so feeble that he is easily swayed to and fro by those nearest him, and if such were not the case an assignment would not have been made. Other friends of the Commodore, while admitting his temporary embarrassment, say, with those just quoted, that his property greatly exceeds his liabilities, but that the assignment was a necessary step because of the very fact of his mental incapacity to manage his own affairs. The Commodore, they say, was so greatly affected by the death of his son, William R. Garrison, two years ago, that he has never been the same man since. Soon after it he had a partial stroke of paralysis, and for the last six weeks, in consequence of his business troubles, he has been ill and in a particularly excitable condition. "During this latter period," said one gentleman, "it frequently happened, when discussing business matters, that the Commodore's tongue would become thick, his utterance difficult, and his train of thought apparently incoherent."

WHAT THE ASSIGNEE SAYS.

John T. Terry, the Assignee, said this afternoon:

"I have not yet seen a schedule of any kind, and am therefore unable to give an opinion as to the condition of Commodore Garrison's affairs. He is certainly in a financial strait or he would not have made an assignment, but his friends who know about his affairs tell me that after all claims against him are paid off there will remain several millions of dollars. From what I know in a general way myself I can say that I have no reason to doubt this estimate. The truth is, Commodore Garrison is a very old and very feeble man. He cannot bear the strain of business in such a crisis, and simply hands his affairs over to a younger man to settle. He has been made ill by worrying over them for the last six weeks, and is physically and mentally incapable of transacting business with the rapidity and good judgment required at a time like this. If his son, William R., had lived he would not have made an assignment, and if the Commodore were ten years younger the public would never have known that he had trouble."

Mr. Terry said he could give no estimate of the Commodore's liabilities.

A gentleman in the confidence of the Commodore, and thoroughly acquainted with his affairs, said he thought the debts would not be found to exceed $2,500,000. He added that these liabilities were mostly on account of railroad obligations. The preferences specified in figures amount to $631,390, but there are other preferences in which no figures are given, and these may aggregate more than the others.

DETAILS OF THE ASSIGNMENT.

The assignment to Mr. Terry directs that, after all the costs of executing the assignment are defrayed, debts and liabilities of the Commodore shall be paid as follows: All the indebtedness of the assignor, and all claims justly arising out of an agreement made on or about Sept. 24, 1882, by and between John M. Randell, Cornelius K. Garrison, and Letitia W. Garrison, his wife, relating to a provision for the support and maintenance of Letitia W. Garrison, and also whatever sum may be required to discharge any claim arising out of the consideration on which the agreement is based, or any other deed or transfer made by the assignor to his wife, or in trust for her; sums due to George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Henry L. Clinton, Joseph H. Choate, William H. Putney, William Bronk, and Horace Russell, of this city for legal services rendered by them to the assignor; the indebtedness of the assignor to George J. Forrest, of this city, for personal services rendered by the latter in the management of the former's affairs; the liabilities incurred by George J. Forrest on a subscription made by him at the request and for the benefit of the assignor to the Toledo Belt Railroad Company, built in connection with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad; the liabilities incurred by George J. Forrest and Abram Garrison, of Pittsburg, Pa., on subscriptions made by them at the request and for the benefit of the assignor to the capital stock of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad; the indebtedness of the assignor to Alfred M. Billings, of Chicago, on general account, amounting to $30,000; the liabilities on the following-mentioned promissory notes, all of which are secured by collaterals, whose character and value are not set forth:

Drawee.	Character.	Amount.
Bank of California	Due Aug. 21, 1884	$ 80,000
Bank of New York, National Banking Association	Due Aug. 20, 1884	200,000
United States Trust Company	Due Aug. 25, 1884	100,000
T. W. Pearsall & Co	Demand	50,000
C. K. Garrison	To order of maker	30,000

The sums due Eames & Moore, brokers, on account of purchases and sales of stocks and securities for the account of the assignor; the liability of the assignor on six notes drawn by the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company to the order of the assignor, and indorsed and delivered by him to the Michigan Car Company, as follows:

Dated.	Due.	Amount.
June 30, 1883	Sept. 15, 1884	$11,750
June 30, 1883	Dec. 1, 1884	11,750
June 30, 1883	March 3, 1885	11,750
June 30, 1883	June 2, 1885	11,750
June 30, 1883	Sept. 2, 1885	11,750
June 30, 1883	Dec. 2, 1885	11,750

The liability of the assignor upon three promissory notes, drawn by the Mason Manufacturing Company to its own order, and accepted by the assignor, as follows: One for $6,039.98, due Oct. 14, 1884; one for $6,147.84, due Feb. 14, 1885; and one for $6,255.65, due June 14, 1885; the liability of the assignor on a promissory note for $14,850, drawn by the Mason Machine Works to their own order and accepted by the assignor, made Oct. 17, 1882, and maturing Oct. 20, 1885; the liability of the assignor upon three promissory notes, drawn by Carnegie Bros. & Co. to their own order and accepted by the assignor, each for $10,000, dated May 24, 1884, and maturing Nov. 27, 1884; the liability of the assignor for railroad supplies furnished by the Diamond State Iron Company, of Wilmington, Del., to the stated value of $4,750.70; a similar liability to Dilworth, Porter & Co. (limited), of Pittsburg, Pa., to the amount of $2,850; any sum necessary to fully indemnify Oliver Garrison, George J. Forrest, M. D. Woodford, Noah H. Swayne, or any other person who has acted as agent or representative of the assignor in the care or control of the latter's interest in the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Bridge Company, the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company, or in any matter connected therewith, for any liability assumed by them on the assignor's account; the liabilities of the assignor as contractor for building the Bowerstown Extension of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.

THE CONDITION OF THE COMMODORE'S AFFAIRS UNKNOWN.

No information as to the condition of the Commodore's affairs could be obtained at his office, No. 5 Bowling Green. Inquirers were referred to Melville C. Day, Commodore Garrison's legal adviser, who promised to prepare a statement for the press during the evening. The Commodore's difficulties appear to have grown out of his interest in the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, as stated in yesterday's special. The notes given to help the road, and which have his indorsement, matured a week or ten days ago, and, after unsuccessful efforts had been made to renew them, they were allowed to go to protest. It is said by an old friend of Commodore Garrison that he has for two weeks been making efforts to obtain loans from banks and private bankers, but that they would not accept the securities he offered. A few days ago he sent for a loan of $200,000 to the Bank of New York, with which he has been doing business for fifty years, often having from $100,000 to $400,000 on deposit therein.

"The Commodore," continued his friend, "always allowed his money to remain there, and was in that and other ways of assistance to the bank, yet the bank refused to lend him the money he asked for the other day."

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

Commodore C. K. Garrison's career has been a remarkable one. From poverty he arose step by step to a position of wealth and power seldom achieved even by great capitalists. He was born near what is now known as Garrison's, on the Hudson River, about 1800. Some of his biographers have erroneously put the date of his birth at a later period. His father, Oliver Garrison, was at one time quite wealthy. Young Garrison was an energetic lad, and went to work at odd jobs on the river boats at the age of 13 years. At the age of 16 he came to this city at the desire of his mother and studied architecture for three years. He then went to Canada and spent five years in the active business of a builder of houses and steamboats. It was during this period that he married a lady from Buffalo.

Mr. Garrison went from Canada to St. Louis, where he became largely interested in maters connected with the navigation of the Mississippi River. He was Captain of a steamboat on that river, and hence his title of Commodore. When gold was discovered in California Mr. Garrison went to Panama and established a banking-house, which was very successful. Subsequently he accepted the agency of the Nicaragua Steamship Line in San Francisco. His extraordinary business achievements on the Pacific slope from 1853 to 1860 form part of the history of San Francisco itself. As agent of the steamship company he received a salary of about $60,000 a year, and he got about $25,000 additional as the representative of various insurance companies. He effected a complete reorganization of the steamship company. He was elected Mayor of San Francisco within six months after his arrival there. Meanwhile he started the movement that led to the organization of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and urged the exploration of a route for the Pacific Railroad.

Upon his return to New York in 1860 Commodore Garrison embarked in a number of extensive enterprises, all of which were financially successful. His fortune was then reputed to be several millions of dollars.

ENTERPRISES WITH WHICH HE HAS BEEN CONNECTED.

Among the great enterprises with which Mr. Garrison has been prominently identified is the one now known as the Missouri Pacific Railway. He was the principal owner of the third-mortgage bonds. After the panic of 1873 the company became embarrassed, and in 1876 was sold under foreclosure of the mortgage secured by the bonds held by the Commodore. The road was reorganized with the Commodore as President, and out of this has grown the Marie-Garrison suit. When the old road was sold it was bought by a syndicate which included Commodore Garrison and Russell Sage. Upon the reorganization this syndicate sold a controlling interest to Jay Gould, with, it is said, the personal guarantee of the Commodore as to the validity of the title. The stockholders of the old road claimed that the foreclosure proceedings were fraudulent, and a recent decision allows the suit to be tried on its merits.

Among the other enterprises in which Commodore Garrison became heavily involved was the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, which was started to afford an outlet from the coal-fields of Western Virginia and Northeastern Ohio to the northwest. According to the statement of his counsel he has put into this enterprise very nearly $8,000,000, which, as the road is earning little or nothing, is entirely unproductive.

Mr. Garrison has for years been largely identified with the manufacture of gas in the principal cities of the United States. He was the founder of the People's Gaslight Company of Chicago, which for a long time was unprofitable, and which figured in the courts for several years. Many of the bonds which were issued to relieve its embarrassment were sold in Europe and received no interest for a long time. It was saved from wreck only by the personal efforts of the Commodore, who paid the coupons after a long period of litigation, and carried it along until the growth of the city enabled it to become self-sustaining. He was also the prime mover in the Equitable Gas Company of Baltimore, which has been attended with the curse of litigation which marked all his ventures for the last few years.

The old Commodore's real estate in this city is estimated to be worth $500,000.

He has been supposed to be the owner of several millions of dollars' worth of gas stocks, but some of it is tied up in litigation, and most of the remainder has been put up as collateral for loans obtained at the banks.

ON THE STREET.

The effect on Wall street was to still more unsettle things, though not to as great extent as was feared. It was said that Commodore Garrison was not very largely interested in stocks on the exchange, his fancy being for gas stocks and outside specialties. Stocks fell off from one to three points, but no failures were reported. A prominent banker on Broad street said:

"The effect of Mr. Garrison's failure, coming as it does now, will naturally unsettle things, and, in fact, stocks cannot go any lower without killing and hurting some one. Otherwise I think the failure rather a good thing; for it will distribute a large amount of money among many different people."

It was also hinted on Wall street that, should the decision in the Marie-Garrison case be adverse to Mr. Garrison, a not improbable possibility, the assignment made just at this time might save him considerable future loss.

Mr. J. T. Baldwin, Cashier of the Manhattan Banking Company, says:

"The assignment of Commodore Garrison has to a great extent been discounted. Its effect will not be so severely felt in financial matters as if it had suddenly burst upon Wall street."

Mr. Brayton Ives says: "This failure will have a tendency to increase the present depression of the market, and in that way will have a bad effect, notwithstanding the fact that the whole matter has already been discounted by so many persons personally interested."

Mr. Harvey Fisk, of Fisk & Hatch, says: "The effect of Commodore Garrison's failure will depend solely upon what is to be liquidated in consequence of the assignment. If there are large blocks of stocks to be sold, or if there are large debts to settle, the effect may become very serious to those engaged in the financial circles. If the opposit should be the case Wall street will scarcely feel any of the effects."

DUPLICATED.

Some of the schedules of Commodore Garrison's indebtedness have two of Pearsoll & Co. among the preferred creditors for $50,000. The firm state that Garrison does not owe them anything. They lent him $50,000 for other parties, who have ample collateral up to secure the loan.

THE COUNSEL'S STATEMENT.

Melville C. Day, counsel for Garrison, says: "The assignment is made because of financial embarrassment. It was forced upon Garrison by the protest of notes under his indorsement yesterday. He is a heavy holder of securities, and so much of his wealth is tied up in those which are almost unmarketable at present that he could not meet his liabilities. He has a large number of Ohio railroad securities which have shrunk, but are not now on the market, the value of which cannot be estimated. The assignment is simply for the benefit of his creditors."

The amount involved by the failure of Garrison is supposed to be nearly $5,000,000.

LIST OF PREFERRED CREDITORS.

The preferences amount to $631,390, distributed as follows:

Bank of California	$ 80,000
Bank of New York and National Banking Association	20,000
United States Trust Company	100,000
T. W. Pearsoll & Co.	50,000
Notes of Eames & Moore	50,000
Michigan Car Company	70,000
Nason Manufacturing Company	18,000
Nason Machine Works	14,850
Caringan Bros.	50,000
Danwood State Iron Company	4,744
Danworth Company	3,850
Sundries	30,000

GARRISON'S SUCCESSFUL CAREER IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 20.—[Special.]—Shortly after the discovery of gold in California Garrison removed to Panama, where he established a commercial banking-house, in which he was very successful. The latter part of 1852, while on a visit to New York, he accepted an offer to take the San Francisco agency of the Nicaragua Steamship Company at $60,000 per annum for two years certain. In addition to this he obtained the agencies of two insurance companies, swelling his income to $85,000. He arrived the latter part of March, 1853, and under his excellent management the Nicaragua Transit Company was saved from dissolution, and became a very prosperous and formidable competitor to Pacific Mail. In less than six months after his arrival, Garrison was elected Mayor of San Francisco. He did not seek the nomination, but it was soon evident he was the right sort wanted. He at once began a war on the public gambling-hells and Sunday theatricals, and labored until reforms were effected, and no public gambling has since been permitted. He suggested the establishment of an industrial school for juvenile delinquents, taxation of non-resident capital, and greatly advanced the cause of education. The first African school in this city was established by him. Two great subjects he never lost sight of—these were, a steamship line to Australia and China, and the exploration of a route for a Pacific railroad. His name heads a subscription to the latter object. He was also the first cash subscriber in a large sum to build an overland-telegraph line. In April, 1854, a noted speculator and gang drove a line of piles by night in the bay, thereby obstructing navigation and jeopardizing the city's title to water-front property. The police were overawed. The Marshal refused to arrest the rioters. Garrison, with his customary resolution, met the rioters with their own weapons, and, leading a few followers, drove the lawless gang off. In 1859 Garrison returned to New York City, but returned ten years later to look after large real-estate interests in this city, leaving again, probably for the last time, Aug. 17, 1869.

THE NEWS AT YOUNGSTOWN, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 20.—The failure of Commodore Garrison in New York today caused a ripple of excitement here, as it was known he owned considerable stock in the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad. Regarding its effect upon this line a gentleman, speaking upon authority, said tonight:

"It will not have the slightest effect upon the Pittsburg, Chartiers & Youghiogheny, as everything is amply secured. Commodore Garrison purchased one-fourth of the stock of the line, or 15,000 shares, paying a certain amount in cash, and giving notes by which he agreed to pay one-fourth of the expenses of the construction and equipment of the line. These notes have been paid as they fell due, and those yet to be paid are on deposit in New York and amply secured. The failure of Garrison will have no effect upon the road whatever, as it is in the hands of gentlemen abundantly able to hold it. C. H. Andrews, of this city, and Wallace C. Andrews, of New York, own one-half of the stock of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo, the Pittsburg & Western holds one-quarter, and Commodore Garrison the remaining quarter. It is probable that the failure of Garrison, who is largely interested in the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, will result in the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo, which now connects with it, securing possession of that line. The line has only been open four months, but is doing what no new line ever did before—earning more than enough to pay interest on its bonded debt, showing it to be a fine investment."

HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Albert M. Billings, of the People's Gaslight & Coke Company, is Commodore Garrison's brother-in-law. To a TRIBUNE reporter who saw him last evening Mr. Billings said:

"I do not consider this assignment of Commodore Garrison a failure. The Commodore had a paralytic stroke some time ago, and has been very feeble ever since then. I think his wife and his friends have prevailed upon him to make this assignment in order to relieve him of his cares. The last time I was in New York I saw the Commodore at his house. I saw how impaired his physical powers were, and advised him to find some man to take the whole management of his affairs, with full power of attorney, and to leave it all and go somewhere where he could not be consulted and where he would hear nothing about his business. A man engaged in so many different enterprises as he, if within call, is sure to be called upon on some matter of business 365 days in a year, and cannot be free from care even Sundays. I urged such a course upon him, and he said I was right, and he thought he'd do it. Then Mrs. Garrison said that her husband had always regarded my judgment as sound, and entreated the Commodore to follow my advice. I told him there could be no half-way work with him—he must either leave everything or continue as he was. I said: 'You and I think we know how to manage our own business better than anybody can manage it for us, but you and I are getting to be old. Of course you won't save so much with your business in the hands of another, but what difference does it make to you whether you leave $3,000,000 or $10,000,000? You have enough, so that it will make no difference.'

"Garrison has only a wife and one daughter, who is married. I have a great deal of sympathy for his physical ailments, but don't dare anything about his financial affairs. They cannot amount to as much as his fortune. He has unquestionably enough money to meet all demands, and more. He has sent for me repeatedly within the last two weeks to come on to New York as fast as steam would carry me to help straighten up his affairs. If his health had been good this assignment would never have been made."

"Does Commodore Garrison still retain his stock in the People's Gaslight & Coke Company?"

"No, he has very little now; he sold the greater part of it to me. He has no interests here, and does not owe a dollar in Chicago, nor is there a dollar due him here. If he had it wouldn't make any difference."

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—A report was circulated today that D. L. Wing & Co., owners of the Planet flouring mill at Litchfield, Ill., were embarrassed and would probably be obliged to suspend. Full particulars are not yet obtainable, but it is known a considerable amount of Wing & Co.'s paper drawn on Mr. Downing, of the firm of Downing, Shirtwood & Co., of Springfield, Mass., who was formerly a partner of Wing, has been protested, and that Wing left for New York last night to meet Downing, and if possible arrange for the payments of drafts. The indebtedness of the firm is thought to be about $150,000. The mill property at Litchfield cost $400,000, and has a bonded debt of $225,000.

There is also said to be considerable wheat and flour in the way of assets. The Wing trouble is said to have grown out of an attempt to do a very large business on inadequate capital. He has also been engaged in the construction of a railroad between Litchfield and East St. Louis, which is said to have crippled him greatly.

MOBILE, Ala., June 20.—Gardner & Gates, cotton merchants of old standing, have assigned. Liabilities, $165,000; assets, $230,000. Capt. W. H. Gardner, who is President of the National Cotton Exchange of America, says the complications of his New Orleans house of Gardner & Copp, coupled with Gardner & Gates' own losses, have forced the assignment.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democrats Nervous and Disorganized.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the city are at present in an uncertain and speculative mood. Since the holding of the New York State Convention, which many looked forward to as an event that would either settle or unsettle the prospect of several prominent candidates, they have been if anything more uncertain than before. The Randall men, who watch the proceedings with a great deal of concern, hardly know whether to be encouraged. They thought the convention would instruct the delegates for Cleveland, and this caused them to feel very nervous. The failure of the convention to so instruct has not alleviated their fears. Mr. Randall's position is peculiar. The delegates of his own State are instructed for him, and the Pennsylvania Convention, by which those instructions were given, was far more a Randall convention than the New York Convention was a Cleveland convention. At a general glance it would look as if Randall's chances were better than the New-Yorker's, but the hostility of the free-trade Democrats toward the ex-Speaker is a serious handicap to him in the race. One of those friends is William H. Sowden. Who is a delegate-at-large. He said today: "I am for Randall, because he has always been on the side of economy and because I regard him as the purest, the most upright, able, and aggressive man we have in public life. I am for Randall as long as he is a candidate."

"What about Senator Bayard?"

"He is an able man, a pure man, and a true statesman, but in selecting a candidate, in my opinion, we must be cautious and see that we take up no one who might possibly have that about his record which would place us on the defensive. We don't want to be on the defensive. Aggressiveness must be our watchword. We must make an aggressive fight from the beginning to the end of the canvass."

Mr. Sowden said it was a mistake to suppose that with Blaine and Logan the Democrats would have an easy time. No one surpassed Blaine in fertility of invention or in skill for adapting means to ends. He was a bold and aggressive fighter, a splendid organizer, and the ingenuity with which he could raise issues and turn them to the advantage of his party made him a most formidable opponent.

MULDOON THE SOLID MAN.

CINCINNATI, O., June 20.—The wrestling match tonight for $500 a side and the entire receipts at the Grand Opera-House, between William Muldoon and Duncan C. Ross, drew 2,000 people. The first two falls were Græco-Roman, the next two side holds with harness, the last catch-as-catch-can. Muldoon won the first in three minutes, the second in thirteen minutes, Ross the third in nine minutes, the fourth in thirty-five minutes, and Muldoon the fifth in seventeen minutes. The fourth fall was a terrific struggle, there being seventeen side falls before a fair fall was gained.

THE FAR WEST.

Murder in Montana—A Dangerous Expedition—The Mormon Bill—Railway Officers Elected.

HELENA, Mont., June 20.—John Edward, a brakeman on the Utah & Northern train carrying a circus, was shot through the heart while the train was leaving Deer Lodge yesterday. The murderer is not known. Five circus-men were arrested here today on suspicion of being implicated in the crime. There is much feeling among railroad-men, and talk of lynching if the murderer shall be found.

VANCOUVER, W. T., June 20.—Gen. Miles, commanding the District of Columbia, has detailed Lieuts. Abercrombie, Brumback, and Dr. Robinson, with M. Homan as topographical assistant, to explore the Copper River, in Alaska. The expedition is considered a dangerous one, as the Copper River country is occupied by Indians who have never allowed white men to explore it.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 20.—The Mormon press and prominent Mormons affect to consider the House bill just passed by the Senate as a cruel measure, harsh, unjust, tyrannical, and in some respects revolutionary and unconstitutional, and "designed to rekindle the fires of persecution." Many of its provisions, they say, will not stand the test of judicial examinations, and are evidently framed with the design to destroy the Mormon "religion." They assert that that circumstances here do not call for any such enactments, and that existing public opinion which prompted Senators to vote for this measure has been created by persistent circulation of false reports concerning affairs here.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 20.—The Directors of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company elected the following officers:

President—J. J. Coolidge, of Boston.
Vice-Presidents—C. H. Prescott of Portland, G. O. Manchester of Boston.
Secretary—Theodore Wiggart, of Portland.
Treasurer—F. R. Nourse, of Boston.

A MIDNIGHT RAID.

The Police Find the Gambling-Houses Idle.

At midnight Lieuts. Shea and Kipley, with a detail of Central Station detectives, inspected all the South Side gambling-houses, including a number not visited upon the raids of the two preceding nights. Only at No. 98 Randolph street did they find any indications of a game. The reputed proprietors of that place are Cy James, Jim Crawford, and Kirk Gunn. The property confiscated was three tables—poker, hazard, and faro—and the usual minor accessories. It was all destroyed at the Desplaines Street Station. The prisoners were secured and taken to the Chicago Avenue Station. C. W. Mullen was booked as keeper. He supplied the bail for himself and J. R. Williams and Al Lewis, inmates.

The places visited by the police were Nos. 5 and 13 Calhoun place; Nos. 109, 111, and 113 Madison street, Nos. 91, 119, 125, 134, 176, and 194 Clark street, and No. 5 Morrison Block, Madison and Clark streets, No. 119 Dearborn street, and No. 109 Adams street. Though many of the places were lighted, the doors stood open, and the dismantled apartments were only occupied by the supposed proprietors of the places, who were chatting in a desultory fashion. Others were entirely closed when the police arrived. Clark street from Monroe to Washington was occupied by groups composed of the attachés of the various gambling-houses. At 10 o'clock, however, there was a game of poker and faro at No. 125 Clark street, patronized by about twenty persons, but when the officers reached the place both proprietors and employés were standing on the sidewalk in front of the door and there was no one in the rooms.

"Gambling in Chicago is a thing of the past," said Lieut. Kipley to a TRIBUNE reporter. The officers remained on the street all night, passing from one place to another and trying to discover any games that might be in progress.

THE CIRCUS.

That Mr. Forepaugh's show has made a popular success was again demonstrated by the large and delighted audience of last evening. The troupe of Arabs, the performing elephants, the white elephant, the skilled riders, acrobats, and gymnasts, as well as the superb hippodrome, are attractions rarely seen under one circus management. The Siamese Embassy were present last night, and, apparently, were the most interested of the many auditors. Mr. Forepaugh has added largely to his reputation by the superiority of his present organization.

YALE COLLEGE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20.—[Special.]—There will be no Latin salutatory delivered at the commencement at Yale College this year. The wretched attempts of the last two years have made the faculty discontinue it. Gustave F. Gruener, of New Haven, will deliver the valedictory. Wilbur Booth is second by two one-thousandths. It was a fine distinction and required all the nicety of the mathematical part of the faculty to make it.

REDUCING THE PRODUCTION OF COKE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 20.—The Connellsville Coke Producers' Association today decided, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of trade, to further restrict production by closing down 10 per cent of the ovens. This will reduce production 25 per cent, as 15 per cent of the ovens have been idle since the formation of the pool. It was decided to make no change in the selling price.

FAST TROTTING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—[Special.]—The time in the four races trotted at Narragansett Park was as follows: The 2:28 class, 2:23¼, 2:23¼, 2:23½, 2:27¼, 2:25½, 2:25¼; the 2:33 class, 2:21¼, 2:21½, 2:22½; the 2:37 class, 2:25, 2:26¼, 2:26¼, 2:23¼, 2:27½; the 2:19 class, 2:20¼, 2:22¼, 2:20¾.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

THE IMPROVED RIDER
Hot Air Pumping Engine
BURNS COAL OR WOOD.
ERICSSON'S NEW
Hot Air Pumping Engine
Burns Coal, Wood, Gasoline Gas, and Coal Gas.

For pumping water from wells to tanks for supply of dwellings, country seats, hotels, and railroad tanks, irrigation, &c. Over 5,000 in use. No steam. Noiseless. Absolutely safe. Economical. The largest line of domestic Pumping Engines in the world. In operation at 40 Dearborn-st.

Delamater Steam Pumps both single and duplex.

Delamater Iron Works,
C. H. DELAMATER & CO., Proprietors.
Branch, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
Warerooms, 16 Cortlandt-st., NEW YORK.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

A HOSIERY SALE

Of unusual interest to purchasers at our Ladies' Hosiery Dept. The goods are mainly our own importation of this year, and contain many desirable goods that a backward season has left in greater surplus than we desire. Among the VARIOUS LOTS will be found some

Unparalleled Bargains.

LOT 1.
Ingrain and Fancy Striped Cotton of different weights at 35c pair.

LOT 2.
Fine Grade Fancy and Striped Rib'd and Plain Cotton, new styles, 45c.

LOT 3.
Our own importation and designs in Finest Summer Grade Cotton, 50c, 65c, 75c.

LOT 4.
Genuine Brilliant Lisle, Black and Colored, 45c.

LOT 5.
Finest French and English Solid Brilliant Lisle, embracing all the popular shades, 65c; worth $1.00.

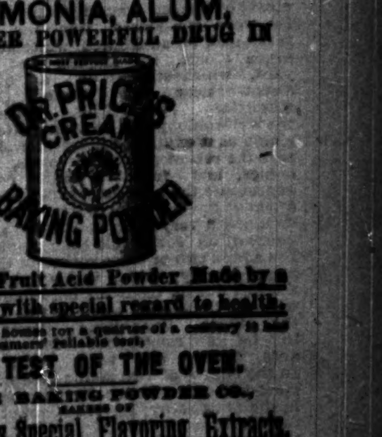
LOT 6.
Pure Silk (no imitation), $1.50; worth $2.50.

Also a large variety of Solid Stripes, Fancy and Emb'd Th'd Silk, reduced from 50 to 75 per cent under importation prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.,
Are displaying a full line of
Dress and Mantle TRIMMINGS
At greatly reduced figures, and invite our patrons to inspect prices.

Our Colored Chenille Fringes
Reduced from $1.00 to..... 60c per yard
Reduced from $1.25 to.....$1.00 per yard
Special attention is called to our
4-Row Chenille Fringe at $1.10,
Cheap at $1.75 per yard.
The above in all the fashionable shades.
Black Chenille Fringes
AT
60c, 85c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.50, $2.00.
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
Other Attractive Bargains in this Department to close this season's stock.

NO POISON
AMMONIA, ALUM, OR OTHER POWERFUL DRUG IN



A Perfect Fruit Acid Powder Made by a Physician with special regard to health.
In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

COAL—INDIANA BLOCK.
The Brazil Block Coal Co., of Brazil, Ind., have consolidated with them the mining interests of the Brazil & Chicago Coal Co. and Zeller & McClelland, and now own and operate 8 mines of Block Coal of best quality, with a capacity of about 3,000 tons per day, or over one-half of the product of the district. We are prepared to fill large orders on very short notice for any point in the West or Northwest at the lowest possible prices. All inquiries or applications for coal received at our general office, Brazil, or wholesale office at Room 1, No. 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago, will receive prompt attention. D. G. JENNE, President.
June 20, 1884.

CATARRH, Throat & Lung Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 59 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

NO AMMONIA IN
The Hall Type-Writer ($40).
Office.................................. Madison-st.

BLAINE'S HOME LIFE.

An Interesting Sketch of the Republican Leader's Methods.

Dinner-Table Talks—An Inexhaustible Fund of Bright Anecdotes.

A Beautiful Domestic Life—All Guests Charmed by a Cordial Reception.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—I first knew Mr. Blaine in the Thirty-ninth Congress—the one which met in 1865, just after the War closed. He had served in the preceding Congress, but had only fairly got hold of the ways of legislation. In fact, he had made so little impression that Speaker Colfax put him well down towards the tail of the Military Committee—an absurd place for him, because he had always been a civilian. All the rest of the members, except two Democrats, were Generals fresh from the field. Blaine's mouth was closed, for how could he pretend to any right to be heard on military matters in the presence of six Brigadiers. Of course he was uncomfortable. I was clerk of the committee. Blaine appeared to take a liking to me because I was a newspaper-man. I remember to have thought that if ever there was a born journalist it was that bright young Congressman from Maine, who was a complete cyclopedia of political facts and had a terse, interesting, paragraphy way of talking. He told me in the course of a confidential chat one day that session, when the proceedings in the House were dull and we sat alone in the committee-room by a blazing woodfire, that he meant to get upon the Appropriations Committee in the next Congress, and in the following Congress he hoped to get a Chairmanship. Then, he said, he should look forward to the Speakership. It all came about as he had planned, only he became Speaker two years sooner than he had hoped would be possible. He was always a man who laid out his line of life in advance and worked up to it. There was nothing accidental in his career.

At first he lived in Washington in a nomadic way—in hotels or boarding-houses, as do most Congressmen—but when he was elected Speaker he bought a house on Fifteenth street, in the best quarter of the town. Opposit lived Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State; next door lived Fernando Wood; Gen. Sherman's house was only a few doors distant; and Gen. Butler could be found just around the corner. Blaine's house was thought a handsome one at that time, but it was only a plain brick structure in a row, and it cuts no sort of a figure in these days when big mansions in the Queen Anne, Elizabethan, Norman, and I know not how many other styles abound at the Capital. There were two big parlors on the first floor, and back of them a sitting-room and dining-room, and all four rooms connected by folding-doors, so that the crowds that used to surge in at the Speaker's official receptions were measurably well accommodated. In the belongings of this, his first Washington home, Blaine showed a fondness for engravings, for substantial furniture, and for books. He was much given to hospitality, and never appeared so happy as when entertaining a congenial dinner-party at his big round table. For his dinner-table talks he had an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes and witticisms. I never heard him tell the same story twice. He did not resemble in the least the hand-organ type of man who has only one little set of tunes. Indeed, I think he might dispute with Henry Ward Beecher for the honor of being the most original man in America. No matter what the topic may be, he is sure to contribute to the conversation something particularly bright and entertaining.

When not entertaining friends at his own house he usually dined out. I remember to have warned him once of the perils of the diner-out—how many an eminent man had come to an untimely end by eating big dinners. He said he observed a strict rule at dinner parties—he took soup and roast beef, but no prepared dishes. No dessert, except a little ice-cream, and no wine save dry champagne. By sticking closely to this dietary program he could dine out every day in the week without injuring his digestion. In those days Blaine was not a great letter-writer, either with his own hand or vicariously through that of his secretary. He did not, like Garfield, reply to all the letters he received. He was a great newspaper-reader, and always knew the attitude of every really important journal in the country on the dominant issues of the day. He knew the history of these journals, too, and something of the men who made them, and if there was any power behind the chairs of their editors he was pretty sure to be informed about it. He was not accessible at all times and to all the world, as many men who cherish great political ambition think it necessary to be. The impassable black guardian of the hall door was never quite sure that Mr. Blaine was in, but he would see. If the visitor was not welcome he would manage to make him believe that the Speaker had just gone out a few minutes before. This colored person had a fine instinct for discerning the men whom his master would probably wish to receive. They were shown into the front parlor; others waited in the hall.

In the Fifteenth street house Blaine lived while in Washington until after the death of Garfield. He had previously begun to build a huge, expensive red-brick pile out on the P Street Circle, deeming himself comfortably rich at the time, and thinking the position of Secretary of State carried with it duties of enlarged hospitality. The house was a mistake, as he soon found. He lived in it only about a year. As a private citizen it was much too large for his needs; besides, a considerable share of his fortune melted away in the great shrinkage in stocks, and he did not feel able to support the expensive establishment which the house demanded. He considered himself very fortunate to be able to lease it for a sum which amounted to 6 per cent on its cost. Then he condensed his household into a dwelling of moderate capacity, facing on Lafayette Square. From his front windows he could see the White House through the trees in the pretty park. Not many of his own belongings came with this house save his books and a few pictures. In it he did most of the work on his "Twenty Years of Congress," living as retired as his friends would let him, and getting his exercise mainly from a daily morning walk to the Capitol, whither he went to consult the books in the Congressional Library.

All this time his real home, if the attachments of himself and the members of his family were considered, was the large, old-fashioned, broad-fronted white house, with its green blinds, its maples, and its grassy yard, which stands on a quiet, shady street near the State Capitol, in Augusta, Me. This house typifies the well-to-do phase of village life in New England, as it expressed itself in architecture before the recent mania for colors, angles, balconies, and fanciful forms came in. It represents the plainness, solidity, and conservatism of the last generation. Mr. Blaine has modified it very little, and not at all at the expense of its sober, old-time appearance. He has added two or three rooms in the rear—one large library, which is his work-room, and a which during the many hard fights he waged with the Democrats when he was Chairman of the State Republican Committee used to be a rendezvous for his lieutenants from all parts of the State. In the course of two Maine campaigns I saw a good deal of Mr. Blaine. He was the busiest man in the State, hurrying from county to county to address mass-meetings, writing telegrams on the trains, getting a pocketful of dispatches at every town, dictating letters at night to his secretary, yet always cheerful and companionable, and with a good joke or anecdote ready to enliven every occasion. He knew the whole State as well as his own dooryard, and was acquainted with the leading men in every town. He brought the canvass down to the school districts. The hurrah work of processions, banners, and big meetings he estimated at its proper value, but he never depended on it to produce results. The real business of a campaign was to perfect local organization, ascertain who were the doubtful voters, and bring argument and personal influence to bear upon them through the efforts of their Republican neighbors.

Saturdays we special correspondents used to manage to get back to Augusta if we could to spend a quiet Sunday afternoon with Blaine at his house. In the evening some musical friends of the family would usually come in, and we had a good time singing old-fashioned church tunes, for which Blaine had a fondness, and in which he would join with his children and with all the members of the company who could make any show of a voice.

Blaine has always had a dislike of being interviewed, perhaps because he has himself been behind the scenes of a newspaper office. Yet he has put more of his own ideas in the press of the country than any other man in public life. His way is to treat journalists with perfect frankness and good-fellowship, giving them his opinions freely and the benefit of his knowledge on all public questions, but to have an understanding with them that they are to use what he tells them in any way they like provided they do not print it as coming from him. Very rarely has his confidence been betrayed. Many a Washington correspondent has obtained a reputation for skill in forecasting party or Congressional action and for wisdom in the discussion of the topics of the day, based on a judicious use of the information and opinions he has got in little talks in Blaine's library or bedroom late at night. Blaine never asks favors or commendation from correspondents or resents their criticism. With a high estimate of the power of the press he does not regard it as omnipotent, and knows that while it can lift up a weak man into temporary prominence it cannot pull down a strong man. He has stood as much newspaper hostility and abuse as any man of this generation, but, after all, not much more than Henry Clay endured, and not as much as was heaped upon Andrew Jackson. We are disposed to think that the statesmen of the earlier periods of the Republic were far above the reach of calumny and moved about in an atmosphere of serene patriotism. A perusal of the files of old newspapers will dissipate this notion. They were one and all denounced as corrupt, ambitious, self-seeking men. To borrow Tennyson's phrase, "They walked with their heads in a cloud of poisonous flies." How little Blaine cares for the attacks upon his personal character, one instance which comes to mind will show. Before the convention of 1880 he was much abused in the newspapers hostile to his candidacy on account of the Mulligan letters. One day, about a fortnight before the convention met, he was in New York at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and having business downtown he invited a friend to walk with him. To avoid the crowd in Broadway and the chance of being detained by acquaintances, they followed the back streets. Near Canal street Blaine stopped in front of a bill-poster's board bearing the placard of a variety theatre, on which appeared in staring red letters the words, "Mulligan Guards." "Do you see that?" asked Blaine. "Well, if I am nominated for President I want the band to play that tune the first thing." E. V. S.

MILWAUKEE.

The Light-Horse Squadron's Victory.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The victory won by the Milwaukee Light-Horse Squadron in the cavalry competitive drill at Dubuque has aroused the utmost enthusiasm here. Arrangements are making on a grand scale for a public reception to the troopers when they shall reach this city tomorrow. The honorary members of the squadron will turn out mounted, several infantry companies will join in the demonstration, and a large number of citizens will take part in the parade. The Hon. James G. Jenkins will deliver the formal address of welcome.

The Wells-McGeoch Suits.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—In the matter of the noted Wells-McGeoch suits Judge Hamilton today rendered the decision previously announced as reserved on the defendant's motion to have portions of the complaint filed by Wells stricken out and the pleadings otherwise amended. Among the portions which the Judge decides to strike out are several allegations of threats of personal violence, financial ruin, etc., by McGeoch to Wells.

The Public Schools.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The annual official inspection of the public schools of this city took place today. The present number of teachers in the schools is 302 and the average daily attendance of pupils about 14,000. The school sites of the city are valued at $200,000, the buildings at $462,000, and the furniture at $50,000.

A Reward for the Apprehension of Treasurer Heilig.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—Chief-of-Police Ellsworth and President McMee, of the Milwaukee Trades Assembly, have joined in a circular offering a reward for the capture of Anton Heilig, the absent picnic Treasurer of the Trades Assembly, and his wife.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Reuben Payton, a Negro Murderer, at Brunswick, Ga.—Thrifty Colored Clergymen.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., June 20.—[Special.]—Reuben Payton, a negro murderer, was hanged here today. He arrived in charge of the Sheriff of Glynn County from Savannah yesterday, where he had been confined for safekeeping. He was tall and muscular, with deep sunken eyes and high cheekbones. He said he believed he was born in North Carolina about twenty-four years ago, but had lived in Albany a number of years, where he worked in saw-mills. His parents are living at that place. During the last year or two he has been employed at a sawmill at St. Simon's Island, and about a mile from where the mill stands himself and other negroes use to meet at night to gamble. Among the number was Watt Russell, a young negro, who met Payton one night after work last April and asked him to go to the place where they were in the habit of gambling. On the way home they quarreled, and Payton called Russell a liar. Russell retorted, using a similar expression, when the latter remarked that Payton must take the words back. The prisoner said: "I had my knife in my hand, about to cut a piece of tobacco. I went towards Russell and poked it at him, more in fun than anything else. He fell, the blade of the knife sticking into his body near the heart, and he died in about twenty minutes. I had no idea of killing him. I did not even feel cross at him. I have the Lord with me on my side." The execution took place at 12:30, and was in public. The drop was five feet, and his neck was broken. An excursion of negroes came over from Darien to witness the event. The excursion was gotten up by a couple of negro divines, the proceeds to go to the building-fund of the church, $1 per head being charged.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Mrs. Mark Bangs.

Mrs. Harriet Cornelia Bangs, the wife of Judge Mark Bangs, died yesterday morning at the family residence, No. 143 South Hoyne street, in her 53d year. The principal cause of death was Bright's disease, but the deceased was the victim of a complication of maladies for some time past. Mrs. Bangs was the daughter of Mr. Samuel Pomeroy, and was born at Granville, Hampden County, Mass., and removed with her family to Lacon, Ill., in 1837. Judge Bangs himself removed to Lacon in 1849, and they were married in 1852. She was the sister of S. B. and E. L. Pomeroy, who did a commission business under the firm name of S. B. Pomeroy & Co. on South Water street from 1850 to 1857. Mrs. Bangs had been an invalid for years, but was able to be about until three months ago, when she became much worse. She was a great sufferer until within a few hours of her death, which were passed painlessly. Her death was peaceful and entirely expected. There will be brief religious exercises at the residence this morning at 9:30 o'clock, and the remains will be taken to Lacon on the 12:10 train on the Rock Island Road for interment.

The Rev. Thaddeus Saltus.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. Thaddeus Saltus died at Summerville, S. C., today.

[He was the first and only colored man ever admitted to holy orders in the Episcopal Church in South Carolina, and his course has been watched with great interest. He took a thorough course in theology and passed a most creditable examination in the languages, church history, and theology before the examining committee of the diocese when he was admitted to the diaconate in March, 1882. He was ordained to the priesthood, and has since been assistant minister of St. Mark's Episcopal congregation in Charleston, the only distinctively colored Episcopal parish in South Carolina. Mr. Saltus was a man of fine intellect and high character.]

BASE-BALL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The report sent out from here yesterday to the effect that the Directors of the Milwaukee Base-Ball Club would disband the present nine and hire the Grand Rapids team is denied by the Directors. Picked nines from the Chamber of Commerce played an exhibition game today in preparation for the coming game with the Chicago Chamber of Commerce nine. The Milwaukee Chamber will make a formidable team for Chicago. Much of the playing today done by some of the best-known speculators on the board was worthy of any professional team.

At Baltimore—Baltimore Union, 7; Keystone, 8.

At Boston—Boston Union, 6; National, 1.

At Pittsburg—Columbus, 8; Allegheny, 3.

THE TURF.

Five Good Races at the Chicago Driving-Park Yesterday.

Gano, Audrian, Bob Miles, Fallen Leaf, and Scalper the Winners.

Maud S.—Trotting at Narragansett Park, Janesville, and East Saginaw.

Good Racing and Fast Time at the Driving-Park.

The summer running at the Chicago Driving-Park was begun yesterday under the most favorable auspices, the five events on the program being well contested by good fields, and the time made in each remarkably fast. The honors of the day were fairly carried off by the California stable of E. J. Baldwin, two of its representatives—Gano and Fallen Leaf—winning both the races in which they were engaged. The last-named animal comes of unusually distinguished parentage even for a racehorse, being by Grinstead and out of the famous mare Mollie McCarthy that in 1879 won the Garden City Cup over the track that her daughter ran and won on yesterday afternoon. The success of Fallen Leaf was not unexpected, as she had run well at the Southern meetings, but even those who were prepared to think highly of her were amazed at the ridiculously easy manner in which she disposed of so good a filly as Mona was yesterday, actually galloping under the wire in 2:11¼, which time is fast for a 3-year-old at a mile and a quarter. Gano also won his race in commanding style, going through the other horses when given his head as if they had been tied. He was fast last year, but seems to have improved even on the form displayed then.

In the other races Audrain, Bob Miles, and Scalper were the winners, and in each case the victory was a creditabe one, Bob Miles especially running well against determined opposition from a good field. The number of starters in the various races was not large, this being due to the fact that the horses which have been running at St. Louis and Pittsburg and are engaged at the meeting here did not arrive until yesterday morning, and were consequently unable to take part in the day's program. Nearly 200 of them reached the track during the day, and from this time forth there will be no lack of starters.

The first race yesterday, the Inaugural Rush, a mile dash for all ages, brought out Ascender, King Troubler, Finality, Lemon, Holyrood, and Gano. By reason of his fine running as a 2-year-old last season the California colt Gano was made favorit in the betting, bringing $25 to $30 for Ascender, $18 for Finality, and $10 for the field. After a long delay at the post, owing to the desire of the jockeys on Gano and Lemon to get away in front of the others, a fair start was effected, Lemon at once showing in front, with Holyrood second, Ascender and Gano lapped on her. They ran thus to the half-mile, the pace being strong, when Gano at once shot through the others, having a clear length the best of it at the lower turn. By this time both Ascender and Holyrood were beaten, Gano winning handily by a length from Lemon in the fast time of 1:43, Finality a good third.

SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING-PARK, June 20.—The Inaugural Rush, purse $250, all ages. One mile:

E. J. Baldwin's b. c. Gano, 4 yrs., by Grinstead—Santa Anita; 118 lbs.	1
C. B. Long's b. g. Seman, 5 yrs., by Solops—Talaria; 119 lbs.	2
P. A. Brady's blk. h. Finality, 4 yrs., by West Roxbury—Nora Wirth; 118 lbs.	3
R. C. Pate's b. g. Ascender, 4 yrs., by Buckden—Ascension; 115 lbs.	0
W. B. Feland's ch. g. King Twibler, 3 yrs., by King Ban—Hearsay; 115 pounds	0
Chas. Logan's b. m. Holyrood, 4 yrs., by Highlander—Lady of the Lake; 113 lbs.	0

Time—1:43.

Four started in the Chicago Stakes, a mile and a quarter dash for 3-year-old colts, they being Harpoon, Audrian, Richard L., and Halloway. Audrian was a hot favorit, selling $100 to $30 over the field, and the result justified the odds. Richard L. was first away when the flag fell, and ran in the lead for nearly half a mile, when Harpoon showed in front. They raced thus down the back-stretch, but on the lower turn Richard L. again assumed the lead. In the homestretch Audrian moved up from third place, where he had been running easily, and soon had Harpoon beaten. Still striding along, he caught and passed Richard L., leading him to the wire by half a length in 2:11.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—The Chicago Stakes, for 3-year-old colts, mile and a quarter:

T. J. Megibben's ch. c. Audrain, by Springbok—Aimée; 115 lbs.	1
J. W. Loud's b. g. Richard L., by Lever—Optima; 112 lbs.	2
Chinn & Morgan's b. g. Harpoon, by Harkaway—Soulight; 112 lbs.	3
Wiley Buckle's b. g. Hallway, by Harkaway—Mollie Lee; 112 lbs.	0

Time—2:11.

A mile-and-a-half dash for all ages, with Obermayer, Centerville, Imogene, and Bob Miles as starters, furnished lively trotting, Imogene being made favorit because of her having run the distance well at Louisville. Bob Miles was a strong second choice, the others not being well thought of. Obermayer ran in the lead for the first mile with Miles second, the pace being slow to that point. On the upper turn Miles made his run and was soon in front. Stoval made a good finish on Imogene, but was beaten a length by Miles in 2:43¾.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Club purse, $300; all ages; $50 to second. Mile and a half:

J. T. Williams' ch. c. Bob Miles, 3 yrs., by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan; 98 lbs.	1
W. H. Stevenson's b. m. Imogene, 4 yrs., by King Alfonso—Irene; 110 lbs.	2
F. B. Harper's b. g. Obermeyer, 4 yrs., by Longfellow—Little Fanny; 112 lbs.	3
J. A. Batchelor's b. g. Centreville, 4 yrs., by Billet—by Colossus; 112 lbs.	0

Time—2:43¾.

There were but three starters for the Oaks, a mile and a quarter heat for 3-year-old fillies, but as two of these—Fallen Leaf and Mona—had run well elsewhere there was a certainty of a good race and fast time. The Californians were confident that the daughter of Mollie McCarthy would win, and when the flag fell Holloway at once took the track, coming to the stand a length in advance of Mona, who led Europa half a length. There was no change of positions until near the quarter-pole, where Europa was second for a few strides, but Mona soon had the place. Neither of them were ever able to reach Fallen Leaf, however, she winning easily by an open length in 2:11¼.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—The Illinois Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies. Mile and a quarter:

E. J. Baldwin's br. f. Fallen Leaf, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy	1
William Cottrill's ch. f. Mona, by Buckden—Monomania	2
O. E. Lefevre's ch. f. Europa, by Hurrah—Sunrise	3

Time—2:11¼.

The closing race was mile heats over hurdles, the starters being Athelstane, Ohio Boy, and Scalper, the last-named a favorit over the field, although Ohio Boy was pretty well backed. Only one heat was required to decide the matter, Ohio Boy falling at the second hurdle and Athelstane being behind the distance-flag when Scalper passed under the wire in 1:52½.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

There are five events on the program for today, and as the animals entered in each are of high class good sport is assured. The entries are as follows:

Nursery Stakes, one mile—Ten Fellow, 102; Harry White, 105; Irish Pat, 105; Colsus, 107; Tennessee, 105; Red Cloud, 105; Verano, 105; and Joe Cotton, 110.

Board of Trade Handicap, all ages, mile and a half—Shenandoah, 103; Bob Pate, 105; Wedding-Day, 110; Aliunde, 115; Idle Pat, 95; and Colorado, 105.

Selling Purse, all ages, mile and a furlong—Manitou, 109, $500; Sprenger, 100, $1,000; Edwin A., 119, $1,000; Mark Borham, 112, $500; Foxhound, 113, $750; Startle, 110, $300; Virgie Herne, 113, $750.

Purse $250, all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Jase Phillips, 107; Tony Pastor, 107; Reverta, 102; Venture, 107; Sudie McNairy, 113; Jocose, 113; Miss Goodrich, 115; Dudley Oaks, 117; Friday, 117; and Premium, 115; Laura Gould, 102.

Purse $250, all ages, seven furlongs—Jase Phillips, 107; Nephon, aged, 117; Allee, 102; Sudie McNairy, 113; Thady, 113; Sweetbriar, 102; Swiney, 107; Bob Burns, 118; Hallway, 104; La Belle N., 115; and Vernon, 115.

New York Driving Club.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—A large crowd of the admirers of fast trotting were present this afternoon at the New York Driving Club's grounds at Morrisania to witness the trotting announced to come off, and particularly to see Mr. Vanderbilt's chestnut mare Maud S. trot a mile in harness, driven by Billy Bair, her trainer. Among the throng in front of the club were W. H. Vanderbilt, T. C. Eastman, Isadore Cohnfeld, Harry Meeker, Frederick Vanderbilt, William Turnbull, Sheppard Knapp, Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, Alley Bonner, Fred Bonner, and hundreds of other owners and admirers of fast trotters. Two trotting contests were on the cards, the first for a purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:35, and the other for a purse of $1,000 for horses that had never trotted better than 2:20. The first race had ten starters and the second fourteen. After the first heat of the first trot Maud S. was brought to the track for a "warming up" mile previous to her trial of a fast one to be trotted further on in the afternoon. Maud S. trotted this mile in 2:24 very handily, and was then taken to her stable to be rubbed dry and fitted for the trial of speed. Some betting was indulged in on time, Mr. Vanderbilt himself making a small wager with Mr. M. Reilly that 2:14 would not be beaten. She came up the stretch at a fine, steady stride, and got the "go" at the first time of asking, and went around the first turn and down to the quarter-pole without a skip, passing that point in thirty-one and three-quarter seconds, and, keeping up her steady movements around the lower turn, passed the half-mile pole in 1:04¼. She ascended the hill of the back stretch to the three-quarter pole, and made the three-quarters of a mile in 1:38½, and without a skip or break came home on a square trot, making the mile in 2:13¾, the fastest mile ever trotted over this track. It was the general opinion of those who witnessed the performance that with a little more fast and bracing work she will be able to lower this record three or four seconds.

The following are the summaries of the two trotting events for the purses which came off during the afternoon and lasted until after the setting of the sun. The second one will be finished tomorrow. First trot, purse $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:35 in harness, best three in five.

Don Carlos, b. s.	1	1	1
Lowland Mary, b. m.	2	2	3
Artillery, b. s.	3	7	2
Tony T., b. g.	3	3	8
American Owen, b. m.	4	5	5
Shamrock, br. g.	5	4	4
Josie D., ch. m.	10	6	5
Bessie B., gr. m.	7	8	6
Topsey, br. m.	6	9	dr.
Jerry Win, b. g.	9	dis.	

Time—2:27½; 2:28¼; 2:24¾.

Topsey ran away and broke down coming up the hill, running against the fence, and threw out her driver. The mare is injured on the shoulder. The driver was unhurt.

The second trot was postponed until tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m. The summary as it now stands:

Jewel, br. g.	2	1	4	2	3
Westover, b. g.	1	2	5	3	2
Daisy Eyebright, br. m.	11	7	2	1	8
Star Duroc, br. s.	6	4	3	4	1
Josephine S., blk. m.	4	3	1	7	5
Lady Independence, blk. m.	8	8	12	8	4
Little Mack, ch. g.	12	5	9	5	6
Breeze, br. m.	5	11	10	9	7
Smuggler's Daughter, b. m.	13	9	8	12	9
Boss H., br. g.	7	10	6	6	dr.
Fleet Medium, b. g.	9	12	13	11	dr.
Brown Billy, br. g.	3	15	7	dr.	
Sam, ch. h.	10	6	11	dr.	
Lizzie Almont, gr. m.	dis.				

Time—2:26¼; 2:25¾; 2:24½; 2:27; 2:29.

Mr. Isidor Cohnfeld's br. s. Maxey Cobb a quarter of a mile in 32"; half-mile in 1:08; the mile in 2:21½.

Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—[Special.]—The races at Narragansett Park did not conclude tonight until 8:20 o'clock, and the day was crowded full of excellent and exciting sport. The erraticisms of the judges tended to make affairs more complicated, and in one heat, where they got the horses all mixed up in placing them at the finish, they were finally obliged to turn the slate and announce to the spectators that there was no heat. There was considerable "skin" business undertaken. Drivers drove crooked, pulled horses, and jockeyed generally. Kane, driver of Minnie Moulton, was suspended for thirty days. Dennis Mahoney was fined $100 for driving without a weight, and Black Prince was distanced on account of foul driving by Fred Haight. Mahoney slipped his weight in two heats, his rubber stealthily placing the weight under him at the finish by juggling it from under the blanket he carried on his arm, but on the third attempt he was caught. The attendance was about 2,000. The bay gelding R. F. C., after actually winning a race in the third heat, was placed even with John Love, who actually finished sixth. The heat was declared dead, and then no heat. The horses started on the fourth heat, and when R. F. C. was leaving the three-quarter pole he burst a blood-vessel in his nose. He started again in the fifth heat, but was distanced, not being able to do anything. R. F. C. was valued at $2,000, and is probably ruined, all through stupid work in the judges' stand. There were four races trotted—two postponed from yesterday and the 2:37 and 2:19 classes scheduled. The 2:19 class was unfinished. Following are the summaries:

NARRAGANSETT PARK, CRANSTON, June 20.—Postponed race for 2:28 class, purse $600, divided, mile heats, best three in five, to harness:

Lizzie M., b. m.	3	3	0	1	2	1
Breese Medium, b. m.	2	2	0	3	3	2
Bonney L., s. g.	7	4	0	5	5	3
R. F. C., b. g.	1	1	0	6	dis	
Black Prince, blk g.	5	5	0	2	1	dis
John Love, b. g.	4	6	0	4	4	dis
Gen. Greene, b. h.	6	dr				

NARRAGANSETT PARK, CRANSTON, R. I., June 20.—Postponed race for 2:32 horses, for a purse of $600, divided, mile heats, best three in five, to harness:

Butterfly, b. m.	1	1	1
Bessie, ch. m.	2	2	2
Onward, br. g.	3	3	3
Centilla, b. m.	6	4	4
Orange Boy, b. g.	4	5	5
Professor, blk. g.	5	6	5

Same day and track, same conditions, 2:37 class, purse of $600, divided:

Lady Kenset, b. m.	4	4	1	1	1
Henry Parker, blk. g.	1	1	6	5	6
Nellie Gray, g. m.	5	5	3	2	2
Major, g. g.	2	2	5	6	5
Miller's Damsel, b. m.	7	6	2	4	3
Blanche Douglass, b. m.	3	7	4	3	4
Minnie Moulton, blk. m.	6	3	dis.		
J. S. P., b. g.	8	8	dr.		

Same day and track, purse $600, divided, for 2:19 class; same conditions:

Capt. Emmons, ch. g.	2	1	1
H. B. Winship, blk. g.	1	2	3
Forrest Patchen, b. g.	3	3	2

Janesville, Wis.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—Today's races opened with the 2:25 class. In the first heat Prince made a bad break on the first turn, and Maybird threw a shoe on the homestretch, breaking her all up, Code coming in first. Prince drove Maybird out in the second heat, making the first half in 1:09. In the third the judges were satisfied that Prince was not being driven to win, and John Kelly was put up behind him, but he did not care to ride very fast, and Maybird took the race.

In 2:35 class Nellie Crawford came in first in the first three heats, but the judges decided the last one no heat and put up Dave Johnson behind John Morris, who won the next three, the owner of Crawford refusing to bring her out again.

The weather and track were fine and the attendance large. Tomorrow Catchfly against time and the 2:40 race, with seven entries. The summaries follow:

The 2:25 class.

Maybird, b m.	3	1	1	1
Code, b h.	1	3	3	3
Prince, blk g.	2	2	2	2

Time—2:34¼; 2:21¼; 2:26½; 2:26½.

The 2:35 class resulted:

John Morris	2	2	0	1	1	1
Hotel Boy	4	4	0	2	2	2
Athena	3	3	0	3	3	3
Nellie Crawford	1	1	0	dr		

Time—2:36½; 2:35¼; 2:45¼; 2:45½; 2:45½.

Marshalltown, Ia.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Rain at half-past 4 today again cut off the races here. The 2:38 class, in which one heat was trotted yesterday, was finished in three heats today. In the 2:33 class the fourth heat was trotted in the mud in 2:54. Following are the summaries:

The 2:38 class:

Gen. Lee, s. s.	1	3	1	1
Dutch Girl, g. m.	2	1	4	3
Frank H., b. s.	3	2	2	2
Kittie Strader, b. m.	4	4	3	4
Van, b. g.	5	dis.		
Bertha S., b. m.	6	dis.		

Time—2:29¾; 2:29; 2:28½; 2:36½.

The 2:33 class resulted:

Princeton, b. g.	1	2	1	1
Flora P., ch. m.	3	1	4	3
Nellie Grant, ch. m.	2	3	2	2
Gray Henry, g. g.	5	6	3	5
Pritchard, ch. g.	6	4	6	4
Secret, b. m.	4	8	8	dr
Bertha Clay, blk. m.	8	5	5	dis
Nettie R., b. m.	7	7	7	dis

Time—2:29½; 2:27; 2:30; 2:54.

The races will continue tomorrow.

Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 20.—The fourth day of the Exposition Park running meeting the weather was warm and showery but the track in good condition, the attendance only fair, and the betting good.

First race, mile handicap, for all ages, purse $225—Hannibal first, Fairfield second, Claude Brannon third. Time, 1:47¾. Pools sold: Hannibal $100, Brannon $84, Fairfield $20.

Second race, half-mile heats, selling, for all ages, purse $225—Charm took two straight heats, Jere Black second, Major E. distanced in the first heat. Time, 51½, 53¼. Pools sold: Charm $100, field $30.

Third race, one mile and a quarter, handicap, for all ages, purse $225—Broughton, Bill O'Neil, Boquet, and Elexor were the starters, but before the first quarter was reached Boquet bolted, fouling Elexor. Both jockeys were thrown and seriously injured. Broughton and O'Neil continued the race and came in in that order. Owing to the accident no time was taken. Crittenden and Ray, the riders of Elexor and Boquet, were insensible when picked up. Crittenden soon rallied, but Ray remained unconscious for nearly an hour. His condition is quite serious, and physicians fear he is internally injured.

East Saginaw, Mich.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—The third day of the June meeting there was a good attendance and track. In all nine heats were trotted and paced, the average time being 2:16. The 2:23 class was trotted in four heats, Belle Echo taking the first, and Adelaide (the favorit) finishing in straight heats. Gladiator was distanced in the first heat for foul driving. The summary:

Adelaide	3	1	1	1
Belle Echo	1	4	3	3
King Wilkes	2	3	2	2
Felix	4	2	4	4
Stranger	5	5	5	5
Gladiator	dis.			

Time—2:23; 2:22¼; 2:23; 2:23.

Flora Bell paced with a running mate to beat the track record—2:14¾—for $800, trotting one heat. Time, 2:14. The special free-for-all purse, $800, divided, was taken by Edwin Thorne in straight heats:

Edwin Thorne	1	1	1
Phyllis	2	2	2
Modoc	dr.		

Time—2:18¾; 2:20¼; 2:22.

Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Brighton Beach races: Three-quarters of a mile—Ghost the Second won by a neck, Royal Arch second, Ruby third. Time, 1:16¾.

Selling race, one mile—John Ledford won easily by six lengths, Hotachimie second, Woodcraft third. Time, 1:44.

One mile and a quarter, for all ages—Hilarity won, Lord Edward second, Wave-o'-Light third. Time, 2:11¾.

Fourth race, for horses that had run and not won at Brighton Beach this year, seven furlongs—Carrie Stewart won, Hazard second, Greenbush third. Time, 1:32.

Fifth race, handicap hurdle race, mile and a quarter, over five hurdles—Coinage won in a gallop by five lengths, Bonaretta second, El Capitan third. Time, 2:19¾.

Stone, the jockey, struck Cowal with the butt of his whip under the eye while finishing in the fourth race, injuring him severely. The judges ruled Stone off the track forever.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

No.

CHICAGO, June 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Has Gen. Beauregard had any Government office, clerkship, or appointment since the War? W. H.

Work Out in the Sun.

CHICAGO, June 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please tell me a good way to dye the flesh on the face—that is, to change bright, brilliant cheeks for a good brown complexion. F. E. S.

The Half-Votes Explained.

CHICAGO, June 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please explain how a half-vote was cast for certain nominees during the convention? W. P. SPALDING.

[In those cases were contesting delegations were both admitted to the convention the double representation left each delegation only a half-vote instead of a whole.]

A Is Right.

OTTUMWA, Ia., June 16.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—A affirms that Delaware was a slave State at the beginning of the War in 1861, and that by the operation of the amendment to the Constitution the slaves of that State were made free. F and H deny that slavery existed there at that time, and had not for several years previous to the beginning of the War. Who is right? W. H. H. ASBURY.

The Foreign Paupers.

CHICAGO, June 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Friday's issue of THE TRIBUNE I was reported as saying that three-fourths of the inmates of the county's charitable institutions were of foreign birth. My reply to Judge Prendergast's question was that one-fourth of the inmates of said institutions were non-residents. I desire the correction to be made, as any such statement on my part would be apt to mislead the public. C. L. FREY, Warden.

Decaying Trees.

CHICAGO, June 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you inform me if there is a law or ordinance in the City of Chicago against allowing dead and decaying trees to stand along the streets and walks of the city? All over the city may be seen the towering forms of dead Lombardy poplars, not a vestige of life in them, not only disfiguring the streets with their hideousness, but endangering life by falling branches, and when a stiff wind blows the tops are liable to fall and do much harm. If there is no law cannot the City Council be induced to take steps which will cause their removal, and thus add to the appearance of the city and safety of citizens? M. E. COLE.

[There is no ordinance. But if the Commissioner of Public Works is notified of any specific instance of a tree which endangers life or property he will attend to it.]

Postal Percentages.

CHICAGO, June 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly answer the following, to-wit: 1. Were Postmasters or postal agents of any kind, or private parties, ever allowed a percentage on stamps sold? (Include all kinds of stamps, postage and revenue.) 2. How much? 3. When was it discontinued? JAMES J. ALLEN.

[Postmasters of fourth-class offices were formerly allowed 60 per cent on the first $100 worth of stamps sold; over $100 and less than $300, 50 per cent; over $300, 40 per cent. Stamp-agents were at one time allowed 2 per cent, the sales limited to $5 per person per day. Agencies were abolished some years ago. The percentage law was repealed June 17, 1878, as it was found country Postmasters were abusing the privilege by buying goods with stamps and crediting them to sales in their offices.]

Gen. Sherman's Politics.

CHICAGO, June 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you answer the following: Is there any doubt as to Gen. W. T. Sherman being a Republican? If not a Republican, why was he thought of as the Republican nominee; and, if a Republican, how has the idea got current that he is a Democrat? G. W. J.

[We are not aware that Gen. W. T. Sherman has ever stated that he belonged to the Republican party, and as he had acted with the Democratic party for a short time before the War, and has never publicly announced a change of party membership, some Democrats have claimed that he still belonged to their party. We have understood that he was a National Whig while that party existed, but for twenty-four years past he has been a National patriot who believes in the Union, one and inseparable; and that is all we know about his politics.]

The Bridge Nuisance.

CHICAGO, June 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I clip the following from a morning paper:

Ald. Young will offer an ordinance in the Common Council tomorrow evening providing that the bridges over Chicago River be made permanent structures, not to swing for the passage of vessels at all. The ordinance is not to go into effect for three years, by which time the Alderman thinks the various elevator proprietors, grain and provision shippers, lumber receivers, and others doing lake commerce here can arrange to move to other parts. He estimates that the lake frontage of Illinois (from the Indiana State line to Wisconsin State line) is sixty miles, and insists that the vessels shall do all their business out there.

What a pity it is that Ald. Young was not a member of the Council years ago. Had he been we would not now be listening to the doleful tales of disappointed suburban residents who, on rushing to catch a train on the Northwestern or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, reach the bridge just in time to see it swung to allow a vessel to pass through, and then find it necessary to come to a stop just as it reaches the draw of the bridge in order to prevent collision with another vessel that stubbornly persisted in passing through on the same side of the bridge. Neither would his "Nord Seid" constituents be compelled to sit in open cars waiting for bridges to close, while a cold "Nor'easter, accompanied with rain," beat upon their manly forms and cause them to everlastingly curse all floating things.

I don't blame the Alderman for desiring to have the bridges permanently closed, but what is he going to do with the vessels? The State of Illinois in 1869 granted the submerged land in the harbor to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The United States at the request of the abutters obtained an injunction from Judge Drummond which prevented both the city from selling the Lake-Front and the railway company from building docks or piers in the harbor. As the case has never been tried and the railroad company still claim the submerged land, it is quite probable that they would object to the city building docks and wharves until the court rendered its decree. With the United States having control of the water and the Illinois Central Railroad Company claiming to control the land under it, we cannot conceive how Ald. Young can provide accommodations for the lake marine unless he expects to bring the suits now pending to a close before the three years expire. In addition to the original suit of 1869, the State instituted another about a year ago. That is now pending before Judge Harlan, and it is safe to predict will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States before the matter can be said to be settled.

In the meantime we fear that the Alderman and his constituents will have to submit to the bridge nuisance as best they may, but we fear that it will be several years before the public will be permitted the enjoyment of permanent bridges. CITIZEN.

Wants Fair Play in Raiding Gamblers.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There are very few persons of ordinary intelligence who do not know that Harrison and his entire gang are indebted to Mike McDonald for the very equivocal authority they assume today, for he and his followers put them in the positions they now abuse.

As one who was never in a gambling-house, and in behalf of the thousands of such, I protest against the cowardly and hypocritical attack of Harrison's satraps at a time when no one could doubt its personal vindictiveness and mean and cowardly execution. "Fair play among thieves" has a moral significance that, when violated, disgusts even that decent and moral element that stands aloof from the disgraceful associations and shameless measures of the present City Government.

Everywhere in our most frequented thoroughfares the signal-lights of crime flash their gaudy and brazen attractiveness in the faces of the young of both sexes, leading them step by step into the innermost recesses of moral degradation, unnoticed and protected by that authority whose duty it is to protect the innocent, but which openly assists these ghouls of crime to lead the victim to the inevitable result. Parents today rest in that security, born of indifference, whose daughters dare not pass from their daily duties to their homes without the danger of insult from the hordes of well-dressed pimps, thieves, and gamblers who infest prominent street-corners and intrude in every public place. The incubus, germinating in that moral leprosy that has been so liberally imported from Kentucky, has again placed the seal of commendation on those dispicable resorts that only the children of the Devil go to as the acme of that chivalrous consummation which measures the standard of their mental and moral existence. J. B. W.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region partly cloudy weather with light local showers, easterly to southerly winds, stationary temperature in the east portions slight rise of temperature in the west portions.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, local rains, partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to southerly, slight changes in temperature.

CHICAGO, June 20—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rainfall in last 24 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.96	78	N.	Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.03	79	S. E.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.75	77	N. E.	Clear.	*
Galveston	29.97	79	S.	Fair.	0
New Orleans	29.95	79	S. E.	Clear.	0
Shreveport, La.	29.98	81		Fair.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.05	80		Clear.	0
Indianapolis	30.03	80	N. W.	Clear.	0
Louisville	30.02	81		Clear.	0
Memphis	30.02	80		Fair.	0
Nashville	30.03	78	N. W.	Clear.	0
Pittsburg	30.00	74	N. W.	Clear.	.04
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.00	70	S. W.	Clear.	0
Cleveland	30.03	75		Clear.	0
Detroit	30.03	72	S. W.	Cloudy.	.07
Erie	30.03	72	N. W.	Clear.	0
Oswego	30.00	68	W.	Clear.	0
Port Huron	30.01	68		Cloudy.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	30.01	70	W.	Clear.	0
Sandusky	30.04	76	N.	Fair.	0
Toledo	30.02	73	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.00	66		Cloudy.	0
Chicago	30.01	69	E.	Clear.	0
Duluth	30.00	60	N. E.	Fair.	.02
Escanaba	29.99	67	S. E.	Fair.	0
Grand Haven	29.97	71	S. E.	Clear.	0
Marquette	30.02	57	N. E.	Cloudy.	0
Milwaukee	30.01	63		Clear.	0
Mackinaw	30.01	68	N. W.	Fair.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.04	78		Clear.	0
Davenport	29.97	74	N.	Clear.	.02
Des Moines	29.96	71	S.	Cloudy.	.50
Keokuk	29.97	76		Clear.	0
La Crosse	29.97	68	N.	Clear.	.06
Moorhead	29.91	73	S.	Fair.	0
St. Louis	30.00	74	N. E.	Clear.	0
St. Paul	29.96	71	S. E.	Fair.	0
Springfield, Ill.	30.03	73		Cloudy.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.98	71	S.	Cloudy.	.40
Omaha	29.96	73	S.	Clear.	0
Yankton	29.93	71		Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.88	71	S. E.	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	29.80	79	S. E.	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.91	73	S. E.	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.88	58	S.	Clear.	0
Deadwood	29.83	63	S. E.	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.80	64	S. E.	Clear.	0
Dodge City	29.93	65	E.	Cloudy.	.05
North Platte	29.86	71	S. E.	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	29.88	71	S. E.	Fair.	0
P. Arthur's Land'g.	29.98	61		Fair.	0
Kingston	29.98	68	W.	Clear.	0
Medicine Hat	29.45	82	S. W.	Cloudy.	*
Parry Sound, Can.	29.99	64		Clear.	0
Quappelle	29.89	76	S.	Clear.	0
Minnedosa	29.81	73	S.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can	30.04	60		Cloudy.	0
Toronto	30.00	67	E.	Clear.	0
Other Points—					
Elliott	29.91	67	S. E.	Clear.	.21
Helena	29.90	65	W.	Cloudy.	.11
Huron, Dak.	29.90	73	E.	Fair.	*
Las Animas	29.82	57	E.	Clear.	0
Little Rock	29.99	76	N. W.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.76	74	E.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.004	61.5	88	N.	3		Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.016	65.0	84	N.	2		Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.957	70.5	73	N. E.	4		Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.964	67.1	82	N. E.	6		Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.012	69.4	89	E.	2		Clear.

Maximum temperature, 72.5.
Minimum temperature, 57.3.
Mean daily barometer, 29.998.
Mean daily thermometer, 67.1.
Mean daily humidity, 83.

THE YELLOW-FEVER IN GUAYMAS.

San Francisco *Chronicle*, June 8: A Guaymas dispatch of the 2d inst. states that yellow-fever has reappeared there, and that steps have been taken to stop communication with Hermosillo. The *Chronicle* last fall predicted that the plague would again break out in all the then infected Mexican ports on the Pacific this year, and that it would come earlier in the season than last year. There is good authority for the statement that those who died last year—at Guaymas, Mazatlan, San Blas—in many instances were buried in a slovenly way, merely covered with a few inches of earth, so that the germs of the disease, which science has demonstrated to be living bacteriæ, must inevitably come to the surface and produce the plague as soon as the condition of the temperature is favorable. Guaymas is but the first victim. No doubt we shall in a few days hear the same sad news from San Blas, Mazatlan, and Hermosillo. Last year the first cases came as late as August; this year as early as June. It has two or three months longer to run this year than last. Last year there was no quarantine against it by the land route into Arizona and the southern part of California. Cases were imported—a few only—from Sonora into Arizona, but fortunately they did not reproduce the disease. This year there will inevitably be many more such cases by that route, and they will enter this State at the beginning of the hot season, and not at the end of it as last season. The atmosphere throughout June, July, August, and September at Visalia, and all through the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, from Tulare Lake to Red Bluff, is as favorable to yellow-fever as the atmosphere of Hermosillo. And unless a careful and rigid quarantine is established and enforced all along the railway route in Arizona and San Bernardino it is next to a certainty that yellow-fever epidemic will afflict the towns in these valleys and from them extend to every part of the State where it can live. The time to provide against such a calamity is now. The fever once planted in a single California town along the Southern Pacific route, it will be almost impossible to prevent it from extending throughout the entire hot region of the State and even to this city.

EDUCATIONAL.

Class-Day Exercises at Harvard Attended by Many Bostonians—The Evening's Festivities.

First Commencement of the Northwestern Normal School—Rockford Seminary and Other Institutions of Learning.

FAIR HARVARD.

CLASS-DAY FESTIVITIES.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—[Special.]—Class-day at Harvard University was attended today by thousands of Bostonians, the fair sex, as usual, preponderating. More elegant toilets were seen than on any similar occasion for years, and the festival, with its accompaniments of music and flowers, ovations and spreads, bunting and colored lights, passed off in a most brilliant manner. The events of the morning were the exercises at Sanders' Theatre, where a large and appreciative audience assembled to hear an oration by William Wallace Fenn, of West Somerville, a poem by Lewis Edwards Gates, of Albany, N. Y., an ivy oration by John Jay Chapman, of New York City, and an ode written by William Walsely Mumford, of Rochester, N. Y., and sung to the familiar music of "Fair Harvard" under the leadership of the class chorister. During the afternoon elaborate spreads gathered the gay assemblage in cool halls, from which it thronged to the amphitheatre of benches about the class tree, where the seniors scrambled for the flowers. The evening illumination and dancing were most successful.

THE NORTHWESTERN NORMAL.

ITS FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

GENESEO, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The first commencement exercises of the Northwestern Normal, of this city, was held in Freeman Hall last night. There were eight graduates, and their essays received marked attention from the large audience. Following are the names of graduates: Mary E. Entriken, Geneseo; Anna Fehlman, Geneseo; Fannie A. Barr, Moline; Nora Blackiston, Geneseo; James B. Allen, Morris, Ill.; Theresa W. Burt, Galva, Ill.; Lois A. Shaw, Geneseo; Cora M. Wolver, Atkinson, Ill. At the close of the exercises the graduates were presented with diplomas. The Rev. E. L. Williams, of the Presbyterian church, pronounced the benediction. The Northwestern Normal was started here last September, and has had over 300 students enrolled, its growth being more rapid than any similar school in the State within the same time.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ROCKFORD SEMINARY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—Following is the program for the commencement exercises of Rockford Seminary: Baccalaureate sermon Sunday, June 22, by Prof. Joseph Emerson, D. D., of Beloit College; Sunday evening, missionary address by the Rev. Albert Bushnell, of Geneseo, Ill.; Monday evening, conservatory concert; Tuesday evening, annual address by Prof. Henry B. Norton, of San José, Cal.; Wednesday, graduating exercises.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY.

WOOSTER, O., June 18.—[Special Correspondence.—The fourteenth annual commencement of the University of Wooster occurred today. Twenty-three young men and four young ladies received diplomas. The graduating addresses and essays were equal to the best productions of such occasions. The Board of Trustees reported the institution out of debt and fully equipped to do thorough work. The following degrees were conferred: Upon the Revs. A. H. Horton, of Oakland, Cal., and T. J. Lamar, of Marysville, Tenn., D. D.; upon Stanbury Sutton, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa., LL.D.; upon J. B. Robinson, of Onarga, Ill., W. I. Kersole, of Wooster, O., and J. Keller, of Elk Grove, Pa., Ph. D.

RIPON COLLEGE.

RIPON, Wis., June 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—Preparations are nearly completed for the Ripon College Commencement for 1884, to begin Saturday, June 21, and continuing Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. An effort has been made to have this year's exercises surpass those of all former years.

COLLEGE OF ILLINOIS.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—At Dakota the annual commencement of the College of Illinois was held, a large audience being present, many of them from abroad. H. E. Twitmier delivered the salutatory and the valedictory was assigned to John Fisher.

EVANSTON HIGH-SCHOOL.

Last evening the graduating exercises of Evanston High-School took place in the Methodist Church. Prof. H. L. Boltwood occupied the chair. It was a very creditable entertainment. The program was:

Essay, "Mrs. Elizabeth P. Prentiss," Ida Higgins; music, "The Merry Bells"; declamation, "The Preservation of the Union," W. Fred Poole; essay, "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy," Fannie W. Jones; essay, "Factors of Civilization," Fred C. Waugh; declamation, "The Battle of Beal and Duine," Addie Coffeen; essay, "William the Conqueror," Charles E. Linebarger; essay, "Dreams," Catherine H. Waugh. At the conclusion of the program diplomas were presented. The graduates are Charles E. Linebarger, Fred C. Waugh, Ida Higgins, Fannie W. Jones, Catherine H. Waugh.

PARK INSTITUTE GRADUATION.

The exercises at the twelfth anniversary of the Park Institute in the Union Park Congregational Church last evening attracted an audience of 500. All the young ladies acquitted themselves well. Appended is the program: Duet, Bessie Carroll and Helen Ridgway; essay, "The Merchant of Venice," Anna A. Benjamin; vocal solo, Helen Falkenau; essay, "The Weather," Bird Warder; vocal solo, Hattie Louisa Peck; essay, "Kitchen Culture," Mary Celia Lull; violin solo, Evelyn M. Richardson; "The Parvenue" (in rhyme), Helen Falkenau; piano solo, Helen Ridgway; recitation, "The Mother and Poet," Bird Warder; song, Miss Anna B. Shepard; essay, "International Visitors," Abbie H. Rate; piano, Gertrude Merrick; presentation of diplomas, the Rev. Thomas E. Greene.

The graduates were Helen Falkenau, Mary C. Lull, Abbie H. Rate, and Bird Warder. Bouquets were numerous.

THE PENN BANK.

Cashier Reiber and T. J. Watson, the Oil Broker, Held to Bail.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 20.—The hearing of the conspiracy case of Cashier Reiber, of the Penn Bank, and T. J. Watson, oil broker, was concluded before Ald. Burke this morning. The testimony adduced showed that the two notes of Watson & Diddle for $100,000 each had never been discounted by the bank, but were taken out of President Riddle's private box by the attorney for the bank, after the second suspension. The prosecution put the notes in evidence to show a conspiracy, but defense contended that they were never negotiated and were not assets of the bank. The Alderman held the defendants, Watson and Reiber, for trial, demanding $5,000 bail each. President Riddle had previously waived hearing and given bail for his appearance in court.

THE SCOTT LIQUOR LAW.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20.—[Special.]—Only one man has paid the liquor tax under the Scott law in this city or county. If the whole tax was paid in this county it would amount to $60,000, but the decision given by the Democratic majority of the court is that the second section of the law is unconstitutional on account of the permission of the owner of the property having to be secured before liquor can be sold on the premises, thereby making it a license. A very large per cent of the saloons in this city and county are kept in property not owned by the dealers. A considerable portion of the saloonkeepers are men who own no real estate, and the fixtures of the saloons are their only property that can be conveyed, without formal and legal documents, by gifts, etc., and the temptation to put both personal property and real estate out of the reach of execution will probably be taken advantage of. In this way it is evident that the main object of the law will be defeated, and the tax that will now be raised by this political decision will not amount to over $20,000.

A BILLION.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you answer the following question: Does 1,000,000,000 stand for one billion? H. C. GOLDMAN.

[In the American notation, which has been adopted from the French, the unit, followed by nine ciphers, stands for one billion. The English notation requires twelve ciphers for the billion. As citizens of the United States the answer is "Yes."]

DEMOCRATIC CANDID[ATES]

Sketches of Men Likely to [Be Men]tioned in the National C[on]vention.

Senator Bayard—Gov. Clevel[and—Ros]well P. Flower—Abram S. [Hew]itt—Gen. Slocum.

[Ge]n. Butler—Sam Randall—Ex-S[enator Mc]Donald—Payne, Thurman, H[endricks,] Carlisle, and Morrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special Corr]espondence.]—Tilden's letter of [declination h]as brought out a host of Democ[ratic candid]ates. The July convention, whic[h ...] be such a peaceful one, will be [...] very interesting struggle. The [...] Democrats do not think that the [...]icket is a weak one. They will, th[...] exercise great care in selecting [candid]ates to stand against Blaine and L[ogan].

BAYARD.

Senator Bayard has been the le[ading candid]ate since Tilden's declination, up [to the time] of the publication of his Dover sp[eech ...] this speech is not absolutely a [...] effect of it is nearly as bad a[s ...]een. It is the opinion of leadin[g ...] that Mr. Bayard is ruled out of the [race by that s]peech. But as a number of So[uthern ...] still insist upon pushing Mr. Baya[rd he] will probably appear prominently [in the con]vention.

Thomas Francis Bayard is 56 y[ears old ...] is now serving his third term in [the Senate.] He is an aristocrat in the best s[ense of the] word. He has a holy horror of a[ll the or]dinary intrigues of politics; and, s[o far as he is] personally concerned, has a high, [...] as a public man. He is called in [...] one of the Dukes of Delaware, as [...]ship has been in his family now f[or gen]erations. Bayard's grandfather [and father] were his predecessors in the [Senate. The] present Senator can undoubtedly [...]tion in the Senate as long as he li[ves. He] is a trifle over six feet in hight, [broad-]shouldered, deep-chested, and [...]. For a man of his age his figure [...]. He is a very vigorous man, [and] always walks, after the Sen[ate has ad]journed, to his house on [...] Terrace, fully a mile and a hal[f away.] Bayard has a good face, so far as [...] refinement are indicated; but i[t lacks] strength. His face is high-colo[red, regular-]featured, and smooth-shaven. H[is eyes are] keen, light blue; his nose a [...] while his mouth is full and large, [showing an] admirable set of shining white te[eth when] he speaks or smiles. The hai[r ...] mounts his head is still thick [...] although heavily dashed with [gray.] Bayard is very neat and fastidio[us ...] and gives as much attention to [his] gloves, and his boots, as he [does to the] sentences of his speeches. He li[...] who lives plainly, and apparently [...] of support outside of hi[s] salary. He is not a man wh[o ...] easily in a general conversatio[n ...] good listener, and, being a trifle [...] is not very easily disturbed i[n ...] of the stump-speeches which he s[...] in private. It is said of Bayard [that he] drops the Senatorial toga; that h[e ...] Senator. I think this is true of [...] heard him many times in his libra[ry at] home, and there the Senator did [...] the same gravity and ponderou[s ...] would employ in the Senate. He [is] doubtedly of high aspirations. [...] live that he is a man with enoug[h ...] character to stand out against the [...] his party. He is a man who c[...] finitely superior position to the [...] party associates; but, if he w[ere nominated] and elected President, I do not [...] would make a better President [...] roundings inevitable to such [...] would John Kelly.

CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland is today th[e promi]nent of the Democratic candidat[es ...] to be the heir of Tilden's strong[th ...] what I can hear of talk among t[he ...] there is not much in that. [...] Democrats were willing to [...] the nomination almost unanim[ously ...] not carry their devotion to the [...] to such an extent as to submit t[o ...] who shall be chosen. If the New [York ...] tion were to unite upon Clevela[nd ...] doubtedly be nominated. The[re are can]didates in the State of New [York ...] there may be more by the time [...]. Cleveland resembles in [...] Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, [but he] is not so tall nor so [...] slightly above the mediu[m ...] weighs in the neighborhood o[f ...]. He has a full, heavy-jawed [face; his] neck is very short. His foreh[ead is] full, with thin blonde hair comb[ed ...] head over its top. His eyes [are] set under vigorously-lined ey[ebrows ...] fullness underneath, which i[...] ready speaker. His nose is la[rge,] with full nostrils. A short, [...]tache shades his firm mouth. [...] of his round, double-chinned [face is] shaven. He is quite a young [man,] only about 47 years of age. [He was born at] Caldwell, Essex County, N. J. [He is a desc]ant of a long line of Presbyte[rians.] He went to Central New York [when a] child, and has been a reside[nt ...] ever since. His father dying [when he was] 16, Cleveland was thrown [on his own] resources. He has spent most [of his] life in Buffalo, where he has [...] for a number of years one of [...] of that city. He was elected [Mayor] in 1881. This was his first [...] made himself conspicuous in [...] war upon the local rings of t[he city ...] through the notoriety gained [...] that he secured the nominatio[n ...] He has made something of [a ...] reformer in this last-mention[ed ...] reputation is not great great [...] for him the solid support o[f ...] tion, and so it is very much [...] whether Cleveland in the [...] nomination. The Republican[s ...] would be delighted to [...] nominated, because they [...] that he could carry N[ew York in the] National election. Among [...] given, two stand out very p[...] is his unpopularity with the [...] account of his veto of the Fi[ve-Cent Fare bill,] and the other is the oppositi[on of the] Irish-American element in N[ew York ...] land is a bachelor and has a [...] He is not a man who has had [much ex]perience, but is in reality [an un]known quantity as far as hi[s ca]pacity is concerned.

FLOWER.

Roswell P. Flower, Clevela[nd's ...] the votes of the New York d[elegation ...] more to make the canvass f[...] ridiculous than any one co[uld ...] possible six months ago. F[lower lives in] the neighborhood of 50 [...] stout figure, bullet head, [with] small features. He was a [...] tral part of New York State [...] death of a friend, was b[...] great estate. Through hi[s ...] this estate he has become [...] number of years past he ha[s ...] Wall street. He has serv[ed in Con]gress, where he never succe[eded ...] self above the low level of [...] prevails in that body. He [...] cation. When he was in C[ongress he] had to employ help to draf[t ...] were offered by him. But [...] and he has advertised hi[s ...] liberality with which Lyd[ia Pinkham ...] her vegetable compound u[...] the world; so that Flowe[r ...] throughout the length and [...] in the same way as are kno[wn ...] ton Bitters, the Tolu Tonic [...] Through his money and [...] Flower has obtained a [...] delegates from the State [...] efforts will probably resul[t ...] State from uniting on any c[andidate ...] nomination to some outsid[er.]

HEWITT.

Abram S. Hewitt has [...] slip in between Cleveland [and ...] small-figured man, with ro[und ...] narrow chest. He has a l[ong ...] and a very long face. Hi[s ...] ful gray, hidden under gl[...] brows. Mr. Hewitt's nose [...] He wears a full, long, iro[n-gray] spiky mustache, which c[...] parallel lines with the mo[uth ...] sad, dyspeptic, worn fa[ce.]

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Sketches of Men Likely to Be Mentioned in the National Convention.

Senator Bayard—Gov. Cleveland—Roswell P. Flower—Abram S. Hewitt—Gen. Slocum.

Gen. Butler—Sam Randall—Ex-Senator McDonald—Payne, Thurman, Hoadly, Carlisle, and Morrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—Tilden's letter of declination has brought out a host of Democratic candidates. The July convention, which promised to be such a peaceful one, will be the scene of a very interesting struggle. The majority of Democrats do not think that the Republican ticket is a weak one. They will, therefore, try to exercise great care in selecting rival candidates to stand against Blaine and Logan.

BAYARD.

Senator Bayard has been the leading candidate since Tilden's declination, up to the time of the publication of his Dover speech of 1860. If this speech is not absolutely a disloyal one the effect of it is nearly as bad as if it had been. It is the opinion of leading Democrats that Mr. Bayard is ruled out of the race by this speech. But as a number of Southern men still insist upon pushing Mr. Bayard, his name will probably appear prominently in the convention.

Thomas Francis Bayard is 56 years old. He is now serving his third term in the Senate. He is an aristocrat in the best sense of the word. He has a holy horror of any of the ordinary intrigues of politics; and, so far as he is personally concerned, has a high, clean record as a public man. He is called in Washington one of the Dukes of Delaware, as the Senatorship has been in his family now for three generations. Bayard's grandfather and father were his predecessors in the Senate. The present Senator can undoubtedly hold his position in the Senate as long as he lives. Bayard is a trifle over six feet in hight. He is broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and very straight. For a man of his age his figure is very trim. He is a very vigorous man, and nearly always walks, after the Senate has adjourned, to his house on Highland Terrace, fully a mile and a half away. Mr. Bayard has a good face, so far as kindness and refinement are indicated; but it is lacking in strength. His face is high-colored, angular-featured, and smooth-shaven. His eyes are a keen, light blue; his nose a short Roman; while his mouth is full and large, disclosing an admirable set of shining white teeth whenever he speaks or smiles. The hair which surmounts his head is still thick and brown, although heavily dashed with gray. Mr. Bayard is very neat and fastidious in his dress, and gives as much attention to his linen, his gloves, and his boots, as he does to the sentences of his speeches. He is a poor man, who lives plainly, and apparently has no means of support outside of his Senatorial salary. He is not a man who takes part easily in a general conversation. He is not a good listener, and, being a trifle hard of hearing, is not very easily disturbed in the delivery of the stump-speeches which he so often makes in private. It is said of Bayard that he never drops the Senatorial toga; that he is always a Senator. I think this is true of him, for I have heard him many times in his library in his own home, and there the Senator discourses with the same gravity and ponderousness that he would employ in the Senate. He is a man undoubtedly of high aspirations; but I do not believe that he is a man with enough strength of character to stand out against the influences of his party. He is a man who occupies an infinitely superior position to the majority of his party associates; but, if he were nominated and elected President, I do not believe that he would make a better President, with the surroundings inevitable to such a result, than would John Kelly.

CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland is today the most prominent of the Democratic candidates. He is said to be the heir of Tilden's strength, but, from what I can hear of talk among the Democrats, there is not much in that. While the Democrats were willing to give Tilden the nomination almost unanimously, they do not carry their devotion to the old gentleman to such an extent as to submit to his dictating who shall be chosen. If the New York delegation were to unite upon Cleveland he would undoubtedly be nominated. There are four candidates in the State of New York now, and there may be more by the time the convention meets. Cleveland resembles in some respects Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, although he is not so tall nor so stout. He is slightly above the medium hight, and weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. He has a large, heavy-jawed face, while his neck is very short. His forehead is broad and full, with thin blonde hair combed tightly to his head over its top. His eyes are blue, deeply set under vigorously-lined eyebrows, with a fullness underneath, which is indicative of a ready speaker. His nose is large and straight, with full nostrils. A short, crisp, blonde mustache shades his firm mouth. The lower part of his round, double-chinned face is smooth-shaven. He is quite a young man, being now only about 47 years of age. He was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J. He is a descendant of a long line of Presbyterian clergymen. He went to Central New York when a young child, and has been a resident of that State ever since. His father dying when he was only 16, Cleveland was thrown early upon his own resources. He has spent most of his business-life in Buffalo, where he has been considered for a number of years one of the best lawyers of that city. He was elected Mayor of Buffalo in 1881. This was his first public office. He made himself conspicuous in that office by a war upon the local rings of the town. It was through the notoriety gained in these contests that he secured the nomination for Governor. He has made something of a reputation as a reformer in this last-mentioned office; but his reputation is not great great enough to secure for him the solid support of his own delegation, and so it is very much of a question whether Cleveland in the end secures the nomination. The Republicans here say they would be delighted to have Cleveland nominated, because they do not believe that he could carry New York in a National election. Among the many reasons given, two stand out very prominently. One is his unpopularity with the workingmen on account of his veto of the Five-Cent-Fare bill; and the other is the opposition to him by the Irish-American element in New York. Cleveland is a bachelor and has a moderate fortune. He is not a man who has had any National experience, but is in reality a thoroughly unknown quantity as far as his Presidential capacity is concerned.

FLOWER.

Roswell P. Flower, Cleveland's chief rival for the votes of the New York delegates, has done more to make the canvass for the nomination ridiculous than any one could have believed possible six months ago. Flower is a man in the neighborhood of 50 years of age, with a stout figure, bullet head, heavy chops, and small features. He was a jeweler in the central part of New York State. He, through the death of a friend, was left executor to a great estate. Through his connection with this estate he has become very rich. For a number of years past he has been a broker in Wall street. He has served a term in Congress, where he never succeeded in raising himself above the low level of mediocrity which prevails in that body. He is a man of no education. When he was in Congress he always had to employ help to draft the few bills which were offered by him. But Flower has money, and he has advertised himself with the same liberality with which Lydia Pinkham thrust her vegetable compound upon the markets of the world; so that Flower is known today throughout the length and breadth of the land in the same way as are known Drake's Plantation Bitters, the Tolu Tonic, or Pears' Soap. Through his money and his advertisements Flower has obtained a large number of the delegates from the State of New York. His efforts will probably result in preventing the State from uniting on any one, and in giving the nomination to some outside candidate.

HEWITT.

Abram S. Hewitt has an idea that he may slip in between Cleveland and Flower. He is a small-figured man, with round shoulders and a narrow chest. He has a large, half-bald head, and a very long face. His eyes are a mournful gray, hidden under gloomy caverns of eyebrows. Mr. Hewitt's nose is straight and full. He wears a full, long, iron-gray beard, and a silky mustache, which droops downward in parallel lines with the melancholy droop of his sad, dyspeptic, worn face. He is a man of great wealth and great ability; but he is not a leader of men. He is too nervous, too variable in his disposition, and his sincerity is always a subject of doubt.

SLOCUM.

Gen. Henry W. Slocum considers himself a candidate. Slocum is a very thin light-weight, mentally and physically. He may have two or three votes in the convention, but if he gets up to six he will surpass the most sanguine expectations of his friends. Slocum is 57 years of age. He is a graduate of West Point, and came out, in company with hundreds of others, a Major-General of Volunteers. He has a thin, swarthy, hatchet face, shaded by long silver-gray hair, which falls across his high, narrow forehead in studiously careless lines. His eyes are small and blue; his nose a large Roman hook, while a thin, gray, curling mustache shades his thin-lipped, weak mouth. He is very gentlemanly in his appearance, and suggests a mild, inoffensive man, better fitted to shine upon the hearthstone than before the public. Although he has been out of the army since the close of the War, he has the unpardonable weakness of having the prefix "General" engraved upon his visiting cards.

BUTLER.

Ben Butler will be in the convention as a candidate. He will be backed by the Massachusetts delegation and a very long purse. He will be ready for any trade or combination whereby he can further his own interests, and will be a thorn constantly in the side of the regular Democrats. Butler is a man now over 60 years of age, with a squat, powerful figure, and an enormous head, set upon an extremely short neck. His head is bald with the exception of a small rim of hair around the base of the skull. His crooked eyes, his little hooked nose, his small mustache, great mouth, and heavy double chin are familiar features to every one who has even glanced at the work of the caricaturists of the last twenty years. Butler always dresses in black, and for upwards of ten years has worn constantly a bright buttonhole-bouquet in his frock-coat. He is very fond of wide-brimmed soft hats. He wears sometimes a white and sometimes a black hat of this character, and occasionally dons a silk hat. I think that he will disappoint the people of Chicago if they expect much in the way of an oratorical display from Butler in the convention. His voice is not strong enough for the hall, and of late years has become quite husky. His manner in speaking suggests a locomotive puffing and pushing up a very steep grade.

RANDALL.

Samuel J. Randall flatters himself with the idea that he is a Presidential candidate because he has the Pennsylvania delegation back of him. He is the one man of all others who will be the most objectionable to a majority of the delegates. The convention will be controlled by the revenue-reformers and the out-and-out free-traders. These men charge up to Sam Randall the entire responsibility for the defeat of tariff legislation this winter. Randall is a man about six feet in hight. His round shoulders take away in appearance from his hight. He has a dead-white, smoothly-shaven, firmly-lined, square-jawed face. His keen black eyes, his hook nose, and thin, tightly-compressed lips all indicate force of character and decision. His hair is still quite black, and curls after the fashion of Edwin Booth's. Randall is a very peculiar man, with strong likes and dislikes. He has not very much tact. If a man is not out-and-out his friend, Randall at once regards him as his enemy and will have nothing to do with him. He is a man of very moderate means, and has always lived in the most modest manner at Washington.

M'DONALD.

Ex-Senator McDonald early in the canvass was the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination. He is one of the strongest men in the list of candidates, and, as a natural consequence, as the time for the meeting of the convention draws near his chances have grown less and less, until now it is considered doubtful whether he will be offered even the second place on the ticket. He is a trained and skillful lawyer, and, while he is not an orator, he always speaks with great clearness and vigor. He is in the neighborhood of 60 years of age. He is well above the medium hight and has a round, powerful figure. His head is large and well-shaped. His iron-gray hair is quite thin on top, falling in a loose, rolling curl at the back of his neck. His eyebrows are sharp, very black, and long—much longer than the average young man's mustache. His eyes are a keen brown-black. His cheek-bones are red and high; his nose slightly out of the straight line, but not unshapely; while the mouth is small, thin-lined, and inclined to bow downwards. His face is very broad, full, and smooth-shaven to below the lower line of the blue-tinted jaws, where a gray whisp of beard encircles the throat. This blue tint gives a priestly cast to McDonald's countenance. He would make a good model for some of the rosy-cheeked, hale, and vigorous monks of the sixteenth century. He is well-to-do, a man of even temperament, and with a very strong, positive character of his own.

OTHER CANDIDATES.

Payne and Thurman, of Ohio, are sometimes mentioned; but the drift of opinion is all against an Ohio candidate. Ohio is regarded as absolutely a Republican State by the Democrats, and with them it is a mere question of how much they can cut down the Republican majority. Blaine expects to carry that State by 30,000 majority; so it will be easily seen that it would be the hight of folly to put up an Ohio candidate, with the odds of his being snowed under in October by such a majority as that. There is the same objection to going to Ohio for Vice-Presidential timber, although Pendleton and Hoadly are talked of. There is nothing in the talk of Dan Voorhees being a Vice-Presidential possibility. He is too strongly committed to McDonald to permit his name to be used. Carlisle and Bill Morrison are mentioned as possible Vice-Presidential candidates; but Bill Morrison's failures this winter have not strengthened him in a political way. Carlisle is much the best man who has been spoken of for the second place on the ticket. If Cleveland should be nominated there would be a strong tendency toward Carlisle for the second place.

THERON C. CRAWFORD.

AN ARKANSAS DIVORCE CASE.

Texas *Siftings:* Several days ago a young negro and his wife appeared before Simon Patterson, a black knight of the rural Arkansaw bench, and demanded a divorce.

"Whut's de trouble 'twixt yer?" asked old Simon.

"I kain't lib wid her an' she kain't lib wid me," replied the husband.

"Why kain't yer?"

"'Cause she ain't eddycated up ter my standpint."

"Ise better eddycated den he is, Jedge, case I ken read an' he kain't," said the woman.

"Oh, she mout hab more book-larnin' den I has, boss, but her knowledge ain't de kine whut suits de undersigned. She ken spell cat an' dog, but she kain't spell biled cabbage ter suit me. Ebery time I comes ter de house, I finds dis o'man han'lin' her book, but I doesn't smell nothin' bilin' in de pot."

"Ef yer wuster fetch suthin' in de house, yer woul' smell hit bilin' in de pot," rejoined the wife.

"Oh, dat ain' my lookout. De 'oman's duty, ez I un'erstans de case, is ter furnish suthin' ter eat. Dat's whut I married yer fur. Kain't 'speck me ter keep up de repertation o' de family an' hussle for bread. I 'longs ter de s'ciety."

"Madam," said the Justice, "de case is ergin yer. De Bible says dat er 'oman mus' mind whut her husban' says. Ef he tole yer ter put suthin in de pot, an' yer didn't do hit, why den yer's laid yerself liable. Mr. Clerk, write out er 'vorce fur dis genneman, but doan' gin one ter de lady."

ANOTHER CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will hold its fourteenth annual convention in this city Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 6 and 7. Some of the most prominent Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church will deliver orations and otherwise take part in the convention. Delegates from all the societies and subordinate unions in the country are expected to be present, and the meeting will undoubtedly be the most important total abstinence conference in connection with the Catholic Church ever held in the United States.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., June 20.—[Special.]—Late last night John Menz, of Wheeling, was drowned in the Ohio just above this place. The accident was caused by a passing steamer upsetting a skiff. This morning, a mile above the scene of last night's accident, James Cook engaged in a fight in a skiff with George Johnson. In the course of the row the skiff was upset and Cook was drowned.

Mercury and Potash

Are dangerous even when administered by directions and under the eye of a good physician, and when put up in nostrums, often by incompetent persons, are apt to produce evil consequences. Be careful of these poisonous mixtures or you may regret it. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is not only preferable to these dangerous compounds in the treatment of blood and skin diseases, but eliminates the poison of mercury and potash from the system by toning up the organism and forcing out the poison through the pores of the skin.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

LAKE MARINE.

The Increase in the Demand for Ore Carriers Results in Firmer Grain Freights.

A Dense Fog Outside—Stranding of a Tug—The Scotia Libeled—A Tug Seized—Other Items.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

GRAIN AND ORE.

The market for grain freights exhibited a firmer feeling yesterday, rates being steady at 2¼ cents on wheat and 2⅛ cents on corn to Buffalo. Through rates to New York, lake and canal, were quoted at 6¾ cents on wheat and 6¼ cents on corn. The nominal rate on corn to Kingston is 3¼ cents, and to Georgian Bay ports 1¾ cents, but there was no demand for that class of tonnage yesterday. The inquiry for vessels to load grain for Buffalo and Erie was fairly good. The supply of room on the market was limited. Carriers prefer taking ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports at $1 to carrying grain from Chicago to Buffalo at 2¼ cents on wheat. Ore freights virtually pay 10 per cent better, and there is no loss from shortage or wet cargoes. The inquiry for ore-vessels to load Monday was unusually active, the demand far exceeding the supply. The steamship C. J. Kershaw, at present in Milwaukee, and the schr M. W. Page, the latter a consort of the steamship William Edwards, will load ore at Escanaba. The grain engagements were:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Prop William Edwards, corn	52,000
Prop James Fisk Jr., wheat	8,000
Schr Golden Age, wheat	70,000
Schr Golden Age, oats	50,000
Schr Angus Smith, wheat	38,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Prop Montezale, corn	55,000
Prop W. J. Averill, corn	55,000
Schr Manitowoc, corn	60,000
To Kingston.	
Schr Belle Mitchell, wheat	20,000
Total	[illegible]

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—Shippers were endeavoring to break grain freights today and were offering but 3¾ cents on wheat to Buffalo, but there were no engagements for that port. The steam-barge C. J. Kershaw, for 55,000 bushels of wheat, and the propeller Conestoga, for 50,000, were chartered today for Erie on a through rate. The Kershaw loaded today and the Conestoga loads tomorrow.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Charters—Steam-barge Handy Boy and schr Nellie, two cargoes, lumber, St. Ignace to Detroit at $1.50; schr Swallow, coal, Toledo to Houghton at 75 cents per ton.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20.—[Special.]—Coal freights were exceedingly dull. There was a good demand for tonnage to Lake Michigan ports, but no vessels were on the market. Rates are strong. The stmr Siberia was taken to load for Duluth on contract.

Canal freights also were quiet, the going rates being 3¼ cents on wheat, 3 cents on corn and rye, and 2¼ cents on oats to New York. The steam-barge Jim Sheriffs arrived this morning from Ashtabula to load coal for Milwaukee.

THICK WEATHER.

A TUG STRANDED.

It was quite thick outside yesterday, although the fog was not as dense as Wednesday. Contrary to all expectations there were no collisions on the lake, which might be deemed as significant of increased caution on the part of vessel masters. The only accident that occurred yesterday was the stranding of the tug Chicago. She left the harbor about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and started down the lake in search of a tow. A half-hour later she struck the beach south of the Marine Hospital, but a short distance from the spot where the steam-barge Shrigley stranded twenty-four hours previously. Tugs coming in reported her condition, but it was thought she would be able to release herself without assistance. She had not arrived up to 11 o'clock last night, but it is quite probable that she succeeded in backing off the beach and started in search of a tow.

AROUND THE LAKES.

THE TUG JEROME SEIZED.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—The night preceding Sept. 26, 1881, the schr Victor, bound down with a cargo of wheat, in tow of the tug Jerome, was run into and sunk by the steamship Macey, bound up with the schrs John Burt and Ishpeming in tow. After a great deal of work the Victor was raised and brought here to be unloaded. Immediately after arriving she was seized for the injuries received by the Macey. A cross libel was filed for the damage inflicted by the Macey. The case was stubbornly contested in the courts here, and finally both libels were dismissed and the tug Jerome was found to be the one in fault. The Jerome has since managed to avoid seizure by keeping in Canadian waters, but yesterday she ventured to Algonac and was captured. She is held for $10,000.

A TUG AGROUND.

HANCOCK, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—The tug Cora A. Sheldon is aground at Copper Harbor.

THE SCHOONER SCOTIA LIBELED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20.—[Special.]—The schooner Scotia, which came in tow of the steamer Siberia, was libeled this afternoon on claims of D. Provoost and others for supplies. She was seized by a Deputy-Marshal.

THE PROP FREMONT DISABLED.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The prop City of Fremont, of the South Shore Line, has been overdue at this port three days. The prop Badger State was in port at Bayfield today and reports that the Fremont is disabled at Portage Lake.

A LOOSE WHEEL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The prop Messenger, from Chicago for Sheboygan, came in today with a loose wheel and went into dry-dock.

THE AUSTIN ASHORE—THE MONITOR.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—The schr D. S. Austin, light from Milwaukee, went ashore on North Manitou during a fog Thursday. The tug Williams released her without damage. The Williams is still at work on the Monitor. She leaks badly as the coal is taken from her. Two pumps keep her free.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steam-barge Keystone, Cleveland, coal; barge Elvira, Buffalo, coal; schr Chandler J. Wells, Buffalo, coal. Clearances—Steam-barge Kershaw, Erie, wheat.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr City of Milwaukee; props Michigan, Tempest; schr David Macy. Cleared—Stmr City of Milwaukee; props Tempest, Michigan; schr David Macy.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Cleared—Prop City of Grand Rapids and schr Pensaukee, for Chicago, lumber; steam-barge Indian and consorts, Southampton and Gaskin, Garden Island, square timber.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs A. M. Peterson, Moonlight, Halstead. Sailed—Prop Massachusetts; schrs F. A. George, A. Boody, Havana, Higgie, Halstead, Moonlight. Wind southwest, light.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr City of Ludington; props N. Torrent, Mary Mills; schrs Emeline, City of Toledo. Sailed—Stmr City of Ludington; props Fayette, N. Torrent, Charles Reitz; schrs J. V. Jones, Lottie Cooper, W. L. Potter, A. Hanson.

LAKE ERIE.

ASHTABULA, O., June 20.—[Special.]—There were no Lake Michigan arrivals today and but three clearances—the schrs Queen City, Monguagon, and Quayle, with coal to Milwaukee.

ERIE, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—Entered—Props Wissahickon, Chicago, merchandise; City of Concord, Port Austin, salt; schr Alta, Detroit, light. Cleared—Props Wissahickon, Detroit, merchandise; City of Concord, Port Crescent, light; Hulbert, Chicago, coal; Gladiator, Detroit, light.

CLEVELAND, O., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schr J. S. Richards, Escanaba, ore. Cleared—Props Buffalo, Chicago, merchandise, and J. N. Glidden, Milwaukee, coal; schrs G. H. Warmington, Joseph Paige, and F. A. Morse, Milwaukee, and J. C. King and Mears, Chicago, all with coal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20.—[Special.]—No arrivals from the upper lakes. Clearances include props Nyack, Duluth, sundries; H. J. Jewett, Chicago, sundries; Waverly, Chicago, sundries; Boston, Chicago, 1,500 tons coal, etc.; D. Ballantine, Milwaukee, 1,300 tons coal; schr Northwest, Milwaukee, 1,800 tons coal.

ERIE, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Jarvis Lord, Escanaba, ore; Winslow, Duluth, merchandise; Clarion, Buffalo, merchandise; Robert Wallace, Marquette, ore; Wissahickon, Chicago, grain. Departed—Schr Wyandotte, Saginaw, light; props Winslow, Buffalo, merchandise; Clarion, Chicago, merchandise.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

WASHBURN, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Arizona, from Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Toledo; barges Nahant, Hope; schr Exile. Cleared—R. G. Stewart.

HANCOCK, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—St. Louis, Duluth; Hodge, Buffalo. Cleared—St. Louis, Buffalo; Hodge, Duluth.

WASHBURN, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The Badger State arrived from Buffalo and cleared for Duluth. The Japan cleared for Buffalo.

ONTONAGON, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived and cleared—Prop Badger State, Duluth, sundries; yacht Cora Fuller, Bayfield, light; schr Frank Perew is aground in the river, laden with lumber for Cleveland. Wind southwest, light.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 20.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schrs Melbourne, Pequaming to Ogdensburg, lumber; W. H. Oades, Toledo to Oswego, corn; Middlesex, Pequaming to Ogdensburg, lumber; prop Nipigon, Hancock to Ogdensburg. Up—Nothing.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 20.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schr Mary Pringle, Wellers' Bay to Cleveland, iron ore; Grantham, Kingston to Frankfort, light; stmrs Nashua, Ogdensburg to Toledo, general cargo; A. Munroe, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo. Down—Schr A. L. Andrews, Duluth to Ogdensburg, wheat. Weather clear and warmer. No wind.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Passed up yesterday—Propellers Clarion, O. W. Rust and consorts. Down yesterday—Propellers Columbia and consort and Jura, Westford and barges, schooners Ida Keith, Mystic Star, F. B. Locke, St. Lawrence, G. Sherwood. Up today—Propellers Northerner, H. E. Packer, W. L. Frost, Oscoola, Bay City and barges, Missouri and barges, Curtis and barges, J. S. Fay and consort and S. P. Ely, Mystic and barges, Butteroni and consort, schooners D. E. Bailey, Bay City and barges. Down today—Propeller Waltula, and schooners Niagara, Birch and barges, Aconitias, Forest City and consort, Germania and barges. Wind north, light; cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Up—A. J. Smith, H. J. Mills, W. T. Sherman, Mary Battle, 7:30 p. m.; C. N. Pratt, Mineral Rock and barges, 8:30 p. m.; Commodore, 11 p. m.; Lehigh, 11:30 p. m.; India, 5:30 a. m.; Worthington, 9:15 a. m.; Cleveland and barges, 9:30 a. m.; Edward Smith and barges, 10 a. m.; John M. Osborn, George W. Davis, Thomas Gawn, 10:20 a. m.; S. Chamberlain, John Martin, 11:40 a. m.; D. W. Rust, L. C. Butts, D. K. Clint, 12 m.; S. H. Macey, John Burt, Ishpeming, L. L. Lamb, 3 p. m.; Oswego, D. E. Bailey, 4 p. m.; City of Cleveland, 5 p. m. Down—Waltula, Niagara, 8:30 p. m.; Bennett, Aconitias, R. Holland and barges, 8:40 p. m.; Atlantic, 9 p. m.; Forest City and barges, City of Mount Clemens, 10 p. m.; William Cowie and barges, 10:45 p. m.; Iron Age, 10:50 p. m.; H. B. Tuttle, S. H. Foster, F. C. Leighton, 11:20 p. m.; Kalkaska, 2:30 a. m.; Winslow and raft, 7 p. m.; Idaho, 8:10 p. m.; Dean Richmond, 3 p. m.; Tecumseh and barges, W. H. Rounds, 6 p. m.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Passed up—Prop Saginaw Valley, Champlain, Delaware and consort; schr Col. Ellsworth. Down—R. W. Blanchard, Philadelphia, F. W. Palmer, with Coyne and Ogarita. Northeast wind, moderate; weather fine.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Down—Steam-barge Progress with schrs R. B. Hayes and James E. Gilmore, 6 a. m.; steam-barge Johnson, 6:30 a. m.; steam-barge H. C. Hall with barges Harmon, Russia, and Lightguard, 9 a. m.; prop Champlain, 9:40 a. m.; tug Relief with schrs H. A. Kent, Fitzhugh, W. S. Crosthwaite, and Red White and Blue, 10:20 a. m.; steam-barge Inter-Ocean with schr Nellie Redington, prop Cuba with schrs H. Donaldson, Watertown, and Mary Lyon, 12 m.; steam-barge Indian with two barges, 5:30 a. m. Up—Prop Anne Young; schrs H. Halloran, S. J. Tilden, American, Union, S. B. Pomeroy, Reindeer, George Saveland, James D. Sawyer, Montana, Canton, Pulaski, Monticello, Lady Dufferin, David Vance, and Oliver Mitchell, 4 p. m.; schr Higgie, 4:30 p. m.; schrs George B. Sloan and R. J. Williams, 5:00 p. m.; steam-barge Onoko, 5:10 p. m.; steam-barge S. D. Caldwell, with schr H. R. Newcome, 5:30 p. m.; schr Daniel G. Fort, steam-barge E. A. Packer, 8:30 p. m.; steam-barge City of Rome, with two vessels, 9 p. m. Weather very warm. The wind has been from all directions; light and calm tonight.

LAKE HURON.

SARNIA, Ont., June 20.—[Special.]—Sailed—Stmr Ontario, Duluth, passenger and freight.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Oconto; steam-barge Sanilac; tug Laketon. Cleared—Prop Oconto, Saginaw; prop Saginaw Valley, salt, Chicago; barges Ritchie and Potter, lumber, to Cleveland. In port—Barge Raymor.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr G. W. Naughton, lumber.
Stmr J. A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr C. North, Kenosha, sundries.
Schr Massasoit, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, wood.
Prop T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Prop H. B. Taylor, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr G. Ellen, Montague, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, Montague, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Hilton, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr John Mee, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Minnesota, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. W. Moore, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop James Fisk Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Commerce, Green Bay, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Barge Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Prop W. A. Averill, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Schr Edna, Montague, lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Moran's Bay, posts.
Schr J. B. Prime, Manistee, lumber.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Montague, lumber.
Schr D. A. Wells, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Schr Joses, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Bay de Noque, lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Racine, Manistee, lumber.
Schr R. Kanters, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Myrtle, Montague, lumber.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, wood.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Marinette, towing.
Barge Menominee, Marinette, lumber.
Barge D. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber.
Barge E. T. Judd, Marinette, lumber.
Barge D. R. Martin, Marinette, lumber.
Barge Henry Witbeck, Menominee, lumber.
Schr M. E. Tremble, Cleveland, coal.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Sond, Whitehall, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Montana, Buffalo, 36,781 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 3,92[illegible] bu wheat and sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 39,928 bu corn and sundries.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, 68,5[illegible] bu corn.
Schr Maria Martin, Sandusky, 36,000 bu wheat.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Kingston, 21,587 bu wheat.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, 65,000 bu corn.
Schr Nassau, Kingston, 31,625 bu corn.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries.
Schr Massasoit, Escanaba, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Montreal, 22,000 bu corn and sundries.

OUR ARTISTS IN FRANCE.

How Frenchmen Retaliated for the Imposition of the American Art Tariff.

Paris Correspondence New York *Herald:* Mysterious reports have been circulated as to very strong discussions among the members of the jury of the French Salon in reference to awards to American artists. A *Herald* correspondent at once called upon M. Bouguereau, the famous French painter and President of the Salon.

"I would be very glad," said your correspondent, "if you would state what really took place during the recent session of the Salon jury."

M. Bouguereau, with a pleasant smile and with the best grace in the world, replied: "With pleasure. I like Americans, and with good reason, for many of my pictures are in American collections. What happened during the discussions of the jury concerning American artists may be thus briefly stated: At the very first meeting of the jury a very bitter feeling against the American artists manifested itself among the majority of my colleagues. This ill-feeling continually increased. You remember that it was at first reported that the tax of 30 per cent on works of art had been adopted. This was again contradicted and again affirmed. The members of the jury, and especially their electors, the members of La Société Libre des Artistes, became very much irritated at the uncertainty in which they were kept as to the intentions of the American Government as to French works of art. One day this ill-feeling was exhibited by a proposition being made to the effect that no American artist should under any pretext whatever receive an award or an honorable mention. I did not allow this proposition to be discussed. I told my colleagues that we were not there to make laws. That would exceed our functions. But we were there simply to designate for rewards the best works of art. I added: 'When you find yourselves before an American picture do exactly what your conscience tells you you should do. You may of course vote against the individual work of any American artist, but you have no right to create a new category of artists *hors concours* and put aside *a priori* a number of artists without even examining their works.' The proposition of exclusion was consequently neither voted upon nor even discussed. But the session became at once the scene of the most violent personal conversation. Complete disorder reigned. The members would listen to nobody, and I broke the Presidential bell in vain efforts to restore order."

"If the question of exclusion, *a priori* and without examination, had been discussed, would it have been voted?"

"Without the slightest doubt. The members of the jury were very excited, especially as there was a very small but very resolute minority that vigorously stood up for the Americans. The most eager defender of the Americans was M. Roll. At one time it seemed almost inevitable that the dispute between M. Roll and another of my colleagues who wished to exclude the Americans would not end merely in bitter words. Happily this catastrophe was avoided."

"But supposing," said your correspondent, "that there had been no opposition in the jury, would any American have been awarded?"

"Without the slightest doubt," replied M. Bouguereau. "For instance, M. Dannat would doubtless have obtained a second medal for his excellent picture. But in spite of the merits of this work there were only fifteen out of forty jurors who voted for M. Dannat.

"It seems, nevertheless, that the feeling against the American artists is legitimate," continued the artist. "France has been the great school of art for America. Nearly all the American artists have studied in France, where until now they have always been admitted to all the privileges enjoyed by our own countrymen. The United States returns this hospitality by endeavoring to close her galleries against our pictures. But it is impossible to suppose that the Government of the American Republic is fully aware of what it is doing. It is for the real interests of American art that many of the best works of French art should be sent to America. It is solely by importation that cities or individuals can form those schools and museums of painting that are an absolute necessity to America if she ever wishes to cease being the artistic tributary of Europe. The prohibition tax, which is prejudicial to the interests of French artists, who in consequence sell fewer pictures, is also highly injurious to American art. The tax will not prevent one or two American millionaires from buying fine pictures in France, but it will diminish the number of fine pictures sent to America, and will thus greatly retard the artistic education of the American people."

TRUE HEARTS OF ERIN.

At the representation of "True Hearts of Erin," at the Standard last night, Company F, of the Hibernian Rifles, was present in a body, and tonight the Clan-na-Gael Guards will attend, also in a body. The performance seems to be meeting with favor among the play-goers of Irish sympathies, as full houses are nightly in attendance.

JOHN C. ENO.

The Legal Fight For and Against His Extradition Resumed at Quebec—The Testimony.

QUEBEC, Que., June 20.—[Special.]—Intense interest was manifested in court today in the proceedings in the Eno case, the examination as a witness of Accountant Allen going to expose the entire mode of procedure of the defaulting President and his associates, most of whom seem to have been of the stock-broking fraternity. The Assistant District-Attorney of the County of New York was, on the application of the Batonnier of the Quebec bar, made for the time being an honorary member of the local bar and allowed to act as counsel for the private prosecution. Mr. Davidson's application of yesterday for the communication of the information laid in this case before Judge Monk was received by the court. The witness Allen, who was on the stand yesterday when adjournment took place, was examined. He deposed that he was a public accountant of long experience, and had lately been employed in investigating thoroughly the affairs and books of the Second National Bank of New York. The counsel placed in his hand a check, which he read to the court. It was in the handwriting of Eno, he said, and signed by him as President of the bank. It was dated Jan. 17, 1884, and made payable to Goffees Randle, $15,000; the amount of this check had been paid by the bank, and it was charged in the books of the bank, according to the instructions of the accused, conveyed by slips or checks in his own handwriting, addressed to the bookkeeper. The order ran as follows:

Demand loans to Goffees Randle, $25,000; F. S. Stanwood, $100,000. Order slips to correspond with other checks of the kind could not be produced, since the bookkeeper destroyed them all at the end of each month. He found in the demand-loans book of the Second National Bank an entry in Eno's own writing, under date of Jan. 17 last, debiting Goffees Randle with $25,000 and F. S. Stanwood $100,000. Stanwood was connected with Goffees Randle. In the accused's handwriting he found an entry crediting Goffees Randle with the repayment of the $25,000. But the balance of $100,000 had never been received by the bank, and Stanwood denied having ever received such loan.

Another check was produced and shown the witness dated May 13, 1884, in Eno's handwriting and bearing his signature. It was for $95,000, payable to Goffees Randle. Irvine, for defense, made a long and able resistance to the admission of this check or anything based on it as evidence, because it could prove none of the offenses specified in the warrant of extradition, for none of which accused could be tried if extradited. Davidson, for the bank, contended that there were general charges of forgery in the warrant besides the special charges, and those they intended to prove. The Judge allowed the evidence reserved to the defense.

Mr. Allen, resuming, said that the check now before the court was supposed to represent a time loan to Goffees Randle, though there is no entry of the same in any of the bank's books, nor does the bank appear at the time to have been indebted in any way to Goffees R. The bank derived no credit or advantage of any kind from said check, which was accounted for in money, but remained in the Teller's cash for several days and was counted with it. That officer having no instructions what to do with it, it was finally accounted for by the guarantors of the check, who paid it back to the bank. These guarantors were William Walter Phelps and Amos R. Eno, who signed an agreement the 14th of May to hold the bank harmless in the premises, and to pay the amount of said check, the legality of which had been disputed. A meeting of Directors had been held the previous day to consider how to meet a deficit of $2,945,000, and several of such Directors then and there arranged to pay their proportion of the same. The further deficiency of $95,000 had to be provided for by the guarantors of the check when it appeared that Mr. Eno had resigned the Presidency. It was a true copy of that check which was contained in the bill of indictment produced in court, which had been laid before the grand jury of New York, and on which a true bill for forgery in the first degree had been found against the accused. Witness had been examined before the grand jury as to such check.

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied with the examination of the witnesses respecting a third check dated Sept. 25, 1883, for $200,000, made payable to Dyett & Co., and signed by John C. Eno as President of the Second National Bank. It appears to be for a time loan, and the discount and book represented that it was divided between the following, $50,000 to each: W. H. Randle, J. C. Frazer, D. B. Cooke, and J. S. Smith. Dyett & Co. were brokers doing business at 80 Broadway. Witness said that W. H. Randle was said to be a lawyer of 62 Cedar street, but could not be found at his office. J. C. Frazer was said by Mr. Dyett to have been a former office-boy of his, and D. B. Cooke could not be found at all. His name was not in the directory. J. S. Smith was said to be the present office-boy of Mr. Dyett. The court adjourned till tomorrow.

SUBURBAN.

Englewood.

Monday next the Town Assessor, Supervisor, and Clerk, acting as a Board of Equalization, will be at the Assessor's office in Englewood for the purpose of hearing complaints from property-owners.

James Cossen, the young man whose abdomen was cut open with a meat-ax by Paul Toler Thursday evening on Wallace street, was removed to the County Hospital yesterday. The chances are against his recovery. Toler remains in the lock-up awaiting the result of his victim's injuries.

The Wabash Railroad is fitting up a general track telegraph office at Forty-seventh street and the track.

The Board of Education of District No. 2, Lake and Hyde Park, appointed teachers for the ensuing school year. The list shows but few changes from the old corps. J. W. May, of the Englewood High School, is assigned to the Principalship of the Farren School, on Wabash avenue and Sixty-first street.

A concert and festival was held at the Presbyterian church last evening in aid of the Sunday-school orchestra.

Martin Howard, formerly of Normal Park, but now a resident of the city, will address the Republicans of Englewood at the Wigwam next Tuesday evening.

Lake View.

The Board Trustees met Thursday evening to discuss the proposed improvements of Evanston avenue from Diversey street to Belmont avenue. A large number of property-owners were present and a strong feeling was manifested in favor of paving the street as far north as Graceland avenue or Sulzer street. A committee, consisting of J. B. Waller, George Branckman, Edward Foster, S. B. Chase, and John McConnel, was appointed to confer with the North Chicago City Railway Company in regard to the matter, and the Town Engineer was instructed to present a plat showing the grade from Diversey to Sulzer street. When the committee is ready to report another meeting will be held.

Ravenswood.

The Historical Society will hold a meeting at the school-house this evening to make arrangements for dedicating their new hall on the Fourth.

CHEAPER GAS.

The announcement of the Consumers' Gas Company that it intended to extend their pipes on the West Side has brought A. M. Billings to the scratch. He has been charging his patrons $2 a thousand feet, while the South Side company has asked only $1. Yesterday Mr. Billings, through his Secretary, issued a circular stating that after July 1 the price would be $1.50. He also says that whenever any other gas company is prepared to furnish gas for a less sum the People's Company will lease its mains in streets "which may be invaded by other concerns desirous of levying blackmail," and the lessees will furnish gas on "all these streets" 25 per cent cheaper than the price asked by any invading company. Consumers are warned against making contracts, for in all probability the price of gas "on all streets thus invaded will go below 80 cents." The unfortunate people living on uninvaded streets are evidently to get no benefit from the partial competition with the new company.

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

The item in yesterday's paper which read that John H. O'Leary, of No. 640 West Madison street, had confessed judgment in favor of H. C. and C. Durand, should have read No. 647 West Madison street. Judgment was first brought against the firm of O'Leary & Mayhew for $912. John H. O'Leary has paid $361 of this amount on his own account, and the rest will be paid up in a few days, leaving the firm clear of debt.

THE EDMUNDSON MURDER.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—The residents of McKeesport, a town fifteen miles east of this city, are excited over sensational developments which have followed the arrest of Gustave Jacobern and Charles Wagner, charged with the murder of Herman Edmundson. Today a large hole in the cellar of Wagner's house was carefully inspected and a number of hairs corresponding in color and length to those in the beard of the dead man were found. Two coffee sacks were also found on the river bank near the place where Edmundson's body was discovered. They were sewed together and were rank and foul, the odor resembling that of a decomposed body. The theory is that the body was in the sacks when it was first thrown into the river. John Lowry, a brother-in-law of Wagner, was arrested today for complicity in the crime. The impression is that when Edmundson was killed his body was buried in Wagner's cellar, and the murderers, fearing that the grave might be discovered, thought to conceal all evidence of their crime by throwing the body in the river.

A NEW FIELD.

Young Father Delany, late assistant to Vicar-General Conway, pastor of Holy Name Cathedral, has been appointed pastor of the newly-founded Catholic parish at Maplewood. He is at present taking a census of his flock, and in a few weeks will begin the erection of a handsome church. Father A. J. Thiel, late pastor of the German congregation at Rosehill, has also been transferred to Maplewood to found a German parish there. He will be succeeded by Father Mueller as pastor of Rosehill parish.

Spring Humors

AS A SPRING MEDICINE, Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, no other so-called blood purifier or sarsaparilla compound is for a moment to be compared with the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. It combines four great properties in one medicine, acting at once upon the digestive organs, blood, kidneys, and bowels. For those who wake with Sick Headache, Furred Tongue, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, Piles, High-Colored Urine, Inflamed Kidneys, Feverish Symptoms, and other congested conditions requiring a speedy, gentle, and safe aperient and diuretic, nothing in medicine can possibly equal it.

THE HERITAGE OF WOE.

Misery, shame and agony, often bequeathed as a sole legacy to children by parents, is neglected Scrofula. To cleanse the blood of this hereditary poison, and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering, to clear the skin of disfiguring humors, itching tortures, humiliating eruptions, and loathsome sores caused by it, to purify and beautify the skin, and restore the hair so that no trace of the disease remains, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, diuretic, and aperient, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are infallible.

I HAD SALT RHEUM

In the most aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, medicine, or doctors did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden know how I suffered. When I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. Used the CUTICURA REMEDIES five months, and was completely and permanently cured. MRS. S. A. BROWN, Malden, Mass.

References: Any citizen of Malden, Mass.

COPPER-COLORED.

I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-colored hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills, and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural color. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.

Milan, Mich. S. G. BUTTON.

Sold by all druggists. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY For Infantile and Birth Humors and Skin Blemishes use Cuticura Soap, a deliciously perfumed Skin Beautifier, and Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative.

CATARRH

COMPLETE TREATMENT, $1.

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the sense of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE. Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other Plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.

LEAGUE GAMES.

BASE BALL
Boston
Chicago

Saturday, June 21,
Monday, June 23,
Tuesday, June 24,
Wednesday, June 25.

Game called at 3:40 p. m.

Tickets for sale at SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.; CLAYTON'S, 103 Madison-st.; and MAYER'S, 126 Washington-st.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK.

Corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.

Skating surface 100x80; seating capacity 2,700; 1,300 skaters at the Casino nightly. First Regiment Band and Fredk. Austin, the Great Cornetist. COOL AND AIRY. Every evening and Saturday afternoon of this week D. J. CANARY, Champion Fancy Trick Bicyclist of the World, the winner of the great $500 contest with Warren Wood last Saturday evening in the presence of 6,000, will repeat his MARVELOUS FEATS ON THE BICYCLE, such as riding forward, backward, up and down steps, over logs, tilts, etc., on ONE WHEEL ONLY, also his great balancing act on the Bicycle while resting on two chairs. Mr. Canary is the only professional who can do any of the above-named tricks. General Skating and Music as usual, from 7:30 to 10:45 p. m. Regular prices, no advance. Admission 25c. Grand opportunity to see for one admission: The Great Casino Rink, 1,300 roller-skaters, finest bicycle-riding ever given; Fred'k Austin, Chicago's greatest cornetist; First Regiment Band, Chicago's best; Most Handsomely decorated place in the city. Sessions, 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7:30 to 10:45. Elegant private boxes. Delightful place for ladies to enjoy a high-toned amusement. It is the aim of the management to make the Casino a place of comfort and enjoyment for ladies as well as gentlemen.

GREAT CHICAGO MUSEUM and THEATRE

One block north of Clark-st. bridge.

Return engagement and GREAT SUCCESS of the Charming Artiste, MISS GRACE CARTLAND.

FANCHON { MATINEE, 2:30. SATURDAY.
CAMILLE } TONIGHT, 8:15.

The CELEBRATED COLUMBUS CLOCK. Prof. Maddern in New Tricks. Last week of the CHINESE PRINCESS. Hourly entertainments on the Museum Stage. 10 CTS. Admits to Museum and Theatre. 10 CTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

SIXTH MATINEE TODAY. TWENTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT. The Grand Spectacular Triumph.

KIRALFY BROS.'

Most Successful Production. The Dramatic, Pantomimic, Ballet, Spectacle.

EXCELSIOR!

Third Sunday-night Performance of "Excelsior" tomorrow night.

AMERICAN PANORAMA CO.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Now open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

An Unrivaled List OF ENTRIES.

FIVE GREAT RACES.

FORTY-THREE STARTERS.

SECOND DAY OF THE Great Running Meeting

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK,

Today Saturday, June 21.

1st Race—Nursery Stakes for 2-Year Olds.
Ten Fellow, Harry White, Irish Pat, Celsus, Tennessee, Red Cloud, Verano, Joe Cotton.

2d Race—Dash 7 Furlongs.
Jase Phillips, Niphon, Allee, Sudie McNairy, Thady, Sweet Brier, Swiney, Bob Burns, Verner, LaBelle N., Halliway.

3d Race—Board of Trade Handicap, 1 1-8 Miles.
Shenandoah, Bob Pate, Wedding Day, Idle Pat, Aliunde, Colorado.

4th Race—Selling Purse, 1 1-8 Miles.
Manitou, Springer, Edwin H., Mart Borham, Virgie Herne, Foxhound, Startle.

5th Race—Dash, 3-4 Mile.
Jase Phillips, Reverta, Tony Pastor, Laura Gould, Venture, Sudie McNairy, Jocose, Miss Goodrich, Dudley Oaks, Premium, Friday.

IT WILL BE ONE OF THE GREAT RACING DAYS OF THE SEASON—DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

Admission . { Including Seat in Grand Stand. } . $1.00

Racing commences promptly at 2:30 p. m.

Madison-st. cars direct to the track gates. The C., B & Q. R. R. will run a special train from the Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., direct to the track, starting at 2 p. m.

Headquarters and Official Pool Room at Palmer House.

Racing every day next week.

STATE AND TWENTY-SECOND-STS.

Triumphal Engagement OF THE Universally Proclaimed Grandest Tented Exhibition in Existence.

THE GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW,

Extravagantly Lauded by the Press and Public of Chicago.

Every Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 8 o'clock,

At State and Twenty-second-sts.,

June 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.

NOT OPEN ON THE LORD'S DAY.

The Feature Show of the Universe!

The Royally Sacred White Elephant! The Wonderful Troupe of Bedouin Arabs! The Magnificent Ring Circus! The Parisian Hippodrome! Double Menagerie! Museum of Marvels! Trained Wild Beasts! The $100,000 Challenge Herd of Performing Elephants! The Infinitely Comical Clown Elephant! Menter's Great Military Band, etc.

GOOD SEATS FOR 20,000 PEOPLE

5,000 Opera Chairs on the Grand Stand.

Extra cars afternoon and night on all street railways running to State and Twenty-second-sts. Pavilions safe, cool, and comfortable. Ladies and children, unaccompanied by gentlemen escorts, can attend the Matinees with the utmost propriety.

Admission, and a Good Seat....50 cents
Children under 9 years.........25 cents

Private Boxes, seating six persons, $3 a seat. Reserved Chairs, Boxes, and General Admission Tickets can be secured at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, Corner of State and Madison-sts.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

COMMENCING SUNDAY EVENING, June 22,

MATTIE VICKERS AS JACQUINE,

Supported by Mr. CHAS. S. ROGERS, and a superb company, in Gayler's comedy drama, entitled

JACQUINE; Or, Paste and Diamonds.

Miss Vickers will introduce her famous specialties, "Louise, the German Flower Girl," "Pretty as a Picture," and a choice medley of the latest production. Advance sale of seats will open Saturday at 9 a. m.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Commencing MONDAY, June 30, Every Night,

THE COMPLETE AND ENTIRE

Wallack Theatre Company,

From Lester Wallack's Theatre, New York,

In a Repertory of Wallack's Successes.

PARTICULARS IN LATER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK—FIFTH ANNUAL VISIT OF Augustin Daly's Company.

Farewell Matinee Today at 2.

RED LETTER NIGHTS! LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF DALY'S MUSICAL COMEDY. A Laugh from rise to fall of the curtain. Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, May Fielding, Virginia Dreher, May Irwin, James Lewis, John Drew, Charles Fisher, Wm. Gilbert, Otis Skinner, George Parkes. In Act IV. a Kirmess.

Next Week—Mr. Daly's celebrated comedy, 7-20-8, with the great original cast which created such a furore here last year.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45. Head east.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S PALACE DIME MUSEUMS.

SOUTH SIDE. The Turtle Child from Arkansas, Midgets, Long-bearded Men, and hosts of wonderful people.

WEST SIDE. Barnum's "What Is It," the Armless Man, Zulu Chieftains, the Bearded Midget, Circassians, and wonders new to Chicago.

Every Stage Act New at Each House.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. LEWIS MORRISON

And his superb company in an entirely new play, by Rebel Thorne, entitled

"VICTOR," OR "WIFE FOR WIFE."

Sunday Matinees discontinued for this season.

STANDARD THEATRE.

All the week, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

TRUE HEARTS OF ERIN.

Next week—DRAPER'S DOUBLE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" COMPANY.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.

Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

Battle of Gettysburg.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

A. Hegewich, President of the United States Rolling-Stock Company, is at the Leland.

Col. S. P. Jones, U. S. A., and Admiral T. Ito, of Tokio, Japan, are at the Grand Pacific.

Ex-Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, and Jesse Grant, of New York, are at the Palmer.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Needham, of the English army, and Vanvert de Mean, French Consul at San Francisco, are at the Tremont.

Miss Mary B. Little, daughter of the Rev. Arthur Little, sails for Europe today from New York in the Westernland, Red Star Line. She goes in company with a few friends from Hanover, N. H., and expects to be absent a year, spending most of the time in Heidelberg.

IN GENERAL.

Andrew Groh, the German teacher at the Chicago Athenæum and attorney-at-law, sails for Germany the 28th per Suevia to spend the summer at his old home.

The Controller will commence paying Monday the July interest on city bonds, and redeem the maturing bonds if presented prior to the 27th, otherwise the bonds and coupons will have to be sent to New York.

William Mead, J. Christie, and Bill Christie were before Justice Meech yesterday, charged by Emilie W. Underwood with keeping a gambling-house at No. 13 Calhoun place. Their case was continued to June 27 in bonds of $100 each.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 64° above zero; 9 a. m., 65°; 10 a. m., 66°; 11 a. m., 68°; 12 m., 73°; 1 p. m., 74°; 3 p. m., 73°; 6 p. m., 72°. Barometer—8 a.m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.52.

Justice Foote fined Fred Schrier and Albert Mason $10 each yesterday for violating the building ordinance at No. 3314 Emerald avenue; Justice C. J. White fined A. Olson $25 for putting a frame addition to a house at Keith and Erie streets; and Justice Woodman fined Robert Crawford $15 for erecting a frame house at No 89 Elston avenue.

Mr. William Brackett, a retired lawyer of this city, is at present contributing to the *American Field* an interesting and valuable series of articles on "Travel and Emigration." The first article, which appears in the current number, is entitled: "The First White Hunters of Illinois," and gives a racy sketch of pioneer explorations in the Prairie State.

The Committee on Judiciary of the County Board recommended the payment of the city assessment of $3,517 for paving Clark street and $30 for lamp-posts. The bill of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson for $355 for services as an expert witness in the Sturlata case was after frequent debates reduced to $25 and ordered paid. The Doctor wanted the county to pay him $50 per day for his services in the matter.

At the first annual sale of fine cattle from the herds of Mr. T. W. Harvey, of this city, which occurred at his farm at Turlington, Neb., last Tuesday, the Short-Horn cows and heifers, mostly young things, sold at an average of $426. Among the Short-Horns sold were Wild Eyes Winsome 3d at $1,325 and Wild Eyes Duchess 3d at $1,175. Six Aberdeen Angus bulls sold averaged $405, and three heifers of the same breed $366.

It is understood that the committee appointed by the North Town Board to investigate the accounts of ex-Supervisor Patrick Loftus will not accept the orders which he presented in part settlement of his alleged shortage. Loftus claims that he cashed the orders after he retired from office, but several members of the committee are under the impression that many of the orders are not good. In all probability suit for the recovery of the entire amount—$4,000—will be begun.

Mrs. Minnie C. Brown, of West Congress street, was held in $600 bail by United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for violating the postal laws—mailing to her first husband, George T. Bryant, of Milwaukee, and others, postal-cards on which she had written "indecent, lewd, and obscene epithets, terms, and language." This is the woman who was arrested a few days ago for striking her daughter and trying to shoot Bryant, being fined $25 by Justice Foote for disorderly conduct.

The members of the Nurserymen's Association yesterday visited Pullman upon invitation of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. They first went to the Pullman farm, where they inspected the system of utilizing the town sewage. Later they sat down to a banquet in the Arcade Building given in their honor by the local nurserymen and seedsmen. Speeches were made by Messrs. Colman of St. Louis, Albaugh of Cincinnati, and Judd of Chicago. They returned to the city about 4 o'clock and most of them left for their homes at night.

The remains of Col. Edward R. Platt, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. A., for a long time stationed at Fort Leavenworth, arrived here yesterday evening, accompanied by his widow, his brother, James H. Platt, of Long Island, and Dr. J. Middleton, of Gen. Augur's staff. They left at 8 p. m. by the Grand Trunk and West Shore Roads for West Point, where the remains will be interred with appropriate services next Sunday. The few hours spent in Chicago were with Mrs. Platt's sister, Mrs. I. P. Rumsey, of No. 3424 Rhodes avenue.

The body of Victor Rafske, whose divorced wife and four children reside at No. 277 Larrabee street, was found floating in the south lake of Lincoln Park yesterday morning. In a note pinned to his coat the deceased announced his intention to commit suicide, and asked that his body be taken to the residence of his divorced wife. Rafske had made an unsuccessful attempt before daylight yesterday morning to hang himself to a tree near the south lake. The Coroner's jury declared that he was temporarily insane. His divorced wife having but two rooms refused to receive his body.

Patrick McNamara, living at the corner of Thirty-third and Auburn streets, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Prindiville in bonds of $1,000 on the charge of having criminally assaulted Kittie Fitzgerald, who lives at the corner of State and Sixty-third. McNamara, a few months ago, furnished the police with information that led to the arrest of the McNamara gang of thieves, which included his own children and twelve others. A few days ago these people received sentence, several of them going to Joliet. Kittie Fitzgerald was the sweetheart of one of the gang. Thursday she visited Mrs. McNamara to condole with her over the loss of her children, and Kittie claims that McNamara assaulted her while Mrs. McNamara was out to buy beer.

Bobbie Howe, alias McGinty, was arraigned before Justice Woodman on two charges of burglary. Not long ago he broke into the house of E. R. Chambers, No. 721 West Monroe street, and took away about $50 worth of clothing. About the same time Howe and William Whalon, alias Shawcross, broke into a house at No. 823 Monroe street and got away with over $100 worth of jewelry belonging to Miss M. Lewis. The greater part of the property was recovered by the police. They were held to the Criminal Court. Howe is also charged with another burglary, which was committed May 31 on the residence of Mrs. C. A. Chapin, No. 243 West Congress street, when Mrs. Chapin's gold watch and sealskin sack and a revolver were taken. Howe will have a hearing on this charge before Justice C. J. White today.

THE WHITE-LEAD POOL.

The report that the St. Louis and Chicago white-lead pool was on the point of rupture, contained in a Cincinnati special to THE TRIBUNE yesterday, is pronounced a mistake by the dealers here. On the contrary, it is claimed the demoralization in the trade, brought about by the sharp competition between this city and Milwaukee, has been wholly remedied by an agreement signed by thirty-one grinders and wholesale dealers of the two cities to maintain a uniform price of 6½ cents per pound in 100-pound lots. The agreement was drawn up by Hugh McBirney, President of the McBirney & Johnston White-Lead Company, and F. W. Rockwell, President of the Southern Company, of St. Louis, and was signed by every firm to which it was presented. The price of white lead to the dealers has been held firm by the St. Louis and Chicago pool, all the cutting which has been done coming out of the dealers' profits, which it is their intention to remedy. It will be seen that those who have been expecting to get their white lead at a lower rate are not only disappointed but will undoubtedly be obliged to pay higher prices if the new Chicago and Milwaukee agreement is upheld, and the wholesale dealers have no doubt it will be.

RELICS OF THE CONVENTION.

The chair used by the presiding officer of the Republican National Convention was, in accordance with the regular custom, sent last week by express to Gen. J. B. Henderson, of St. Louis. The General has sent to Mr. Raymond, Chairman of the local Committee of Arrangements, a letter of thanks, in which he says: "The chair is safely deposited in my library, and will be kept by me and mine as a most precious souvenir of the occasion. I hope to make it again useful while I prepare some reasons why the ticket nominated at Chicago should receive the support of the people." The local committee also presented to Col. James A. Sexton the chair occupied by him during the convention, for which the gallant Sergeant-at-Arms has returned his acknowledgments. The gavel was given to the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE SMOKE ORDINANCE.

Several violators of the smoke ordinance were arraigned before Justice Foote yesterday morning. The Morden Frog & Crossing Works Company was fined $50, the complaint being that their shops on Pacific avenue send forth dense volumes of black smoke, darkening the streets when the air is damp. J. J. Spalding & Co., printers, at No. 158 Clark street, were fined $50, execution in their case being staid. The case of D. B. Hutchinson & Co. was dismissed, and that against William Glasgow & Co., manufacturers of moldings at No. 1400 Indiana avenue, was continued to June 24. Smoke-Inspector Merki expects to have some new cases in a day or two.

ACCIDENTS.

A BOSTON GIRL'S SAD DEATH—OTHER MISHAPS.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred at Armour, Dole & Co.'s grain-elevator, corner Twenty-second street and Canalport avenue, the victim being Miss Alice H. Willis, a young woman 19 years of age, whose home is in Boston. Miss Willis and Miss Ruth L. Wells, schoolmates, and the latter also of Boston, have been for the last three weeks visiting the family of their cousin, Mr. Samuel S. Greeley, of No. 60 Bellevue place. Mr. Greeley's son, Morris L. Greeley, was at home passing his vacation, and a number of excursions had been taken to points of interest around the city. Yesterday it was arranged that the two young women, young Greeley, and Thomas W. Fry, the latter's fellow-student, should visit the elevator mentioned. The party had gone to the upper story, above the bins, and were passing toward the observatory, when Miss Willis and Mr. Greeley stopped to see the rush of grain through a chute. Miss Willis called to the others, and stepped back to get a better view. As she did so her clothing was caught by the main shafting, running across the building two feet from the floor, and before her startled companions could realize her situation she had been whirled round and round repeatedly, striking the floor each time with terrible force. Mr. Greeley vainly attempted to grasp her, and was himself thrown down. Her clothing finally gave way, and her lifeless body fell to the floor. Death had been instantaneous. The remains were taken to Mr. Greeley's residence shortly afterward and the Coroner notified. The inquest will be held today, and the body taken this afternoon to Boston for burial, accompanied by Mr. Greeley. Miss Willis had made many friends during her short visit in the city, and was a most estimable young woman. She was the daughter of the late Hamilton Willis, well known in Boston, and her widowed mother lives at No. 12 Lewisburg Square, that city.

Mrs. Ansonia Pollick, of No. 16 Cherry street, was struck by an outgoing passenger-train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the North avenue crossing. She received severe injuries to the spinal column.

Oliver Harris, a small boy, jumped from a freight-train on the Fort Wayne Railroad, and was struck by a dummy engine on another track. He was picked up with his skull fractured and one arm broken.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

THOMAS AND MURPHY, THE REAL-ESTATE MEN, FOUND GUILTY.

A verdict of guilty was rendered yesterday in Judge Anthony's court in the case of Edward F. Thomas and William G. Murphy, who were on trial for conspiracy and false pretenses. The punishment of Thomas was fixed at three years in the penitentiary, and a fine of $350 and costs was imposed on Murphy. Thomas has been known as a real-estate shark for the last twenty years. He has been implicated in many sharp deals, and has been arrested on various charges nearly a hundred times. Somehow he possessed a talisman by which he generally succeeded in getting out of trouble before things went too far, and thus saved himself from going to Joliet sooner. He was known as an adroit and dangerous fellow. He was relentless when any one unfortunately came into his power, and took great delight in driving his creditors to the wall. His last victim was Mrs. Kate Carberry, a poor Irishwoman, who kept a little grocery. Thomas induced her to trade it off for two lots, to which he had no title. At one time he offered to settle with her for $145, but she refused, although her little store was all she possessed in the world, and after she lost it she had to support herself and family by going out washing. Murphy worked in Thomas' office and was instrumental in bringing about the bargain, which, it is alleged, he knew was a swindle. Few convictions in Cook County have ever given more satisfaction. The court-room during the proceedings was filled with men and women who claimed that Thomas had cheated them in one way or another. He is 60 years of age, and weighs about 200 pounds. The vigor of the prosecution in the case is due to Assistant State's-Attorney Ingham and Mr. John Gibbons, who collected the evidence.

The Adams-Brown gang were sentenced on the verdicts of the juries which were rendered against them, and Jailer Folz immediately removed them to Joliet together with several of the McNamara gang.

A NEW TOWN BOOM ENDED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 20.—[Special.]—Information was received in this city today that the laborers employed to construct streets in the new Town of Sheffield, Ala., had been paid off and work indefinitly suspended. The cause is not learned, but it is intimated the stockholders have reason to regret their purchases. This is the new town that for a few weeks effected such extraordinary sales of property when not a house had been built.

FOR WAUKESHA AND OCONOMOWOC.

Take the trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway from Union Depot, Canal, Madison, and Adams streets.

For Waukesha five trains daily except Sunday; two on Sunday.

For Oconomowoc five trains daily except Sunday; two on Sunday.

See time-table in another column, or call at city ticket office, 63 Clark street, for full information as to time, rates of fare, parlor-cars, list of hotels, and summer boarding-places.

Excursion tickets will be on sale all summer.

SUMMER TRAINS TO LAKE GENEVA.

From and after Sunday, June 22, trains will leave Chicago for Lake Geneva, via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, daily, except Sundays, as follows: Via the Short Line at 8 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.; via Junction and Elgin at 7:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. The 3:15 p. m. train will carry parlor-cars. This arrangement allows those who wish to go and return the same day a stay of six hours in this charming resort. Round-trip tickets at reduced rates can be obtained at any of the following ticket offices: 62 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and the passenger-depot corner of Wells and Kinzie streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF WAUKESHA TRAINS.

Trains for this delightful resort will leave Chicago via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from and after Sunday, June 15, as follows: 8:00 a. m. (8:30 a. m. Sundays only), 11:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m., and 5:00 p. m. except Sundays. Superb parlor cars will run on all trains and Northwestern dining cars on the 11:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. trains. This is the popular lake shore route to Waukesha via Milwaukee.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

It is only a few weeks before the crowd will again be upon us. All clubs or delegates who have not yet secured hotel quarters can now do so by addressing J. D. Fanning, Revere House. Convenient to business centre and the convention hall; lately remodeled and refurnished; first-class accommodation for very moderate rates—$2 per day. For a club of fifty or more a parlor for headquarters free. Telegraph at the expense of the house.

FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, WAUKESHA, WIS.

This popular house having been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class order will open for the season Monday, June 16, 1884. For rooms and terms apply to Albert Cleveland, Manager.

Rimmel's lasting perfumes, complete assortment, all sizes. Thomas Whitfield & Co., Wabash avenue and Jackson street and 1601 State street, corner Eighteenth, and William M. Dale, corner Madison and Clark streets and 75 State street.

With Durkee's Salad Dressing there is no waste or disappointment—you are certain to produce a good salad. It costs less than home-made, and is besides a superb table-sauce.

To roaches, bedbugs, flies, and fleas Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is swift and sure destruction.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
John Paetz, Hammond	73
Sophie Abraham, Hammond	57
Thomas Flanagan, Chicago	25
Bridget Regan, Chicago	21
John M. Buie, Chicago	26
Madeline Meehan, Chicago	27
Edgar Schiess, Chicago	24
Bertha Laderer, Chicago	25
Vaclav Hlavac, Chicago	26
Jennie Pracha, Chicago	21
John Mullany, Chicago	27
Mary Durkin, Chicago	24
Fred Jeske, Chicago	21
Mrs Teodoza Kucharzeski, Chicago	26
Peter Thelin, Lake	29
Mary Person, Lake	25
Edward O'Neill, Chicago	28
Anna Stark, Chicago	30
Charles L. Hansen, Chicago	29
Bessie Olson, Chicago	30
Lars F. Hultgren, Chicago	26
Charlotte Holm, Chicago	24
George O. Salsman, Chicago	29
Maggie Kelly, Chicago	28
Joseph Dick, Early, Ia.	28
Frances Lova, Chicago	26
Wilhelm Ray, Chicago	21
Mathilda Johnson, Chicago	24
Joseph Sichrooski, Chicago	26
Annie Kosatkova, Chicago	23
John Roche, South Chicago	24
Kate O'Connor, South Chicago	26
Andrew J. Kelly, Philadelphia, Pa	32
Adelaide Hearn, New York	31
Joseph Sohn, Chicago	27
Louise Thielde, Chicago	22
Edward R. Kirkwood, Chicago	26
Gertie R. Crosby, Chicago	22
Iver Helgesen, Chicago	38
Annie Gundersen, Chicago	46
John Dahlgren, Chicago	40
Marie Nyberg, Chicago	30
Patrick Hanratty, Chicago	27
Marcella Monahan, Chicago	26
Michael Honan, Chicago	30
Bridget McInery, Chicago	40
August Anderson, Chicago	24
Mathilda Bolin, Chicago	24
August Groenwaldt, Chicago	26
Rosie Kuchnowski, Chicago	20
Ladyslaus Barwig, Chicago	26
Anna Kendrowska, Chicago	18
Michael McGonigle, St. Louis	21
Mary E. Campbell, Chicago	22
Stephen B. Gooke, Lake	25
Anna Egan, Cairo, Ill	22

MARRIAGES.

NEWHALL—DAY—At Glencoe, Ill., June 19, by the Rev. Hiram Day, Mr. Sylvan Newhall, of Glencoe, and Miss Annie Day, of Devonshire, England. No cards.

KOHN—FREILER—Mr. Louis Kohn, Chicago, and Miss Frances Freiler, of Elgin, Ill., at her parents' home, Wednesday, June 18, 1884.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—June 20, Magnus, only son of Magnus and Albertina C. Anderson, aged 7 months and 21 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 1542 Wolfram-st., Lake View, Sunday, 2:30 p. m.

TROUP—Friday, June 20, James A. Troup, aged 45 years 8 months and 16 days. Funeral from his late residence, corner Heine and Courtland-sts. (Humboldt Park), Sunday, June 22, at 2 o'clock. ☞ Dayton (O.) and York Spring (Pa.) papers please copy.

RAPP—At the residence of her brother, 237 Wentworth-av., June 19, 1884, Tinnie Rapp. Funeral Sunday, June 22, at 2 p. m.

BANGS—Mrs. Harriet Cornelia Bangs, wife of Mark Bangs, at her residence, 143 South Hoyne-av., at 2 o'clock Friday morning, after a lingering illness of several months. Funeral services at the residence at 9:30 Saturday morning, when her remains will be taken by the Chicago & Rock Island Road to Lacon, her former home, for interment.

IRVING—June 20, 1884, Mrs. Elizabeth Irving, beloved wife of Joseph Irving, at her residence, 194 West Washington-st., aged 71 years and 10 days. Funeral Sunday at 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited to attend.

YUNK—At 449 South Union-st., June 20, Yunk, aged 51 years 5 months and 15 days. Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock to Waldheim.

LYNCH—Wednesday, June 18, at his residence, Michael, beloved son of Daniel and Ellen Lynch, and brother of the late Daniel Lynch, aged 24 years 10 months and 15 days. Funeral Sunday, June 22, at 9 a. m., to All Saints' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A GRAND PICNIC AND EXCURSION WILL be given by the Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club to Willow Springs Grove Sunday, June 29, 1884. The train leaves the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Adams-sts., at 8:30 a. m. sharp. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents; for sale at Wolff's, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts., and at Hess Bros'., 36 La Salle-st.

THERE WILL BE A MASS-MEETING THIS evening of the Republicans of the South Side at the church corner of Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st., to ratify the nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. The meeting will be addressed by Emery A. Storrs. Women specially invited. Music will be in attendance. At the close of the meeting the Fourth Ward will organize a campaign club. Let this be a grand rally.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold a ratification meeting this evening at Avenue Hall, Twenty-second-st. Good speakers will be present. A general invitation is extended.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE citizens of the Fourth Ward Saturday evening, corner Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st., for the purpose of organizing a Blaine and Logan Club. E. A. Storrs and others will address the meeting.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

Embroidery DEPT.

White Embroidered Un-Made Robe Dress Patterns, $5.00 Each and Upwards.

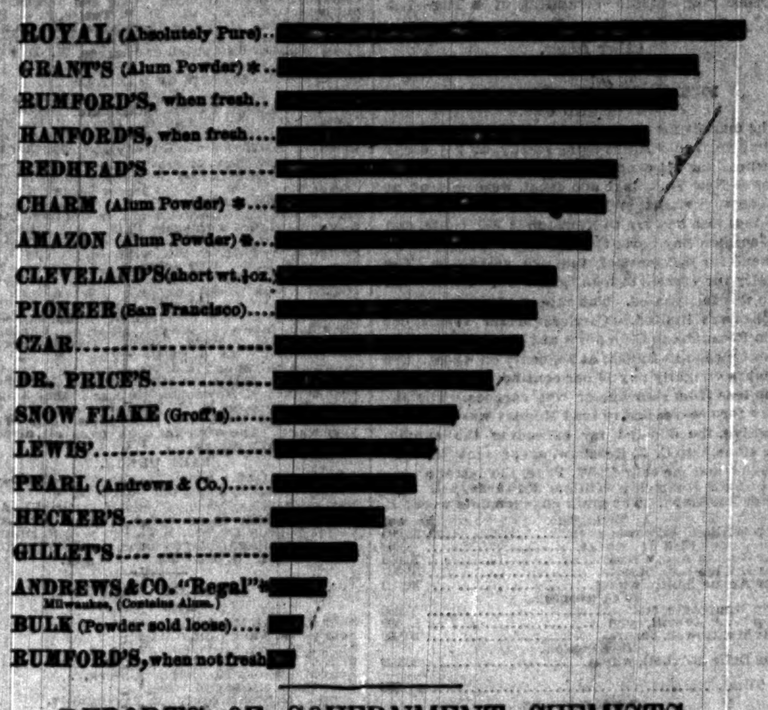
All-Over Embroidery, New Designs, $1.50 to $8.00 Per yard.

Jaconet and Nainsook Embroidery, Extra widths, AT Greatly Reduced Prices.

CHEW POLICE

HATS 90c to $2.50
10,000 Fine Hats, Latest Styles and Colors, at half usual prices. Straw Hats, 50c to $1.50.
LESTER'S, 163 Madison-st., Between Fifth-av. and La Salle.

Comparative Worth Of Baking Powders.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.
"E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"The Royal Baking Powder has been used in my family for many years, and this practical test, as well as the chemical tests to which I have submitted it, prove it perfectly healthful, of uniform excellent quality, and free from any deleterious substance. WM. McMURTRIE, E. M., Ph.D."

"I find Royal Baking Powder entirely free from adulteration and injurious substances of all kinds. I have several times before tested the Royal Powder, and have always found it, just as in my present examination, skillfully compounded and composed of the purest materials.
"WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
"Professor of Chemistry Rush Medical College, Chicago."

"The Royal Baking Powder is composed of pure and wholesome materials in correct proportion. It contains no injurious substance. The purity of the cream of tartar employed in this powder is worthy of special mention, since it does not contain the tartrate of lime usually present in baking powders in which cream of tartar of inferior quality is used. H. D. GARRISON, M. D.,
"Professor of Materia Medica and Toxicology Chicago College of Pharmacy."

"I found Royal so different from many of the baking powders advertised as 'strictly' and 'absolutely pure' and so far superior that I thought you would be pleased to know it, and might find use for the certificate. C. B. GIBSON, Chemist, College Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York; and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal indorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above Diagram illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience—that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

*While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

If you prefer Apollinaris

See that the bottles which are placed before you have the WELL-KNOWN ORANGE LABELS, without which the water is an imitation. Unless you take care what water is mixed with your liquor, you are sure not to get APOLLINARIS.

THE DEAREST SPOT On earth to me is Home, Sweet Home.
THE CHEAPEST SPOT On earth for all to Furnish a Home is at
J. W. & J. B. STOREY'S, 245 and 247 State-st.,
And make a saving of 30 to 35 per cent.
PARLOR SUITS IN EVERY STYLE.
CHAMBER SUITS IN ALL WOODS.
FOLDING BEDS, CARPETS.
Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Matting, etc; Crockery, Glassware, etc; Cooking Ranges, Bedding, Curtains, etc. We manufacture and finish our goods upon honor. Can fit up a home any day, CHEAP FOR CASH or ON EASY PAYMENTS.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 245 & 247 STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

NOTICE.
This coming month being the month when dealers are anxious to move any surplus stock which they may be liable to have left on hand July 1st, we would most respectfully call the attention of all Retail as well as Wholesale Dealers to our facilities for placing any merchandise that may be consigned to us. Merchants in general will find that the money realized from sales made by us will be much more available than goods carried from season to season unsold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

LONDON GRAPHIC,
With Supplement of Bird's-Eye View of London. Orders received at regular price, 25 Cents.
GERALD PIERCE & CO. Periodical Agency, 122 Dearborn-st., successors to PIERCE & SNYDER.

DR. H. R. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, 169 South Clark-st.
Best Gum Sets........$8
Best Plain Sets........$6
Fillings 1-3 usual cost. Teeth extracted without pain, 50c. All work warranted.

CIGARS No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. B. NORTON & CO., 123 Dearborn-st. 139 Madison-st.

SMOKE RIFORD'S TURKOMA 10¢ CIGAR.
Exclusive sale of Magic and Turkoma Cigars given to one or two Druggists in every town and city. Send for Price List and Circulars. Address SETH RIFORD, Art. 3 to 13 State St., Chicago.
CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS, BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists and Perfumers, 117 Clark-st.
Also for sale at BUCK & RAYNER'S, corner Madison and State-sts.

POLAND SPRING WATER
Is the Purest Spring Water Known, and for a pleasant and healthy Drinking Water has never been equaled. It is almost an Infallible Cure for every species of Kidney Complaint. Send for circular.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., WESTERN AGENTS.
P. S.—If you will carefully notice the Lake Water you will see its unfitness for drinking.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

PERRY ROAD CART.
The first and only two wheeler ever produced that positively has no horse motion whatever.
ABBOTT BUGGY CO., Proprietors, State and Twentieth-sts., Chicago.

"THE CURRENT" CHICAGO. The great Literary and Family Journal of our time. Clean, perfect, grand! Over 600 brilliant contributors. $4 yearly; 6 mo., $2.50. Buy it at your newsdealer's—Send 10 cents for sample copy.

100,000 ANGRY HOUSEKEEPERS

Wish to know why the Royal Baking Powder Company withhold from the public the simple intelligence that their Powder contains AMMONIA.

Eminent Physicians and Chemists SAY THAT

Ammonia is a Dangerous Drug

In any human diet. Its use in food is an offense to nature.

Tartrate of Lime is found in all Cream of Tartar. It is a natural product, of vegetable origin, derived from the wines which produce Cream of Tartar. It is a constituent of the grape, as well as other fruits.

The idea that Tartrate of Lime can be converted into lime at the temperature of the oven is the rankest nonsense, and could only originate in the brain of one totally devoid of chemical knowledge. The "Royal" contains it. It has no injurious action upon the system.

The crying of "Lime" in the way the Royal Baking Powder Company do is another trick to extricate themselves from the use of the powerful drug Ammonia in their powder.

DO NOT TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT.

Every housekeeper can prove the truth of our statements by placing a can of the "Royal" top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover, and smell "AMMONIA." This test will show that the "Royal" contains AMMONIA; that DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER does not contain Ammonia. The strength of our powder can be proven by the consumer's reliable test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is superior to the "Royal." It contains no Ammonia. The "Royal" contains Ammonia. The use of Ammonia in articles of food I believe to be injurious.—*ELIAS H. BARTLEY*, B. S., M. D., Chemist of the Department of Health, Brooklyn (N. Y.), May 20, 1884.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Are prepared in their
Private Sale Department,
To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 & 216 Madison-st., WILL SELL
At Auction Monday, June 23,
A VERY CHOICE LINE OF
Boots & Shoes.
Among them every retailer can find something he needs, and for which he makes the price.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,
Tuesday, June 24, 9:30 a. m., AND Thursday, June 26, 9:30 a. m.
Important Specialties to Clear.

NOTICE!
The two sales above announced will close our present Spring Season. After July 1 we shall make only One Sale Weekly in this department—viz: Every Tuesday, until the commencement of our Regular Fall Season, when we shall resume our Two Sales Weekly as usual—viz: Every Tuesday and Every Thursday, and so continue for the balance of the year.

EXTRA SPECIAL! For These Sales Next Week.
Embroideries and Laces.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, June 25,
WE SHALL SELL AT AUCTION
450 Lots
OF VERY SEASONABLE
Boots! Shoes! AND Slippers!
That must be closed this month. Buyers should make a note of this.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
Thursday, June 26, 9:30 a. m.
Large, well-assorted lines of
C.C., W.G., Rock & Yellow Ware
CHAMBER SETS! TEA SETS!
Library Lamps, Chandeliers, Etc.
To be sold in lots to suit the trade.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

By HENRY, HATCH & EMERY,
Wholesale Boots and Shoes, 174, 176, 178 Adams-st.
WE SHALL HOLD OUR
CLOSING AUCTION SALE
Boots & Shoes
FOR THIS SEASON
Tuesday, June 24
Due notice will be given of our Opening Sale during July.
GOODS AT PRIVATE SALE
In our Jobbing Department.
HENRY, HATCH & EMERY, 174, 176 & 178 Adams-st., Chicago.

DYE HOUSE. Est'd 1858. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, plumes, etc., cleaned or dyed to any desirable shade. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, or mixed goods cleaned without removing any trimmings, etc. Crape veils renovated. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired. Orders received by mail or express. AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 186 Illinois, 190 South Clark, and 260 West Madison-sts.

By PEDRICK & CLOSSON, LAWRENCE, MASS.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF THE WELL-KNOWN
DAVIS & TAYLOR
Flour and Grain Mills
SITUATE IN
LAWRENCE, MASS.
On the banks of the Merrimac River, at the end of the new Iron Bridge, the Falls from which is derived a never-failing water power, which runs the mills.
AUCTION DAY, July 1st, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
on the premises. Four minutes' walk from the station of the Boston & Maine Railroad. ... the original Mill, brick and stone, ... high, pitched roof slated. The capacity of the ... is 250 barrels of flour daily and 4,000 bushels of ... and cracked corn. The machinery, driven ... pliances for this work are in perfect order ... best in use save for Patent Process, ... added one of Draper, Cutler & Co.'s ... every improvement for steam-cleaning ... grain and kiln-drying the same. ... Two mill powers. ... building, 4 stories high, brick and stone ... size ... high, brick and stone. ... Yard, for delivery of goods ... the south side is the Boston & Maine Railroad ... which the buildings ... to cars and track scales ... to and from. ... cars and from cars to elevator, having storage ... of plank and iron, independent of ... 35,000 bushels of corn and wheat, together with ... room for hundreds of tons of different ... Elevators from barrel room to level of ... tools, and all apparatus needed to carry on ... Mills running today as they have been ... years, under the most successful management ... above firm, who built the Mills and ... The Mills have never been stopped, ... done a very extensive and lucrative ... stand today as being one of if not the ... successful flour and grain mills in New England. ... Mills are founded on the same ledge ... dam rests, and from the ledge to the ... huge pillars and walls many feet thick ... is built as substantial as money and ... capable of producing. The water never ... the first basement floor, under which ... water power upon Turbine Wheels of the ...
For the sixteen years no expense has ... to make it a model establishment ... der of solidity and thoroughness ... every want of the business. ... 000, and today one of the solid ... enterprises of the rapidly growing City of Lawrence, whose present population is over ...
The sale being peremptory, will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms at sale.
For further information address A. W. ... Lawrence, Mass., for Trustees.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
This Saturday Morning
At half-past Nine O'Clock,
GREAT CLEARING SALE
Furniture, Carpets
And General Household Goods,
The Contents of Three Good Houses.
RATTAN CHAIRS, STOOLS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, CIGARS, NOTIONS, OIL PAINTINGS, ETC., ETC.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY.
Public notice is hereby given that a decree ... of the Circuit Court of the United States ... Southern District of Illinois was entered ... eleventh day of June, 1884, requiring all persons ... corporations holding claims or demands ... Receivership of the Illinois Midland Railway Company or against the property of said Company in the custody of the Court, to present and make ... such claims and demands to the undersigned ... Commissioner, on or before the first day of ... ber, A. D. 1884, and providing that all ... which shall not be so presented shall be ... estopped from payment out of or participation in ... trust fund in the custody of the Court or ... said Receivership.
The above requirement does not apply to ... whose claims have heretofore been allowed ... of said Court, nor to employes of the ... ceivers whose names appear on the pay-rolls.
Parties interested will be provided with ... tions and blanks for proof of claims upon ... the undersigned at Petersburg, Illinois.
N. W. BRANSON, Special Commissioner.

DR. HENRY OLIN, Eye and Ear Surgeon.
Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.
126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best candies in America, put up ... strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

SPEC'S. Try the new ... Glass. "Will not break ..." L. G. LANGGUTH, ... Optical Goods, ... Stereopticons, etc. ...

MONUMENTS. Office, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts. JOHN H. VOLK.

FLORIST J. C. CRAIG, 58 Washington-st. Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

A STARTLING B...
The Shadow of the ...
A Tale of Reconstruction Times. ... 378. Price $1.25.

The Reconstruction period was an era of disorder and political anarchy which in ... fell but little short of civil war; an era of contrasts and tragic phases, whose dark ... form a lurid page of history. Party ... motives have long interposed to color the ... this strange epoch, and to shift its responsibility. The most impartial portrayal ever given ... events is doubtless that contained in this ... anonymous author resided in the chief of these exciting scenes, and he writes with knowledge of the events and of their ... task is that of a chronicler rather than ... The sins and errors of both parties and ... portrayed with equal force, and the ... responsibility are left where the facts ... place them. The lynching and intimidation ... proes, the retaliatory destruction of ... bloody race-collisions, the midnight ... ings of Rifle Clubs and other secret ... —all are sketched with a vigor which ... breathless interest of the reader. These tragic episodes are relieved by ... curious legislative scenes and "practical ..." which are so grotesque as to be ... were their results less deplorable. Sold by all booksellers, or mailed, ... price, by

Jansen, McClurg & Co., P...
Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-...

MAUD HOWE'S NO...
THE SAN ROSARIO ...
Third Thousand. $1...

This is an extract from the Boston ... tiser's review, and there is no more ... authority: "The 'San Rosario Ranch' ... a noble class of novels; it deals with ... feelings, the strongest emotions, and ... erful motives in human life. It is ... far above the petty strife, ambition, ... out of which 'society novels' are ... The book is written in a spirit ... pathy, and without one touch of ... ridicule. This sympathy is far-reaching ... to the Indian, driven from his mission ... ful Chinaman, killed by the fury of ... drel; to the rich and coarse Irish ... splendor and in fear of his butler— ... some good is told; the best side is ... made prominent. The book is not ... though its tone is so grave and its ... nest; it is a good, warm love-story, ... life, of incident, and of narrow escape ... very attractive picture of California ... fornia people."

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publish...

TALKED AB...

THE SAN ROSARIO RANCH. By ... Third thousand. $1.25.
THE USURPER. A Japanese Ro... dith Gautier. Translated by Abby ...
VESTIGIA. By the author of that ... "Kismet." $1.25.
MISS TOOSEY'S MISSION and ... cents.
OLD LADY MARY. By the author ... Pilgrim." 75 cents.
TREASURE ISLAND. By R. L. ... Piratical Tale of intense interest. ...
MRS. LINCOLN'S BOSTON COOK ... Illustrations. 600 pp. $2.00
MY REMINISCENCES. By Lord ... $2.00.
THE NEW ARCADIA. By Miss R...
MRS. BARBAULD'S TALES, with ... Grace A. Oliver. $1.00.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publish...

GEN. LOGAN...

An Incident of the Fight a...

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 19.—[... Tribune.]—The fortunate selection ... Republican Convention of John ... Vice-President recalls to mind ... many noble achievements during ... As a soldier he had few peers, and no superior. He was loved and ... all who were under him; and his ... the battlefield during many a ... insured victory for the Union ... it an honor to have been a member ... teenth Army Corps under his command ... record in that memorable Atlanta ... will compare with that of any ... times. As a corps we took part ... eral engagements, besides the ... mishes of those four months; ... John a victory always was with ... I shall never forget how Gen ... the tide of battle at Dallas ... engagement one afternoon ... saulted in great force by the ... Gen. Logan appeared on the ... hottest part of the battle, and ... our men all along the line. As ... the lines of our Second Division ... had just succeeded in the capture ... with a battery, and were in the ... the guns on our lines. It was ... ment, and just the time when ... would have created confusion ... retreat; but John A. was ... emergency. His loud, ringing ... of "Forward! Charge!" could ... in an instant the boys bounded ... the Rebels, who could not resist ... asm created by such a command ... hand-to-hand conflict, but our ... in recapturing the battery, ... ours.

All the survivors of those ... work vigorously for their ... until the setting of the sun on ... day on which he will surely be ... Vice-President of this Union ... ready to turn this Government ... fenders of that ignominious ... Porter, and the worshipers of ... HIGH PRIVATE OF THE FIF...

A DISMAL FAIL...

"Gath's" Letter in Cincinnati ... long ago Jones, of the New ... solved to execute a great feat ... entire American press to ... judgment a newspaper ... cents will ultimately become ... the land. A man who will not ... shine his brains in the morning ... boots expects to get his in ... The *Times*, without any notice ... two cents, and Jones chuckled ... great man he was. It soon ... had cut off his nose to spite ... boys around the office had ... docked, everybody was un... the most miserable of all. ... came down to two cents, ... Laughlin, of the Philadelphia ... pretty well informed in ... told me last week that the ... $1,000 a day on circulation, ... it is printed, with its extra ... than the money obtained from ... The *Tribune* came down to ... I think was a mistake. They ... just as well to have gone up ... people of the East can as well ... cents for their newspaper ... cinnati or Chicago. The ... paper at five cents is less ... comes to the house. The ... tained on the circulation ... of the paper, procures more ... do the writing, and enable ... special feats of enterprise ... will be a bad day for the ... when they pay a penny or ... papers. Great Britain has ... papers, and most of them ... quality and patriotism the ... day.

WHY HE WANTE...

Watertown (N. Y.) *Times* ... ing out of the city limits ... city banks yesterday and ... $2,500. The President of ... loan, notwithstanding the ... was well known and had ... transactions at the bank, ... tell what use he was going ... This the man refused to ... money could not be obtained ... cumstances, said that he ... versation with two strangers ... grounds, who told him if ... roll of bills amounting ... change it into as many ... less to say the loan was ... bank President and the ... spent some moments in ... this wicked world.

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Chemists

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R does not contain Ammo-
he consumer's reliable test.

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The use of Ammonia in
BARTLEY, B. S., M. D.,
.), May 20, 1884.

POWDER CO.

PEDRICK & CLOSSON,
LAWRENCE, MASS.

TORY AUCTION SALE

THE WELL-KNOWN
VIS & TAYLOR

and Grain Mills,

SITUATE IN
RENCE, MASS.,

anks of the Merrimac River, right
end of the new Iron Bridge, near
Falls from which is obtained
never-failing water power,
which runs the mills.

DAY, July 1st, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Saturday Morning

At half-past Nine O'Clock,

EAT CLEARING SALE

niture, Carpets

General Household Goods,

ntents of Three Good Houses.

RATTAN CHAIRS, STOOLS,
EAM FREEZERS, CIGARS, NOTIONS,
OIL PAINTINGS, ETC., ETC.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

IS MIDLAND RAILWAY.

N. W. BRANSON,
Special Commissioner.

ADR. HENRY OLIN,
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
ock of Artificial Eyes in the West.
126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

DY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

C'S. Try the new indestructible Eye Glass. "Will not break if you try." I. G. LANGGUTH, Dealer in Optical Goods, Microscopes, Stereopticons, etc. 126 Wabash-av.

ONUMENTS.
ice, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
JOHN H. VOLK.

ST J. C. CRAIG,
66 Washington-st.
Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

A STARTLING BOOK.

The Shadow of the War.

A Tale of Reconstruction Times. 12mo., pp. 378. Price $1.25.

The Reconstruction period was an era of social disorder and political anarchy which in several States was but little short of civil war: an era of startling outrages and tragic phases, whose dark record will form a lurid page of history. Party heats and exigencies have long interposed to color the events of that strange epoch, and to shift its responsibilities. The most impartial portrayal ever given of these struggles is doubtless that contained in this book. The anonymous author resided in the chief theatre of these exciting scenes, and he writes with a personal knowledge of the events and of their causes. His spirit is that of a chronicler rather than an advocate. The sins and errors of both parties and both races are portrayed with equal force, and the shares of responsibility are left where the facts in each case place them. The lynching and intimidation of negroes, the retaliatory destruction of property, the bloody race-collisions, the midnight rides, the doings of Rifle Clubs and other secret military societies—all are sketched with a vigor which compels the breathless interest of the reader.

These tragic episodes are relieved by glimpses of curious legislative scenes and "practical politics," which are so grotesque as to be infinitely amusing were their results less deplorable.

Sold by all booksellers, or mailed, on receipt of price, by

Jansen, McClurg & Co., Publishers,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st., Chicago.

MAUD HOWE'S NOVEL.

THE SAN ROSARIO RANCH

Third Thousand. $1.25.

This is an extract from the Boston Daily Advertiser's review, and there is no more able critical authority: "The 'San Rosario Ranch' belongs to a noble class of novels; it deals with the deepest feelings, the strongest emotions, and the most powerful motives in human life. It is on a high plane, far above the petty strife, ambition, and jealousy out of which 'society novels' are manufactured. . . . The book is written in a spirit of large sympathy, and without one touch of censoriousness or ridicule. This sympathy is far-reaching; it is given to the Indian, driven from his mission; to the faithful Chinaman, killed by the fury of a white scoundrel; to the rich and coarse Irishman, living in splendor and in fear of his butler—of all of them some good is told; the best side is the one that is made prominent. The book is not a sermon, although its tone is so grave and its spirit so earnest; it is a good, warm love-story, with plenty of life, of incident, and of narrow escapes, and it is a very attractive picture of California life and California people."

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

TALKED ABOUT.

THE SAN ROSARIO RANCH. By Maude Howe. Third thousand. $1.25.

THE USURPER. A Japanese Romance. By Judith Gautier. Translated by Abby L. Alger. $1.50.

VESTIGIA. By the author of that delightful book, "Kismet." $1.25.

MISS TOOSEY'S MISSION and LADDIE. 75 cents.

OLD LADY MARY. By the author of "A Little Pilgrim." 75 cents.

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MRS. LINCOLN'S BOSTON COOK BOOK, With Illustrations. 600 pp. $2.00

MY REMINISCENCES. By Lord Ronald Gower. $2.00.

THE NEW ARCADIA. By Miss Robinson. $1.50.

MRS. BARBAULD'S TALES, with a Memoir by Grace A. Oliver. $1.00.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

GEN. LOGAN.

An Incident of the Fight at Dallas, Ga.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The fortunate selection by the late Republican Convention of John A. Logan for Vice-President recalls to mind some of his many noble achievements during the late War. As a soldier he had few peers, and as a General no superior. He was loved and respected by all who were under him; and his presence on the battlefield during many a critical moment insured victory for the Union arms. I esteem it an honor to have been a member of the Fifteenth Army Corps under his command; and its record in that memorable Atlanta campaign will compare with that of any army of modern times. As a corps we took part in seven general engagements, besides the continual skirmishes of those four months; and under Old John a victory always was with us.

I shall never forget how Gen. Logan turned the tide of battle at Dallas, Ga., during an engagement one afternoon when we were assaulted in great force by the Rebel army. Gen. Logan appeared on the field during the hottest part of the battle, and was cheered by our men all along the line. As he approached the lines of our Second Division the Johnnies had just succeeded in the capture of a redoubt with a battery, and were in the act of turning the guns on our lines. It was a critical moment, and just the time when one false move would have created consternation and retreat; but John A. was equal to the emergency. His loud, ringing command of "Forward! Charge!" could be heard; and in an instant the boys bounded to the lines of the Rebels, who could not resist the enthusiasm created by such a commander. It was a hand-to-hand conflict, but our boys succeeded in recapturing the battery, and the day was ours.

All the survivors of those same boys will work vigorously for their brave commander until the setting of the sun on that November day on which he will surely be elected the next Vice-President of this Union. We are not yet ready to turn this Government over to the defenders of that ignominious traitor, Fitz John Porter, and the worshipers of the Lost Cause.

HIGH PRIVATE OF THE FIFTEENTH CORPS.

A DISMAL FAILURE.

"Gath's" Letter in Cincinnati *Enquirer:* Not long ago Jones, of the New York *Times*, resolved to execute a great feat and reduce the entire American press to two cents. In my judgment a newspaper press selling at two cents will ultimately become an abomination to the land. A man who will not give as much to shine his brains in the morning as to shine his boots expects to get his information cheap. The *Times*, without any notice, began to sell at two cents, and Jones chuckled to think what a great man he was. It soon appeared that he had cut off his nose to spite his face. The boys around the office had their salaries docked, everybody was unhappy, and Jones the most miserable of all. Then the *Herald* came down to two cents, and Mr. Frank McLaughlin, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who is pretty well informed in newspaper matters, told me last week that the *Herald* was losing $1,000 a day on circulation, the paper on which it is printed, with its extra sheets, costing more than the money obtained from the public.

The *Tribune* came down to three cents, which I think was a mistake. They would have done just as well to have gone up to five cents. The people of the East can as well afford to pay five cents for their newspaper as they can in Cincinnati or Chicago. The entire tax on a newspaper at five cents is less than any bill which comes to the house. The additional money obtained on the circulation improves the quality of the paper, procures more considerate men to do the writing, and enables the journal on special feats of enterprise to excel itself. It will be a bad day for the people of this country when they pay a penny or two for their newspapers. Great Britain has a series of penny papers, and most of them are far behind in quality and patriotism the papers of a former day.

WHY HE WANTED A LOAN.

Watertown (N. Y.) *Times:* A gentleman living out of the city limits called at one of the city banks yesterday and requested the loan of $2,500. The President of the bank refused the loan, notwithstanding the fact that the man was well known and had had many similar transactions at the bank, unless the man would tell what use he was going to put the money to. This the man refused to do, but, seeing the money could not be obtained under other circumstances, said that he had entered into conversation with two strangers at the circus grounds, who told him if he could show them a roll of bills amounting to $2,500 they would change it into as many thousands. It is useless to say the loan was not granted, but the bank President and the verdant speculator spent some moments in discussing the ways of this wicked world.

LITERATURE.

The Spanish Masters: An Outline of the History of Painting in Spain.

The Battle of Stone's River: A Monograph by Col. A. F. Stevenson, of Chicago.

"Salt Lake Fruit"—Biographies of Oliver Wendell Holmes and Theodore Winthrop.

The Spanish Masters.

The history of painting in Spain is the history of a tender exotic nurtured in a most unfavorable soil, yet producing a few noble specimens that stand forth conspicuously amid their inharmonious surroundings—as charming as the choicest examples from the most propitious clime. The author of the book under consideration well says that "Only as we appreciate its relation to a supernatural religion can we understand Spanish art." But, when in the next sentence we read, "The Catholic idea, the feeling of the embodied existence of religion, inspires it," we wonder what inspiration could be drawn from the exact rules laid down by that very real "embodied existence of religion"—the Holy Inquisition. Artists did not escape the strict espionage exercised over every individual; and a rigid penance was exacted from the luckless painter who, in representing the Virgin or the saints, dared to take the slightest liberty with the minutest detail of age, costume, or posture—for all of which stringent rules were prescribed. Yet even these swaddling-clothes of the church could not stifle the genius of a Velasquez or a Murillo. In their time a little more liberty was accorded, but the difficulties that they surmounted were, with few exceptions, not overcome by those that came after them; and among the Spanish artists of later days there are few names that awaken enthusiasm, though many of them were excellent painters. Can we wonder that Spanish art is for the most part but a reflection of the Italian schools, seeing that its principal patron so restricted its development as to prevent the formation of a national style?

Archæologically considered, we have in "The Spanish Masters" a serviceable hand-book, compact and well arranged, giving an outline of the history of painting in Spain from the days of Beatus Presbyter to the beginning of the present century. Such reliable authorities as Sterling-Maxwell, Head, and Ford have been drawn upon for the facts; besides which, the author has studied the original works in the galleries at Madrid, and gleaned much curious information from the pages of Cean Bermudez and other native chroniclers. The serious defects in the book are the unphilosophical views, and high-sounding, though frequently obscure, phraseology of the author. There is a large class of well-meaning, though misguided, people fervently devoted to art, but, unfortunately, unable to grasp its vital essence. Viewing its works through the goggles of a sickly sentimentality, they endeavor to estimate their degree of merit by the poetic motives they not infrequently *discover* where they do not exist—as in the following example:

> Among the artists of this age, which Head calls the "Middle period of Spanish painting," Luis de Morales stands well-nigh alone, a survival of the olden time, and inspired by that religious sentiment which the medieval church developed so powerfully. The artists of his day, followers of the Italian Renaissance, had lost that earlier feeling of an "objective presence" which Morales breathes forth in the very spirit of Fra Angelico and of the early Italian painters. Christianity gave to those masters certain ideas, which permeated their thought, feeling, and life. The mystery of God in Christ brought Him nigh to the heart of humanity, yet spiritually and purely; *and Nature was the mystic shrine that pointed to the Invisible.* Painting with them transcended the material vehicle; it was charged with spiritual meaning. So, in the Gothic cathedral, *the arch and the tapering spire were the symbolic fingers that pointed to an embodied, incommunicable beauty.*

It is hard to understand what an "embodied, incommunicable beauty" may be; but it is certain that the architects of the Gothic cathedrals did not work out their designs under the influence of such inspiration as this. Another specimen of the same sort of writing is this:

> In his [Zurbaran's] picture of San Pedro de Alcantara there is what enfolds most powerfully the secret of painting—its ability to body forth the spiritual. It is the eye of the saint in his rapt utterance, and it conveys indeed that conception in its fullness: not the eye of the common observer, gazing on visible things before him; not the eye of the philosopher, seeking vague forms in its blank abstraction; but the keen eye of the imagination, shaping the unseen thought in all the distinctness of reality. "Seeing the invisible," in the language of St. Paul.

Such expressions are almost sublimely ridiculous. The secret of painting is to paint the visible; and naught but a flamboyant imagination could entertain the delusion of perceiving in a painted eye the "shaping of an unseen thought." As an indication of the mental attitude in which our author approaches a grand picture, we have the following, called forth by Velasquez's "Crucifixion":

> There is a strange melancholy which the grandest works of art sometimes beget in us, especially if we view them *while we ourselves are in the midst of lofty but unfinished labors.* A statue, a painting *seem no longer human;* they are disengaged from all past processes of imperfection; they have passed from the stage of becoming to the state of changeless being. We see no more the struggling artist, but, as it were, an instant creation. Their completeness withers our hope. The scaffolding on which a Velasquez stood is gone, and the lofty painting looks down on us with an overwhelming grandeur, an unattainable distance.

Surely this is no attitude for impartial criticism. Sir T. Browne says, "Nature is the art of God," to which our author adds, "And so art is the nature of man"—a bit of sheer nonsense, but not less unintelligible than the following:

> In the earlier Spanish painters there is little apparent love of nature; in art, as in literature, to the early painter the world of nature is less attractive than the world of human life. Living man rather than landscape is his theme. In later times, when society grows older and more commonplace, the tendency is to retire in weariness and seek communion with the quiet of nature. Æschylus has suggested here a fruitful thought, when, in "Prometheus," the sad, desolate god, bound to the rock, first breaks silence with his sublime apostrophe to the sea and the powers of living nature, as if he would find there his only remaining source of sympathy. The artist of our age, *desolate and chained to the rock of self-consuming torture,* pours out his griefs before the shrine of external nature.

(The Spanish Masters: An Outline of the History of Painting in Spain. By Emelyn W. Washburn. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.)

The Battle of Stone's River.

By the publication of this monograph, Col. Alexander F. Stevenson, of this city, has made an important contribution to the history of the Rebellion and supplied his comrades with a fitting memorial of the Murfreesboro campaign and its bloody termination. Himself an actor in the stirring scenes of which he writes, Col. Stevenson has supplemented his personal knowledge, gained on the staff of Gen. Sheridan, by a careful comparison of all accessible documents relating to his subject, whether Union or Confederate. The book has no controversial character. It is simply an honest attempt exhaustively to describe one of the most hotly contested, and, from a political point of view, one of the most critical, of the battles of the Civil War. Military considerations apart, it was of the greatest moment that the Union arms should triumph on the field of Stone's River. The Emancipation Proclamation issued by Mr. Lincoln in September, 1862, was a measure for which the North was hardly prepared. At any rate, it was followed by Democratic victories in several of the States—notably New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana—of such magnitude as seriously to threaten overthrow to the Republican party. Jan. 1, 1863, was the day fixed for the liberation of the slaves. That day Bragg and Rosecrans were still confronting each other near Murfreesboro. For two days the advantage had been with the enemy. The fourth day witnessed the crushing repulse of Breckinridge's attack on the Union left, and at 11 o'clock the night of Jan. 3 the Rebel army was in full retreat. That the defeat of Rosecrans' army at this particular juncture would have resulted in the conclusion of a peace dishonorable to the North is evidently the opinion of Col. Stevenson. Certainly the consequences would have been most disastrous; and it is perhaps not saying too much to assert that on the field of Stone's River the Army of the Cumberland carried the fortunes of the Republic.

The plans of battle respectively formed by Rosecrans and Bragg were identical. It was the intention of each to crush his antagonist's right. Unfortunately Bragg's attack was begun so early and attended with such overwhelming success that Rosecrans was compelled the first day of the battle to relinquish offensive operations and devote his energies to the preservation of his communications with Nashville. The miscarriage of Rosecran's plan was due to Gen. McCook's incapacity for independent command; but, as this had already been demonstrated at Perryville, it was a piece of folly on the part of Rosecrans to intrust so important a part of his line to an officer so incompetent. According to Col Stevenson, Sheridan called McCook's "attention to the fact that his line was very long and not well supported; that it was very near the enemy's line; and that it seemed to him an absolute necessity to draw it further back, and to concentrate the same in such a manner that support could be sent to any part of the field needing assistance." To this was added the information "that the enemy was massing new troops on the (Rebel) left; and that there was little doubt that he would attack Gen. McCook's extreme right early in the morning with overwhelming numbers." But the voice of Sheridan was as the voice of Cassandra to the doomed commander of the right wing. He did not go to the front that night, he sent no report of the situation to Rosecrans; and he gave no warning to his subordinates. The insufficiency of McCook for high command is further shown in his official report. "I am well satisfied," he says, "that Hardee's corps, supported by McCown's division, attacked Kirk's and Willich's brigades, while Withers' division attacked Davis, and Cheatham's division attacked Sheridan." Of this remarkable statement Col. Stevenson dryly remarks that, "If it had been true, there would have been left only one brigade of infantry (Jackson's), with 875 men, to fight the whole left wing and centre."

Col. Stevenson's interesting volume contains but one irrelevant passage—that in which is described an exploit of Col. George W. Roberts, of the Forty-second Illinois, at Island No. 10; but the account of this daring adventure is so picturesquely given that it will afford the reader as much pleasure as any portion of the book. Col. Roberts, who fell at Stone's River, was a man of almost superhuman strength and courage. He was a warm friend of the author, whose sincere and graceful tribute to his memory is in no way exaggerated. Col. Stevenson has added to his volume two maps—one his own handiwork—and all necessary statistics concerning the battle the story of which he has told with such animation. (James R. Osgood & Co. $3.)

Two Biographies.

A second life of Oliver Wendell Holmes was not probably needed at this time, except by the bookmakers; and it would seem impossible for the present venture to pay, but for the great popularity of the poet and his charming way of talking about himself. Mr. Brown has done wisely in giving us a biography mostly made up of what Holmes has at various times and in a variety of ways said about himself. There is probably not another man in America who could see and examine such a book about himself without being startled at the revelation of his own egotism. Even our beloved Oliver will probably ejaculate, "My stars! I did not know that I had written quite so much about myself!" But he knows that people like it, and that they like him for thus taking them into his confidence; and, after all, there is nothing in his career, nor in what he has said about his life, to be ashamed of, and so he will easily forgive himself for the quantity of autobiographical gossip set forth in this volume. Another good point about this book—very good also for the publishers—is, that it contains some late poems found in no other book, and scraps from various speeches on festival occasions, etc.—worthy indeed of preservation and nowhere else to be found.

Similar in its autobiographical character is the Life of Theodore Winthrop, prepared by his sister. It was well to preserve these letters, poems, and fugitive sketches, for they have the charm of the frank, winning personality of one whose early death the American people will never forget nor cease to regret. Whittier's lines:

> What price was Ellsworth's, young and brave?
> How weigh the gift that Lyon gave?
> Or count the cost of Winthrop's grave?

will long recall the feelings aroused that June day in 1861 when we heard that he had fallen at Big Bethel, "nearer the fort than other man went during the engagement," and that his body was left in the hands of the enemy. But this volume, though it gives many letters that tell something of the story of his soldier life, is intended chiefly to gather up the fragments of his literary career; and, while serving as a memorial of what he was, it records the promise of what he might have been. The man who wrote "Cecil Dreeme," "The Canoe and the Saddle," and "Love and Skates" has easily won immortality, if he had done nothing more—and, dying so early, he never did anything better; but, looking over the few poems here collected, one is made to feel the quality of his genius, and convinced that in him the country lost one who would have stood in the front rank of American men of letters had time been given him. (Life of Oliver Wendell Holmes. By E. E. Brown. D. Lothrop & Co. $1.50.—Life and Poems of Theodore Winthrop. Edited by His Sister. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.)

Salt-Lake Fruit.

This is a typical American story, with the good points of its class. Those good points are chiefly expressed in the phrase, "local color." The book is of the Rockies, rocky. It smells and tastes of the region which used to be called "the Great American Desert," but is now known to be fertile in gold and silver mining-stocks, cowboys, English noblemen, plural wives, murders, broad-brimmed white hats, long-haired swaggerers, and other fabulous ingredients of apocryphal romance. The dialog, on the whole, is realistic and good. The anonymous author has avoided the besetting sin of unpracticed romancers—the error of making his characters talk for him, instead of for themselves. And this he has done in spite of the additional difficulty he labored under, in that he was writing with a purpose—that purpose the discomfiture of Mormonism.

Still, a purpose hampers a novel-writer. One who follows out a preconceived design in his story is as one jumping in fetters, or running a race in a sack. The evil he is combating being a triumphant and still dominant power, he must force it, willy-nilly, to kill off all his most lovely characters, in order to show what a dreadful evil it is. Mormonism is the embodiment of bigotry, skepticism, hypocrisy, cruelty, murder, robbery, falsehood, and lust—always lust; and so the scene must be peopled with lovely and lovable characters, and they must all be put to moral or physical death by Mormonism. The confiding reader allows himself to become interested in Christine and Alice and their babies, and the rest, and can scarcely forgive the author for the deep damnation of their taking-off. The slain lie in winrows, not because the story requires it, but because the United States Government must be forced to abolish Mormonism, whether it can do so or can not.

A short extract may give an idea of the style of the book, and also a picture of superstition so gross and disgusting that it might be thought to contain the seeds of its own destruction. It depicts the "laying-on of hands," on which the "Saints" rely instead of medical and surgical science:

> A neat little house, with clustering vines—its garden surrounded by a white-painted fence. But just now, to a stranger, it would have seemed the abode of the insane, from the strange noises which proceeded from it. The air was made hideous by loud groans in different voices, mingled with curious guttural chants; and occasionally from the open windows was violently thrown some simple article of household ware: pans, pots, flat-irons, pillows, chairs; each in turn was dashed away by unseen hands. The grass was literally covered with the inner ware of a modest household. . . . On the bed lay a young woman. Pretty she might have been but for the drawn look of agony over a face paled with the ashes of death. Her blue eyes open, yet was their sight gone! Her hands extended, held before her, seemed still putting away some object of repulsion. At her side, wailing, was a new-born infant. Uncovered, unwashed, this pitiful bit of humanity moaned its protest to the wrong that had killed its mother. And around the room stood four great, brawny men, who looked angrily at the intruders.

"Salt-Lake Fruit" is written in an extremely religious strain; but it may well be doubted whether the effect of such a book may not be the very opposite of that which its author intends. It abounds in the most frenzied and passionate appeals to Heaven for help, which help is never forthcoming. Righteous, loving, Christian souls, full of touching faith and confidence, when in dire extremity appeal to the Power that never turns a deaf ear to His distressed children; and lo! they go down to death, or worse fates, with the prayer for deliverance still on their fainting lips. The scoffer will be apt to say to them, as Elijah ironically remarked to the priests of Baal: "Cry aloud to your God. . . . He is in a journey, or peradventure He sleepeth." The writers of martyrology never seem to contemplate this possibility; but it is worth considering.

The illustrations of the book are both profuse and admirable. Such an array of excellent woodcuts would have been unpurchasable for any novel only a few years ago, and yet here they appear as a free gift—no announcement, no name of designer or engraver, being given either on the cuts or elsewhere. If they have a fault, it is that they are too lavish of beauty. Such belles of girls, such beaus of young men, such statesmen and magnates among old men, one seldom sees—out of Utah.

The author's style is clear and simple—not always grammatical. In other words, it is in keeping with the plains and mountains, but not entirely consonant with the cañons. (Boston: Rand, Avery & Co. $2.75. Sold by subscription.)

Brief Notices.

"Bacon" is the latest in the series edited by John Morley, entitled "English Men of Letters." The present volume is by R. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's. The writer well comprehends his subject and writes impartially. Of course, the main facts in the life of Lord Bacon are familiar to the reading public. These are clearly given by Dean Church. His estimate of Bacon as a philosopher and a writer is highly appreciative. His estimate of Bacon's moral character is severely just, while he makes every proper allowance for extraordinary temptations and trying circumstances. Bacon will ever stand forth as a singular example of rare moral perceptions united with a conscience blunted by personal ambition and a selfishness that overleaped its own ends. It will not do to say that knowledge alone will save men from moral disaster. Look at Bacon for a signal confutation of such a theory. Yet, after all that must be said in condemnation of Francis Bacon's personal character, he was in many respects among the greatest men that have lived, as Dean Church has shown. This volume will be read with great interest, notwithstanding the many lives of Bacon by which it was preceded. Bacon was born in London in 1561, and died in 1626. With his great faults he seems to have had a profound reverence for true religion. Nay, he may be charitably thought to have been a man of sincere piety, although in so saying we are obliged to concede that he was an enigma which it has not yet been possible to explain to full satisfaction. The series of volumes on English Men of Letters will prove a great addition to the literature of our times. (Harper & Bros. 75 cents.)

"The Principles of Written Discourse" is by Theodore W. Hunt, Ph. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Language in Princeton College. It is a thorough and scientific presentation of the laws and methods of written discourse, which cannot fail to prove useful, not only to ministers and other public speakers, but to all writers who would attain high excellence in the art of composition. The whole subject is well analyzed, and is carefully considered in every part. The book is divided into an introduction and two principal parts. Part First consists of Definition (1), Parts, Material and Media, Processes and Laws of Discourse. Part Second embraces three chapters on Definition (2), Qualities, and Forms of Discourse. In the last chapter the author discusses the Expository, Argumentative, Impassioned, and Persuasive Forms of Discourse, and considers Poetry as to Its Origin, Characteristics, Forms, and Structure. These several topics are treated with extraordinary minuteness and completeness. Students of rhetoric and elocution will find this work one of the best pertaining to their department of study. It is not merely an elementary treatise; it is dignified and adapted to meet the wants of advanced students. (A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

"The Book of the Beginnings" is a volume by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, an Episcopal minister of New York City. This is the same author whose lectures on the Old Testament have produced such an excitement and demand for ecclesiastical discipline in his own church. Mr. Newton's views are even more lax than those of W. Robertson Smith, of Scotland, while his learning is far inferior. His statements seem to be taken chiefly from German writers of the Liberal school. He regards the early history of the Old Testament as chiefly legendary and mythical. Yet he claims to be a Christian minister. He seems to adopt the development theory of Willhausen and Kuenen. The volume will be read by many with avidity. It suggests many important lines of inquiry. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Truths and Untruths of Evolution" is a series of lectures that was delivered in April, 1883, before the students of the Theological Seminary and Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, on the Vedder Foundation, by the Rev. John B. Drury, D. D. Dr. Drury in these lectures has presented an intelligent and candid estimate of "scientific" evolution. He does not "combat evolution as altogether inadmissible, but concedes a possibility of its truthfulness, and aims to show that the believer in God and Revelation has nothing to fear from it as a foe to religion when its postulates are freed from assumptions and its truths are separated from its untruths." The subjects of the five lectures are: Introductory — Evolution — The Hypothesis; Evolution and the Earth; Evolution and Man; Evolution and Civilization; Evolution and the Bible. After showing that evolution is as yet an unproved hypothesis, Dr. Drury presents the probabilities in its favor, and some of the assumptions on which its more sanguine supporters proceed in claiming for it a place in established science. In the course of his discussions he considers the materialistic view of creation and the agnostic view over against the Christian view. The materialistic view is really a reproduction under another form of the old doctrine of creation by chance. The agnostic view gives up the problem of creation as insoluble. The Christian view takes together the doctrines of efficient and final causes, deducing the proofs of the latter from the facts of the world. These lectures are among the best discussions of the general subject that have lately appeared. They are free from dogmatism. They concede established facts. They do not refuse to give due weight to probabilities. They judicially estimate the evidences which have been thus far developed, and deduce the conclusions that seem to follow these evidences. The volume is, of course, a small one, containing only 140 pages. (Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.)

"Successful Preachers" is a volume by the Rev. George J. Davis, of the English Church. As might be expected, he finds nearly all the successful preachers in the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. Drs. Guthrie and Chalmers, of the Free Church of Scotland, are the exceptions. It is an interesting inquiry suggested by such works, What is successful preaching? (E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.)

"Man—Whence and Whither?" is a small volume by Richard B. Westbrook, D. D., LL. B., of Philadelphia. Dr. Westbrook is the author of "Marriage and Divorce" and "The Bible—Whence and What?"—both of which we have formerly noticed. The present work is in a sense theistical. It also defends the doctrine of immortality. The ideas of the author in regard to sin, Christ, atonement, and the final destiny of man are far removed from those of the "evangelical" churches. He is an independent thinker whose lectures and writings are suggestive if not always or generally worthy of adoption without modification. He is not a supernaturalist, though not a materialist. He does not believe in a special revelation from God, and, of course, discards miracles. He holds that every truth must be tested by human reason, apart from any Divine authority on which it may be supposed to have been delivered. He believes in evolution, but not in the Darwinian sense. His God is in everything in a sense approaching Pantheism or Hylozoism; and yet he does not deny personal attributes to the Divine Being. Like most authors of his class, he outlines a religion of the future, which is, of course, to accept his views and reject all the doctrines which he rejects. We have thus an addition to the almost numberless religions of the future that have been sketched by "independent" thinkers, who refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Bible. (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

"The Light of Life" is a volume by the Rev. J. L. Bachelor, of Chicago. It contains thirteen chapters on such topics as God—A Spirit, Person, Father; Scriptures—God-Inspired; God in Christ—A Necessity, Possible and Probable; Miracles—Credible and Rational; A Holy Life; Prayer. On such subjects as Inspiration and God in Christ the Unitarian views of the higher type are presented. The writer, after giving his own view of the subject of each chapter, adds in smaller print, under the head of "Illustrative and Suggestive," quotations from other authors, which add much to the value of the book. The purpose and spirit of this work deserve high commendation. It will prove interesting and useful to many readers. (Chicago: The Author.)

"The Clew of the Maze, and the Spare Half-Hour," is a volume of the Standard Library, by Charles Spurgeon. It consists of original sections and passages from the distinguished author's numerous writings. It is a book well adapted to the use which its title suggests. It may be taken up at any time and opened anywhere, and read with interest and profit. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

"Schools and Studies" is a volume on instruction in schools, by B. A. Hinsdale, A. M., Superintendent of Instruction, Cleveland, O., author of "President Garfield and Education." Mr. Hinsdale was formerly President of Hiram College, in which President Garfield took so deep an interest. He writes with clearness and practical force. He is progressive, and yet conservative, in his ideas of education. In the present volume he discusses many practical topics, among which are the following: The Origin of Character; Handling Children; The Specialization of Studies; The Mission of the Public Schools; The Secularization of Learning. The chapters in the volume are for the most part addresses or articles formerly given to the public. (James R. Osgood.)

Literary Notes.

Mr. Crawford's "Roman Singer" is called by the London *Times* "a masterpiece of narrative."

All of Miss Braddon's novels are being translated into Telugu and Canarese under the direction of Cadwallader Waddy, formerly of the *Belgravia Magazine.*

An enterprising editor in Calcutta is publishing in his paper every week a chapter of Max O'Rell's book, "John Bull and His Island"—heading each installment "Letters from Our London Correspondent."

The American edition of Austin Dobson's new volume, "Thomas Bewick and His Pupils," will be published by James R. Osgood & Co.; as also will Brander Matthews' proposed biography of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Several numbers of Harper's "Franklin-Square Library" are to be devoted to a new edition of Stormonth's Dictionary, revised by the Rev. P. H. Phelp. It will be printed from new type on calendered paper, and altogether will make a book of 1,200 pages.

Herbert Spencer's series of political papers in the *Popular Science Monthly* will conclude with an article on "The Great Political Superstition" in the July number. The "superstition" which he attacks is the idea that Government has intrinsic authority and can create rights and bestow them on individuals.

In view of the commencement season, Macmillan & Co. are issuing a new and revised edition of their valuable educational catalog, forming a volume of over 100 pages, 12 mo.—embodying, besides their own comprehensive list, the well-known Clarendon Press Series and Pitt Press Series of Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

The artists' season in the country has begun, and there seems to be but one drawback to their perfect happiness, judging from the report of one of Prang's special artists, who writes from Concord, Mass.: "Heaven itself cannot excel this spot in beauty! But what is Heaven without beer? No wonder the town has not grown in 200 years—for lager is unknown."

Books Received.

OKADAIRA SHELL-MOUND AT HITACHI. Tokio: Tokio Daigaku.

WHEELS AND WHIMS: AN ETCHING. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

THE SAN ROSARIO RANCH. By Maud Howe. Boston: Roberts Bros.

THE SON OF MONTE-CRISTO. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 75 cents.

THE COUNTESS OF MONTE-CRISTO. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. $1.

MARGIE'S MISSION. By Marie Oliver. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 25 cents.

THE WIFE OF MONTE-CRISTO. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 75 cents.

THE TRIPLE E. By Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.50.

A COUNTRY DOCTOR. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE CRIME OF HENRY VANE. By J. S. of Dale. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

TINKLING CYMBALS: A NOVEL. By Edgar Fawcett. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

HEALTH-HINTS FOR TRAVELERS. By John C. Sundberg. Philadelphia: D. G. Brinton.

STORIES BY AMERICAN AUTHORS. IV. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

A FAIR DEVICE. By Charles Wolcott Balestier. New York: John W. Lovell Company. 20 cents.

GODFREY HELSTONE: A NOVEL. By Georgiana M. Craik. New York: Harper & Bros. 20 cents.

ELECTION BY LOT THE ONLY REMEDY FOR POLITICAL CORRUPTION. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

A LOVELY GIRL'S FETTERS. By Mrs. Simon B. Page. New York: The American News Company.

THE CONVENTIONAL LIES OF OUR CIVILIZATION. From the German of Max Nordau. Chicago: L. Schick.

THE MOTHER'S AND KINDERGARTNER'S FRIEND. By Harvey Carpenter. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

GONE TO TEXAS: LETTERS FROM OUR BOYS. Edited by Thomas Hughes. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

ONE THOUSAND POPULAR QUOTATIONS. Compiled by J. S. Ogilvie. New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co. 25 cents.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY: A PRACTICAL INSTRUCTOR. By D. J. Topley. New York: S. W. Green's Son.

MINGO: AND OTHER SKETCHES IN BLACK AND WHITE. By Joel Chandler Harris. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

FLY-FISHING IN MAINE LAKES; OR, CAMP-LIFE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Charles W. Stevens. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

TO MEXICO BY PALACE-CAR: INTENDED AS A GUIDE, ETC. By James W. Steele. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 25 cents.

THE USURPER: AN EPISODE IN JAPANESE HISTORY. By Judith Gautier. Translated from the French by Abby Langdon Algre. Boston: Roberts Bros.

AGNOSTICISM OF HUME AND HUXLEY: WITH A NOTICE OF THE SCOTTISH SCHOOL. By James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., D. L. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

WOODBOURNE: A NOVEL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND. In Two Parts. By Col. Joseph Mayo. Part I. Baltimore: J. B. Piet & Co.

OVER THE BORDER: ACADIA, THE HOME OF EVANGELINE. By E. B. C. With Illustrations in Heliotype from Water-Color Sketches by the Author. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

THE FATE OF MANSFIELD HUMPHREYS; WITH THE EPISODE OF MR. WASHINGTON ADAMS IN ENGLAND, AND AN APOLOGY. By Richard Grant White. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Periodicals Received.

Century for July.
Clinique for June.
Rambler, June 14.
Harper's for July.
Atlantic for July.
Continent for July.
Athenæum, June 7.
Fortnightly for June.
Manhattan for July.
Lippincott's for July.
Junges Volk for June.
Catholic World for July.
Literary World, June 14.
Magazine of Art for July.
Publisher's Weekly, June 14.
Godey's Lady's Book for July.
Harper's Young People, June 17.
Chicago Popular Monthly for July.
Cassell's Family Magazine for July.
Critic and Good Literature, June 14.
Outing and the Wheelman for July.
Appleton's Literary Bulletin for June.
St. Louis Illustrated Magazine for July.
St. Louis Public School Library Bulletin, No. 28, October-December, 1883.

A WOULD-BE PENSIONER.

At a club dinner in New York recently an examining surgeon related the following incident, showing how the Arrears act developed pensioners out of sound and undeserving men. During the War he was Surgeon of an infantry regiment. When the regiment first went into battle he observed, sitting behind a big tree, at a safe distance from the fighting-line, the Captain of one of the companies.

"What are you doing here, Captain?" asked the doctor.

"I'm not feeling well," replied the officer in a doleful voice.

The Surgeon was too busy looking after the wounded to stop and inquire as to his complaint. A few weeks later the regiment again got under fire, and the surgeon found the same Captain skulking behind a barn.

"Hello! sick again?" he exclaimed.

"Well, the fact is, doctor, I'm not exactly sick. I may as well own up that I'm a coward. There's no help for it. It must be constitutional. Now, doctor, what's the use of my staying in the army? Won't you help me get a discharge?"

The surgeon thought he was doing the country a service when, a few days afterward, he recommended that the man be discharged on the ground of general disability. He heard nothing of the Captain until sixteen years later, when he received a letter from the Pension Office informing him that Capt. Blank had applied for a pension from the date of his muster-out, and that as he, as Surgeon of the regiment, had certified to the disability, would he kindly inform the Government as to the nature of the disease from which the officer suffered? The surgeon replied that the Captain's complaint was chronic and incurable cowardice, not contracted in the line of his duty, but constitutional. The Captain's name did not go upon the roll, and his plan for getting some $4,000 for arrears and $20 a month for the rest of his life came to grief. How many schemes no less dishonest have succeeded through the complaisance of examining surgeons, less honest than the narrator of this incident, could only be ascertained by a thorough overhauling of the whole pension list and a reëxamination of the entire army of pensioners.—*E. V. Smalley in the July Century.*

H. H. A.

Listening to Sweet Girl-Graduates, and Securing Berths on an Atlantic Steamer.

The Battery Park—An Old-Book Store, Its Proprietor, and Some of Its Treasures.

Lord Ronald Gower in America—The Havemeyer Case—Unveiling the Statue of Gen. Bolivar.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The sweet girl-graduates and the booking-offices of the Atlantic ocean-steamship companies are having it all their own way at this juncture. I speak whereof I know, for have I not passed the better part of a week vibrating from one to the other? I meekly sat at the feet of learning clad in white muslin and tender of years, and furiously applauded her when she assured me—in tones so confidential I knew the eager listeners three rows behind me heard but one word in ten, while those in the rear of the room heard never a word at all—that Milton's "Paradise Lost" was a complete cosmical epic. Then I rushed frantically from salutatory and essay to Bowling Green and the overpowering booking-clerk in whose hands my fate lay, only to be solaced with a promise of "something—don't you know?—in case some one gives up his cabin—don't you see?—as quite often happens—don't you know?—just at the last moment." And then I dashed again into the halls of wisdom in time to hear a sweet creature of possibly 18 assure her fellow-classmates that the present occasion reminds her irresistibly of the last words of Augustus Cæsar to his wife—whose parting observation she unkindly gives in Latin, which they evidently speak "like demned natives," as Mr. Mantilini would say, for each and every rosebud looks deeply moved, and the audience, not to be outdone, does the one thing always in keeping at commencement-exercises—applauds enthusiastically. The graduates gather up a bushel of roses apiece, and congratulate each other they have got "*through* school." Poor little innocents! they have, in their own words, "got through" the easiest of life's tasks. Blessed insouciance of youth and hope, and, most of all, of ignorance, armed with which they set forth in smiles, "the world their oyster"! And Bowling Green? Back again, this time with a shadow more possible of success. Will we be satisfied to take the carpenter's and boatswain's cabin, if it is all newly fitted up for us? Will we? Well, yes, very decidedly; and thank you, good sir. Let us know tomorrow? Very good! Shall we come down to see? Naturellements! And so finally it is agreed we are to have most comfortable quarters on the Oregon, which sails the 25th.

THE BATTERY PARK.

This is fortune, we agree, as we leave the gorgeous presence of the overpowering young man in authority. And this is what? I ask, pointing to a public square overshadowed by superb old trees, whose noble branches cast cool and grateful reflection far above the second story of the fine new buildings which bound it on every side. "Not know the Battery Park!" I am answered. "For shame!" And well might my companion chaff me that in all these years—being the lover I am of these delightful oases in our too crowded city—I have never made a pilgrimage to this famous old promenade of our ancestors. Alas! its glory as a fashionable resort for the rich, the aristocratic, and the famous has long ago departed. There is nothing in all New York to compare with the beauty of the natural advantages of the Battery Park; and, except for its habitués, it is still far and away the place of all others of its kind. But the Battery belle at present, as well as the Battery beau, is a party to deal gently with; and you would not make one of a free-and-easy street-fight at a moment's notice—a fact I discover on my first round, and one which takes off a shade of the sentiment with which I am inclined to regard the old park.

AN OLD-BOOK STORE.

At the suggestion of my companion we visit a well-known shop in the lower part of the city, where thousands of old and curious books are for sale. The proprietor of this little place is too well known to book-hunters to make a description of him of interest. He is as musty and dilapidated as the raggedest of his volumes; and his thin, fuzzy gray hair, standing up all over his little round head, reminded me so persistently of a dandelion gone to seed that I resisted with great difficulty my frantic desire to blow and see whether his mother wanted him, as the children do with the flower. I have no doubt the old bookworm posed for the picture of that name; he is the very image of the seedy-looking old chap perched on the step-ladder, with a book in his hands, another between his knees, and half-a-dozen under his arms. After asking a few well-timed questions regarding travel, etc.; my companion begged the old gentleman to show us some of the most curious volumes in his collection; and, as some of the titles were so odd and characteristic of their contents, I made a note of them. A theological treatise on Purgatory, published in the time of Cromwell, is called "A Most Delectable Sweet-Perfumed Nosegay for God's Saints to Smell At." Others are "High-Heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness"; "Hooks and Eyes for Believer's Breeches"; "Eggs of Charity, Laid by the Chickens of the Covenant, and Boiled with the Waters of Divine Love: Take Ye and Eat." Not so eccentric, but much more to my taste had my purse been long enough, was a beautiful Chisnick Shakspeare, and a delightful-made book of Walpole's letters, containing 300 prints and engravings, in which were included portraits of almost all the old letter-writer's contemporaries and friends. It was hard to leave the Walpole, and a good deal of a trial to hand back a first edition in full of "Pickwick Papers, by Boz." There was also a made "Vanity Fair," with the most delicious illustrations: one of dear Becky hurling the dictionary out of the cab-widow, the blessed dictionary presented by the Misses Pinkerton, those "friends of the lexicographer"; another of Brother Joseph of Bogley Wollah on his famous elephant. The head and tail cuts alone of this copy were worth purchasing the book for—every one unmistakably the work of the great novelist.

LORD RONALD GOWER.

Speaking of English writers reminds me there is one among us now; for Lord Ronald Gower, whose recent "Reminiscences" has made his name familiar to those of the reading public who do not know his earlier works, arrived in New York yesterday. His Lordship was an intimate friend of the late Mr. Samuel Ward, or "Uncle Sam" Ward as all the world called him, and numbers hosts of friends in this city. We are always ready to lionize an Englishman with a title, but this time there is no mistake in our having a guest whom it will be an honor to entertain.

THE HAVEMEYER CASE.

Mrs. Henry Havemeyer's appeal to the courts to have her husband's property protected against himself was one of the saddest incidents of the week. Mr. Havemeyer, at 43 years of age, with everything in the world to live for—wife, children, and fortune—is practically irresponsible for his actions. Mrs. Havemeyer was a Miss Moller—a daughter of the sugar-refiner. There are a number of Chicago women, of about her age, who were for several years pupils in the boarding-school she attended, and will remember Miss Moller as one of the most attractive and charming members of that light-hearted, happy household. Time and distance, with the cares and occupations inevitable and engrossing to us all, may somewhat have dimmed the lustre of girlish friendship and interest; but I am very certain any of the old class to which she belonged years ago who know of her present sorrow will deeply sympathize with her. She has six children—the youngest only 3 years old.

UNVEILING A STATUE.

The equestrian statue of Gen. Bolivar, presented to the city by the Government of Venezuela, was unvailed yesterday. Notwithstanding the heat, which was simply terrific, there was a large assemblage of people. Conspicuous among those occupying seats on the platform were many dark-eyed South American ladies. Gen. Hancock and staff each and every one looked in actual agony as they climbed on to the blistering stage, over which there was not a sign of an awning. The ceremonies were elaborate and imposing, including speeches and the usual military procession; and, if there are not a dozen or more sunstrokes to record in consequence, the unveiling may be counted a success.

APPREHENSIONS OF SEA-SICKNESS.

My next letter but one will probably be written from my stateroom on board the Oregon. I write stateroom advisedly, for I am morally certain the despair—not to use a stronger term—of sea-sickness lies in wait for me. Would I could say in this case, Sufficient unto the day is the sea-sickness thereof; but I can't. I have visions such as only haunt the brain of the victim to mal-de-mer, and cannot rid my mind of the desolation and unspeakable lowness of mind and body a few twists of that boat will to a dead certainty create in me. H. H. A.

HIGHLY ROMANTIC.

The Enoch Arden Story Eclipsed—A Muncie (Ind.) Man Returns Home to Find His Wife Thrice Widowed.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 18.—[Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—The last twenty-four hours have developed one of the most sensational romances which has wagged the tongues of gossipers and woven up the names of prominent families in generations, and proved true the proverb that truth is stranger than fiction. The racking of memories almost forgotten, and the recalling of incidents almost beyond recall, was occasioned by the return from Weathersby, Ore., of Thompson Walling, once a resident here, as though from the grave.

The story, for there is a story to it which shames the incidents of Enoch Arden and his return, is romantic to the last degree, and the whole county is on tiptoe of excitement and expectancy, for Thompson Walling, the prominent young forty-niner, who was one of the company to the gold-fields and never returned, has long been numbered with the dead, and his property, possessions, and even his wife's affections, have been bestowed upon others, the result of that well-founded belief.

Fifty years ago George Shafer was a prominent and well-to-do farmer, late from Pennsylvania, and living on the farm recently owned by Henry Hamilton, now deceased; and Joseph Walling was an equally well-known and prominent farmer living just outside of the then Village of Munceytown, a quiet little cluster of log cabins and little houses, with a log court-house, while woods and fields stood where now rise $100,000 buildings.

Susannah Shafer, a 15-year-old daughter of the comfortably-fixed Pennsylvania farmer, was just growing into womanhood, and young Thompson Walling, the tanner's boy, became enamored of her, and ere the parents knew the truth their children were irrevocably pledged to each other, and April 1, 1841, saw them made man and wife by 'Squire John Gilbert, long since passed away, and among the guests on that occasion were a youth and maiden, firm friends of the bride and groom, and who, as Mr. Volney Willson and wife, were to play a prominent part in the drama which is closing today, forty-three years after the first act, in which the curtain rang down on a festive wedding scene.

Years passed and three children came to bless the apparently happy union, one of whom died, leaving a boy and girl, mere lad and lassie, when the gold fever of '49 broke out, and young Walling became a victim to the yellow craze. With $500 loaned him by his friend Volney Willson he left for California with Arch Hamilton, Theo Burt, Stephen Hamilton Sr. and Jr., Henry Wysor, James Russy, Dr. Hathaway, Charles McGlaughlin (the railroad king lately shot by his employé in San Francisco), Samuel Martin, and others now prominent citizens of Muncie. The mines of California and Idaho were successively tried, and one by one the party returned, save Walling, McGlaughlin, and Russy, the latter of whom, with a man named Wood, from this county, met his death by the hands of Indians.

Time passed, and letters became less and less frequent. In 1852 a letter containing a draft for $500 was received by Mrs. Walling, and suddenly all word ceased. At this time it was known that Walling had $2,000 or $3,000 which he proposed investing in some speculation. Rumors, with or without foundation, became current that he had been gambling, and had lost heavily, and as year by year rolled away, and no tidings came of him, it was accepted as a fact that he was dead, and his father's estate at his death was administered as though he was.

Weary of waiting, satisfied that he was dead, left with two children, and sought by another man who would be good to her children, Mrs. Walling was married Oct. 9, 1862, to Horatio F. Wilcoxon, by the Rev. A. Marine, now of Lafayette, and the 24th day of August, 1865, he was torn to pieces in his own saw-mill, and she was again left a widow.

In October, 1866, she was again married to Jeremiah Veach, the Rev. W. S. Birch, now Presiding Elder of the Richmond District, performing the ceremony. Sixteen years she lived at Springport, Henry County, as Mrs. Veach, when death again entered her household and she was left alone, for her two children were married and gone.

Since that time she has lived alone, and never in all these years has she entertained a doubt of Mr. Walling's death.

One person alone, however, did not believe in it, and Volney Willson, the life-long friend, in the very jaws of death, apparently, and himself hobbling about on crutches, spent his leisure time in writing letters to out-of-the-way places, inquiring for Thompson Walling.

At Weatherby, away up in Oregon, was a little grocery and post-office, kept by a man named Weatherby, who had not seen his family for twenty years. Deciding one day last February to send for them he went to meet them, and left his deputy in the office. Distributing the mail in the morning the deputy's eye was caught by the postmark "Muncie, Ind.," on an envelope addressed to "The Postmaster." Opening it with trembling fingers, what was his surprise to find a letter of inquiry concerning himself. Weak and helpless, he sat him down and reviewed his life for the last thirty-five years, his failures and his misery, and, with a sudden impulse, determined to return to Muncie. A letter was mailed; others followed. The wife was made aware of his existence. He expressed his love for her, and the failure of any face or form to fill the vacuum in his heart, and detailed his efforts to get home, his failures, his ill-health, and his final conclusion that fate was against him and relapse into indifference, and yesterday morning this city was electrified to see him on the street.

All the morning he held levee wherever he went, and ere noon arrived his son, now almost a middle-aged man, who scarcely remembered him, came for him and took him to the home of his long-ago wife, where he was visited last night and expressed sorrow and regret at his long-continued absence, and detailed his romantic experience, which of itself is almost beyond belief, apart from the facts set forth above.

Mrs. Veach, his once wife, expresses herself as glad of his return, and the meeting is said to have been most affecting. It is thought that a second wedding will fully reunite them. Should which occur, Volney Willson and wife will again hold the place of honor held almost a half-century ago, and sustained so handsomely ever since. Mr. Walling is in equity joint owner of much valuable property in this city and county, and it is thought by many that one object in his return is to obtain possession of his share of the immense Walling estate, the ownership of which has given the Walling family much prominence in financial circles, and the loss of which would seriously embarrass some of the heirs. Should prompt recompense not be made, extensive litigation may follow an effort to obtain his share of the estate.

This is the more expected as Mr. Walling's failures have left him in quite moderate circumstances.

The city and county are thoroughly exercised about the affair, an inkling of the circumstances having been obtained abroad, and full particulars are eagerly sought for on all hands.

DESERTED HOMES.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Where wind still, grassy roads, in placidness,
'Mid high-grown garden-weeds and dark rock-cress,
As if 't were with Time's ev'ry burden past,
Lean lifeless homes, whose masks are spectre-cast,
Methinks that these, even as human frames
That long for havens far from fleeting aims
(For ev'ry song of life dieth half-sung),
Prayed thus, in language of the forest-tongue:
"Bearer of fates, let us but leave this range—
These days that reap no recompense or change!"
And that the goddess of their hearthstones came
And placed a seal upon each heart of flame,
So nevermore their many lights might vie,
But crowned with Memory's haze should ever lie.

O sweet, when day the laggard night outruns,
Beneath transparence of soft, kindly suns
To rest responseless 'mid the lapsing droon
Of bees, crickets, and leaves, through Summer's noon!
From such insensate peace 'mid rank-grown blooms
Springs peace for us of heavy, unknown dooms;
Deep reverie and calm alike imbue
Life's curbless impetus and dread. And too,
Out from these idlesome, deserted homes,
Just as a wanton breeze some dead chord strums,
Do mind-roused echoes lift and weave themselves
When sounding steps pass nigh their dusk-bound delves.
As through our lives these brief-stirred measures sway,
Again we dream of those so long away;
And melodies (lost ere they were half-sung)
Are in the past once more strangely re-rung.

C. A. ALLEN.

Burnett's Cocoaine Promotes the Growth of the Hair,

And renders it dark and glossy. It holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Coconut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

AGRICULTURE.

The Necessity Existing for a General Organization of Stockmen.

An Account of the Diffusion System as Applied to Sorghum-Sugar Making.

Growth of Interest in Raising Mutton—Scouring Wool as a Means for Lessening Expenses.

LIVE STOCK.

Enemies of the Cattle Interest.

The ablest veterinarians of America, as well as those sent by England to this country to learn for themselves the truth by their own independent investigations, declare in positive terms that contagious pleuro-pneumonia does exist in virulent form in certain localities in the Atlantic States; yet in the face of those declarations certain newspapers and some men connected with the live-stock traffic protest with a persistence that is little less than marvelous that the malady does not exist in those very localities in which the veterinarians assert that it is now raging. Recently it was announced that cows confined in the swill-milk stables of Blissfield, near New York City, were dying from the disease named. In a letter to THE TRIBUNE Prof. James Law says: "I have just paid a visit to the lung-plague infected districts in New York, and find a state of things apparently as bad as existed when the first step was taken for the suppression of the lung-plague contagion in 1878. In one instance I found an outbreak of the disease starting from a cow which sickened three months after the purchase and six months after the disease was supposed to have become extinct in the herd out of which she had been sold. What would have been the consequence had such a cow been sent to Texas or New Mexico"?

Prof. Law has long been known as one of the leading veterinarians of the land and as an author whose works upon veterinary science are recognized as authority. His statements in regard to the outbreak at Blissfield are corroborated by those of other eminent veterinarians, and do not by any means rest unsupported by the best of other evidence; yet the *Rural New-Yorker*, an agricultural paper that has steadily opposed every movement for the protection of the cattle interests of the country, says that those cattle "may be sick of pleuro-pneumonia, but not of the contagious sort. There is always more or less of this common disease prevailing in the fall and spring, and no doubt every case reported is assumed to be of the contagious type, and thus much alarm is caused. When the Animal Industry bill is in force every person who knows, hears of, or suspects a case, should report it to the officers, and the truth of the matter be investigated. The reason for all the fuss that has been made about diseased cattle no longer exists; the bill is enacted and the money is appropriated, and no doubt there will be very little heard of the diseases which have been so prevalent hitherto."

If all other evidence was wanting, the above paragraph from the *Rural* carries in itself proof of the falseness of its assertion that "the reason for all the fuss that has been made about diseased cattle no longer exists." What reason agricultural papers can have for declaring, in the face of the most positive evidence to the contrary, that the East is free of this highly-contagious disease it is hard to imagine, but it is easy to see what position those papers place themselves in when they positively state, as they do in effect, that all the men who have spent years in the study of the veterinary science, and all who have had years of practical experience in dealing with contagious pleuro-pneumonia are either fools or liars when they say that that disorder is now prevalent in New York. It is not so surprising that those papers which depend for their very existence upon the favor of railroad, stock-yard, and other corporations, and more directly on the patronage of the live-stock brokers, should oppose all measures tending to give to the General Government proper supervision of the live-stock traffic, but it is surprising that papers which pretend to be devoted to the agricultural interests of the land should oppose all proposed means for the protection of the cattle of the country.

This denial of the existence of the lung-plague among cattle of the Eastern States is the more unfortunate at this particular time because in England friends of the American cattle trade are trying to secure such modification of the laws as will permit the admission of store cattle from the United States to the pastures of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Those friends have admitted the fact that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in a few localities on the Atlantic coast, but have used all evidence that could be obtained to prove that the malady is not and never has been seen west of the Alleghenies. But when well-known papers which should regard the truth, at least when it is fully substantiated by widely-known facts, assert positively that no such disease exists in the States, their course tends to bring suspicion upon all statements to the effect that any part of the country is free of the disease, and thus to perpetuate a condition of affairs which practically reduces by $15 or $20 per head the value of every good bullock in the United States.

A National Organization of Stockmen.

Last November there was held in Chicago a larger meeting of stockmen than had ever before been seen in this country. The purpose was, as fully reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time, to consider the subject of contagious diseases of animals, and to give formal expression to the feeling that Congress should enact such laws as would afford reasonable protection to healthy herds against the virulently contagious diseases of cattle known to be destroying stock in the Eastern States. The gentlemen assembled in this convention were, many of them, formally accredited representatives of State and local live-stock associations and various agricultural societies; therefore they represented a vastly greater number of stock-owners than attended the meeting. Nearly all of the prominent associations in America were represented. In the resolutions adopted by these representatives of one of the most important industries of this continent they recommended that "all live-stock organizations in the United States be invited to coöperate with us by advice, suggestions, and cash subscriptions," to be used in defraying the necessary expenses of the committee to be appointed to go to Washington and use all reasonable means to secure the passage of such laws as were needed. This invitation was extended to transportation and stock-yard companies, live-stock dealers, beef and pork packers, exporters, and all others who might have an interest in the welfare of owners of cattle.

The committee appointed by this convention to represent the producers of beeves went to Washington, and, through the opposition of the transportation companies, the stock-yard companies, the live-stock brokers, and those who are engaged in the shipment of dressed beef to England, all efforts to secure the passage of an effective bill failed. The enemies of the bill are those who for many years have fattened on the live-stock business of the country, only to use their wealth to defeat the wishes of those who have contributed to the wealth and helped to increase the power of their natural enemies. By spending their money and using other influences the men who are engaged in shipping dressed beef to England, and who are and from the first have been opposed to anything which would open the ports of Great Britain to living American cattle, succeeded in defeating the formally-expressed wishes of the people. It has been but another proof of the fact that by close combination a handful of men can defeat the efforts of the millions. Lack of organized force among stock-owners has given to the middlemen power to control Congress and defeat the wishes of those who ask only that such protection as the experience of the last half-century in England, in Australia, in Africa, and in our own Eastern States has shown most clearly and conclusively is necessary to the safety of the cattle interest.

Fortunately there are among the many who own cattle in this country business-men who fully understand the advantages of thorough organization and concerted action. Such men are moving to secure the formation of an association which shall include in its membership all progressive owners of live stock who are not, like the middlemen and the railroad and stock-yard companies, naturally opposed to anything which will give to the Government any control of the traffic upon which these cormorants have grown fat. Such a National organization of stockmen will have much good work to do other than that intended to secure the protection of herds from the extension of the contagious disease which is even now spreading in the swill-milk stables near New York. But the formation of such an organization will be a menace to those who have preyed upon the live-stock traffic of the country ever since that traffic assumed importance, and will be opposed by every influence that can be brought to bear. Friends of the live-stock interest will have no easy task before them if they undertake to bring together in a well-organized body the stock-owners of this country; but the objects to be gained are important enough to warrant every possible effort.

Scouring Wool in the West.

Wool-growers in Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico have learned that paying two or three cents per pound for freight on the rich soil held in the fleeces shipped by them is neither profitable to them nor satisfactory to the consignees. The sheep-owners are, therefore, discussing the establishment of scouring-mills at convenient points, as was long since suggested by THE TRIBUNE, as a measure of relief. That there are some objections to this plan is true—there are few plans to which there is none. One objection is that every fleece must be "sorted," so that each of the several qualities of fiber found in each fleece may be placed with fiber of like quality from other fleeces. This will make necessary the services of skillful "sorters," and to such men high wages must be paid. But this sorting must be done at some time, and while wages would doubtless be higher in the West than in the East the saving in charges for freight would probably pay a handsome profit over any difference there might be in cost of sorting and scouring. Wool thus sorted would, beyond doubt, sell more readily and at better prices than could be obtained for unsorted wool. In most lines of business it has been found profitable to separate goods into classes to most readily and completely answer the requirements of customers, and there is no apparent reason for supposing the same rule would not hold in case of wool.

In merino wools the shrinkage in scouring is from 70 to 80 per cent., while the less oily common grades shrink from 60 to 65 per cent. Thus on a car-load, of say fifteen thousand pounds of fleeces, the Colorado or New Mexico sheep-owner pays say $450 for transportation to market. Of this sum from $315 to $360 is paid for hauling dirt, which, rich as it may be, is really not worth in the wool markets the 3 cents per pound it costs to put it there. As the wool-grower gets really nothing for this soil, except left-handed blessings from the broker, the mill owner, and all others who handle the clip, it does seem unwise to pay freight charges, commission, storage, and cartage on such large quantities of the free grazing-lands of the West. For some years Eastern States have complained of the rapid filling of the beds of their streams by refuse from their factories, and Chicago has so grown that her furnaces and factories now make more dirt than is needed for filling her once miry streets; therefore there seems to be really no good reason why the wool-grower of the Far West should pay three cents, more or less, for hauling dirt to fill streams and streets where it is not wanted.

The Mutton Sheep Interest.

Mutton has never been a generally popular food in America, one reason therefor being that fine and fine-medium fleeces have always sold readily for figures which, if not at all times higher than were paid for wools of other qualities, have always given a fair average profit to the producer. Another reason has been that few native Americans know what good mutton, properly cooked, is, having never been blessed by a taste of that food. But the growth in the interest of stock-breeding and the increase in the number of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and other foreigners engaged in sheep-growing in this country is working a great change in this direction. They have brought to the United States a fair number of representatives of the best mutton breeds known, and have been making their merits known. The reduction in the wool tariff has helped the cause of the mutton breeds by giving point and force to the argument that breeders of mutton sheep are to a considerable extent independent of such changes in tariffs, since owners of mutton sheep depend more upon the carcass than upon the fleece for the returns for their investment of time, money, and care. They have two good strings to their bow, where breeders of fine-wooled sheep have but one.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Michigan avenue and Monroe street, shows the the condition of the Chicago horse market during the last week:

Description.	*Years.*	*Hands.*	*Lbs.*	*Price.*
Carriage team	6	16	2,300	$ 550
Chestnut driver	6	15½	1,050	900
Chestnut driver	5	15¼	1,000	175
Bay driver	6	15½	1,000	200
Chestnut driver	5	16	1,100	250
Bay driver	5	15¼	1,050	250
Bay driver	6	16	1,100	225
Bay driver	7	15	900	100
Bay driver	7	15	900	125
Chestnut driver	7	15¼	1,000	150
Bay driver	6	16	1,100	175
Gray driver	6	15½	950	115
Bay driver	7	15¼	1,000	150
Draft team	6	16	2,800	400
Draft team	5	16	2,500	325
Bay horse	5	16	1,300	165
Bay horse	6	16	1,300	175
Gray horse	8	15¾	1,200	125
Brown horse	5	16	1,100	139
Brown horse	6	16	1,200	140

Items.

Dye, McClintock & Co. sold at Lexington, Ky., June 5, sixty-three Jerseys for $19,215, an average of $305.

At the Herkness sale of Jerseys in Philadelphia, June 13, forty-six animals sold for $8,693, an average of $189.09.

El Paso County, Colorado, has one Aberdeen-Angus bull—the only one of that breed in the county. He weighs 1,400 pounds.

The steamer Oxenholme left Liverpool May 21, having on board a large shipment of Hereford cattle for Mackie & Drew, Ottawa, Can.

At T. W. Harvey's sale of pure-bred cattle at Turlington, Neb., June 17, twenty-five Short-Horn females sold for $10,661, an average of $426.40.

It requires from five to seven acres to each head of sheep in El Paso County in ordinary seasons, though this year a less acreage would be sufficient.

The premium list of the McHenry County (Ill.) Fair, to be held in Woodstock from Sept. 2 to 5, is a full and liberal one. For particulars address A. S. Wright, Woodstock, Ill., Secretary.

Friday, June 13, a large draft of Short-Horns from the herds of Senator John S. Williams and A. W. Hamilton were sold at Lexington, Ky. Fifty-three animals averaged $396.50, aggregating $20,620.

Thursday last there were in the Chicago Stock-Yards forty Galloway cattle and a number of Percheron mares, making the first consignment of pure-bred stock for the ranches of the Galloway Cattle Company in Dakota.

El Paso County, Colorado, has 150,000 to 200,000 sheep, largely bred up from the Mexican flocks common there ten years and more ago. These flocks have driven from the country most of the herds of cattle which once possessed the greater part of the land.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: "There is a rapidly-growing interest in the proposal to form a National association of stockmen, and it is believed that before the end of the present year definit steps will have been taken for the formation of a permanent and powerful association of the kind."

At the public sale of Jersey cattle in New York, June 17 and 18, Peter C. Kellogg & Co. sold 134 animals for $40,632, an average of $303.22. The highest price obtained was for Valency Fuller's Nymph of St. Lambert, 12,968, daughter of Stoke Pogis 3d, 2,238. She sold for $1,500.

Sheep-breeders of Colorado are showing a disposition to breed for mutton more than they have heretofore done. This comes from an increased home demand for mutton and a shrinkage in the price of wool. Should the feeling develop into practice the Oxford, Southdown, and Shropshire breeds may soon be seen in respectable numbers on Colorado ranches.

Mrs. S. W. Wilber, of Michigan, says she thinks a little less science and a little more common sense will make a deal more gilt-edged butter. When dairymen realize that poor cows making white butter will not pay, and change them for better ones, and then feed richer food and more of it—that containing the elements of good butter—there will be no demand for butter-color, either summer or winter. But she forgets that all she advises has been taught by scientific buttermakers, and that she doubtless got her ideas from their teachings.

At A. L. Hamilton's sale of Short-Horns in Lexington, Ky., June 11, there was a large and very enthusiastic attendance. Twelve bulls were sold for $9,540, an average of $795, and ninety-seven females went for $77,920, an average of $803.30. The cattle are described as the most fashionably bred in the country. The high prices obtained will help the general average of prices of Short-Horns considerably, for previous to this sale the average of the Short-Horns sold at auction thus far this year was $160.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle have many appreciative friends in Montana, apparently. The Cortland Cattle Company, of New York, has just bought the imported Aberdeen-Angus yearling bull Iron King (Vol. 9) of Anderson & Findlay, this making about twenty animals of this breed sold by the firm named to Montana stockmen. Other breeders have also sold bulls of the breed mentioned to go into Montana herds. It is reasonable to expect to see in the cattle markets within the next three or four years a fair number of bullocks got by these animals.

All articles for exhibition at the Illinois State Fair for 1884, to be held at Chicago, will be charged for at regular tariff rates (prepaid) over lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Illinois. Upon presentation of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Fair Association that the property has been on exhibition and has not changed ownership it will be returned free to original shipping point on its line in Illinois. A switching charge of $2 per car will be made to and from the fair-grounds in addition to the charges for transportation. All charges, including switching to and from the fair-grounds, must be fully prepaid.

One of the oldest cattle firms in Western Nebraska, whose cattle roam in that State, in Wyoming, and in Eastern Colorado, have for years put up all the hay they could. Last winter and spring they fed 3,125 tons of hay and some corn to their bulls, cows, and calves, and altho the season was unusually severe the losses were estimated at not more than 2 per cent. A member of the firm said recently: "Altho most of the big stockmen think it impossible and like child's play to feed their range stock, we consider that every ton of hay we feed will bring us back $50, and yet our range is unexcelled. We shall feed all our bulls next winter and some of our cows and calves."

Not far from Caldwell, Kas., a party having an outfit of thirteen wagons, accompanied by several small bunches of cattle said to be from Arkansas, was met recently by a party of some seventy-five to 100 well-armed cattlemen and ordered to retrace their steps. This they naturally refused to do, and for a time a bloody affray appeared to be unavoidable, but as the force of resident cattlemen was increased rapidly the emigrants were persuaded that a retreat would be better than a fight, and they gave up the argument. From the accounts published theredoes not seem to be any reason for the action taken by the cattlemen, other than that they were not disposed to permit strangers to pass along the public highway through the territory occupied by their herds.

Rates of freight from points on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to Chicago on articles intended for exhibition at the next Fat-Stock Show here will be as follows: Tariff rates to Chicago, upon presentation of a certificate from the Secretary of the show that the stock was exhibited, one-third of the transportation charges to Chicago will be refunded upon application to the general freight office not later than ten days after the close of the exhibition. Should stock be returned from Chicago tariff rates will be charged. No reduction will be made for switching charges. Should shippers desire their stock when in full car-loads switched to the tracks adjoining the Exposition Building they will be subject to the extra charge of $5 per car.

Swazey and Neef (ranchmen of Carbon County, Wyoming) had been buying a lot of fine stock in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, for the improvement of their herd in Wyoming. They shipped from Nora, Ill., Monday, via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, to Rawlins, Wyo., thirteen thoroughbred Durham bulls, got by Barnett (the latter by the fifteenth Duke of Airdrie, and is owned by John M. Douglas, Esq.), and thoroughbred Durham cows bred on Mr. Douglas' farm. The shipment also included sixteen graded heifers. Mr. Swazey, who left Wyoming about ten days ago, reports the cattle in excellent condition, the calf crop heavy, and the feed on the range first-class. The round-up had just begun to work, the country being somewhat delayed by the unusually high water.

HUSBANDRY.

The Diffusion System in the Sorghum Industry.

Notwithstanding the discouragements of the last two years there seems to be little or no abatement in the interest in the sorghum industry, and from the active operations in that direction that have been exhibited in various new localities there appears to be every probability that it will be very considerably extended during the coming season. Whatever may tend to improve the processes to be employed either in the production of the raw material and its preparation for the mill, or in the factory operations of extraction of its sugar, will at least be received with interested attention, if not with careful study, with a view to practical application. The special report of Prof. H. W. Wiley to Dr. Loring, the Commissioner of Agriculture, presenting the results of his experiments and investigations in the direction of the application of the principle of diffusion to the extraction of the juices that has recently been issued is exceedingly timely. It is not only an evidence of the active coöperation of the Department of Agriculture in the many efforts put forth to secure the ultimate establishment of the new industry in a profitable way, but it adds greatly to the store of knowledge of the principles necessary to the attainment of the success so greatly desired, and forms an important step toward that end.

When Margraff, in 1747, conceived the idea of making determinations of the proportions of sugar in the different agricultural and horticultural products, he adopted the means most natural and, in his time, the only one known for operations of like character. With little idea of the fundamental principles governing his work, he submitted his raw material, in a green state and in thin slices, to the action of dilute alcohol. Archard and his followers applied pressure to the extraction of the juices of the beet roots that were then the favorit possible sources of sugar on the Continent, because the press apparently afforded the most rapid means for securing the juice. After Graham's discovery of the principle of osmosis, Dombasle endeavored to apply it to the extraction of the sugar from the beet roots, but, failing to secure satisfactory results, he abandoned it. To Jules Robert, of Seslowitz, is due the immortal honor of having applied the principle successfully in the extraction of the sugar from the beet roots.

From the small and comparatively imperfect beginnings of Robert, the process he devised has been subject to constant improvement, and has spread rapidly over nearly the whole of the beet sugar districts of Austria and Germany, and has driven the presses from many of the factories of France. The history of the development of the process is given in detail in the report under consideration, both in its application to the beet in Europe and to the cane in other parts of the world. It is in the latter connection that it is of the greatest value in the present instance.

In a conversation with the inventor of the process he stated to the writer hereof that the principal drawback to the application of the process to the extraction of sugar from the cane was to be found in the difficulty of bringing the latter into proper condition for treatment. All the machines that had been devised for cutting the cane had proved inoperative in continuous work, being incapable of reducing the cane rapidly enough, or of effecting this without crushing or tearing the cells. This difficulty seems, however, to have been removed by Prof. Wiley's ingenuity, and the machine figured and described in the report seems to be all that is needed. It consists of a cast-iron cone, the sides of which make an angle of 35 degrees with the axis bearing it, and carrying three knives set at equal distances from each other. The cane is fed to the cutter when the cone is revolving at the rate of 500 to 800 turns per minute, being forced upon it in a direction parallel to the axis of the machine, and cut into slices three-eighths of an inch in thickness. While it is not claimed in the report that the machine is perfect for the purpose designed, it serves very well to meet the more important requirements of the case. Further experiment will remove many of the minor difficulties that have been met in its operation.

In the treatment of the slices but very little variation from the method of Robert is followed. The diffusion battery employed at the department consists of nine cells thirty inches long and ten inches diameter, each having a capacity of thirty gallons. The system is provided with suitable arrangements for charge and discharge and for transfer of liquid from one vessel to the other. As is well known, in the beginning of the operation all the cells are filled. The first is treated by digestion with water until sugar is no longer extracted. This liquid is then transferred to the second cell, while the first is treated with an additional quantity of fresh water. After a proper length of time the liquid of the second is transferred to the third, the first to the second, while the first is again filled with fresh water. This transfer continues until the liquid has passed through the entire battery and the sugar is completely exhausted from the first, which is then discharged and refilled. The first now constitutes the ninth of the series, and the operation continues.

The juice or extract secured will have a density somewhat lower than that of the juice from the mill, but at the same time it is of a much greater purity. The volume of juice will be 30 to 40 per cent greater, and hence the cost of extraction by diffusion will be increased by the expense of evaporation of the additional water contained in the diffusion juice. But, on the other hand, the ultimate product of sugar obtained proves to be from 25 to 30 per cent higher than can be obtained by the ordinary milling process. Thus, while the diffusion process obtains 80 per cent of the sugar contained in the cane, the mill process gave but 55 per cent. These are interesting figures. The data from which they are deduced are given in detail in the report. As a fact, the average of all the experiments in extraction show that the total percentage of sugar obtained was as high as 85, the melada amounting to from 10.9 to 12.8 per cent of the weight of the cane diffused, which contained 11.68 per cent of sugar. The yield is stated to be about double that obtained at the large factories at Rio Grande, Champaign, and elsewhere.

The report, while showing earnest zeal in the cause, is conservative in every particular. In the conclusion of his report Prof. Wiley says: "In the present condition of the sorghum industry, in which it has alike to be protected from the overzeal of its friends and the opposition of its enemies, the process of diffusion offers the most promising outlook for success. It therefore seems the duty of this division to make a protracted test of the process on a larger scale. Since your accession to office you have done much to place this industry on a firm footing, and therefore I need only suggest the direction of investigations to secure your most hearty coöperation. I have already in my general report to you indicated the amount of the appropriation needed to carry out these investigations, and I close by hoping that the liberality of Congress will be as large as your recommendations and the necessities of this great industry."

The report is illustrated with phototypes of the diffusion battery and cane-cutter devised by Prof. Wiley and used in his experiments, and it is in every way worthy of the division and department from which it issues.

Secretaries of Western State Fairs.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly state in your columns where the addresses of the Secretaries of the Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio State Fairs can be obtained, and obliged SUBSCRIBER?

[S. D. Fisher, Springfield, Ill.; Alex. Heron, Indianapolis, Ind.; John R. Shaffer, Fairfield, Ia.; and I. N. Chamberlain, Columbus, O., are the persons to address.]

Notes About Farming.

Hops near Seattle, W. T., are in fine condition. The Snowqualmie yard, said to be the largest on the continent, will yield an enormous crop.

Arkansas furnishes the largest percentage of farmers, 83.1, and Massachusetts the smallest, 9 per cent. Georgia has the greatest number of agricultural workers, 432,204, Wyoming the smallest, 1,639.

Georgia melon-growers have formed a pool and established agencies in 249 Northwestern cities, aggregating a population of 5,000,000. Not a car-load of melons will leave Atlanta until a market has been found for it.

Salt is used freely by some nurserymen in pear nurseries for the purpose of counteracting blight. Iron filings and copperas in solution have been used for the same purpose. If these remedies do not prevent the disease they at least correct a disposition to blight.

The Island of Guernsey contains 10,000 acres of tillable land, and supports a population of 30,000, of whom a goodly number doubtless obtain a living from the sea. The largest farm on the island contains fifty acres. The people are described as being the most contented, best fed, and happiest in all Europe.

Prof. Beal, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, says: "If you have money to fool away, seed down your young orchard to clover and timothy or sow a crop of wheat or oats. If you want trees to thrive, cultivate well till they are 7 or 10 years old. Spread ashes, manure, or salt broadcast. Stop cultivating in August, weeds or no weeds. This allows the trees to ripen for winter."

The Utica *Herald* tells of a dairyman who was troubled with the smell of garlic or wild onions in the milk. To obviate this he put the cows in the stable at about 3 o'clock each afternoon, and fed them on hay and gave grain as usual. The result was as he anticipated. A rest of three hours allowed all the scent to pass off in other secretions, though previously it flavored both milk and butter.

It is argued by the Cloverdale (Cal.) *Sentinel* that "the time will soon come when wines of certain vineyards will be sold under the name of the vineyards, and that they will be so demanded by the consumers, who will have outlived the practice of buying wines named by the dealers and unguaranteed as to the place where grown. If ever we are to make cabinet or famous wines this will have to be so."

The farmer can better afford to raise potatoes for 25 cents per bushel than to grow wheat for $1. Two hundred bushels per acre is not a large average yield. This would give $50 per acre. Fifteen bushels is an average yield of an acre of wheat. The potato crop will require a little more labor, but with the late improved machinery the cost of cultivating and harvesting an acre of potatoes has been very much reduced.

Malaria is frequently carried tarough long distances by the winds; therefore it is well to ascertain whether there is any malaria-breeding marsh or other pestilential locality in the direction of the prevailing winds. These may to some extent be counteracted by having to pass through a timbered country, as timber has the property of absorbing or destroying malaria to a great extent as it is borne through by the winds.

Ten years ago neither India, Australia, nor the Argentine Republic had sent a cargo of wheat to Europe. This year the amount of exportable wheat from India is estimated at 50,000,000 bushels, from Australia at 25,000,000, and from the Argentine Republic at 10,000,000 bushels, a total of 85,000,000 bushels. In each of these countries the opening up of the country by railroads is stimulating wheat-production to a remarkable extent.

The most severe clauses of the New York bill against oleomargarine are copied verbatim from the Missouri law, which has been declared constitutional by United States Courts. The New York bill provides $30,000 and a special law for its enforcement; establishes fines of $100 to $500 for making or selling butter or cheese from any substance except milk; that every box or package to hold butter or cheese must be stamped with its own weight in plain letters not less than one-quarter inch high.

M. Jonas de Gélieu, a pastor at Neufchâtel, Switzerland, in a work translated into English long ago, under the title of "The Bee-Preserver; or, Practical Directions for Preserving and Renewing Hives," affirms "that when two or three distinct hives are united in autumn they are found to consume together scarcely more honey during the winter than each of them would have consumed singly if left separate." In proof of this singular result the author sets forth a variety of experiments, all of which led uniformly to the same conclusion. He shows positively that of upward of thirty hives six had their population thus doubled, and consumed no more provisions during winter than a single hive, and that, so far from the bees suffering any diminution, the doubled hives generally sent forth the earliest and best swarms. The translator of M. Gélieu's work states that he practiced in Scotland most of the plans recommended in the original publication with the same effect.

THE COURTS.

Creditors Ask a New Receiver for H. T. Lally & Co., and Give Reasons.

Judge Blodgett's Calendar of Patent Cases—The Divorce Mill.

H. T. Lally & Co.

When H. T. Lally & Co. failed a week ago their assets were seized by a few creditors who had obtained judgments by confession to the amount of $16,500. About the same time these judgments were entered on the petition of Mrs. Ellen E. Lally a Receiver was appointed by Judge Blodgett, who took possession of all the firm's assets jointly with the Sheriff. This left all the other creditors, representing over $100,000, out in the cold. E. G. Asay was the attorney for the inside creditors, and his son, W. C. Asay, was made Receiver, thus making an exceedingly close partnership. Yesterday, however, leave was given by Judge Blodgett to the Walworth Manufacturing Company and the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company, creditors of the firm to the amount of $20,000, to file intervening petitions charging that there has been some fraud in connection with the failure, and asking to have the Receiver removed and another appointed in his stead who will distribute the assets ratably among all the creditors.

Divorces.

The 13th of January, 1880, Martha F. Powley says she was married to Benjamin N. Powley, and they immediately went to keeping house at No. 186 Fremont street. Yesterday she filed a bill for divorce, charging that he had treated her cruelly ever since their marriage and had also been guilty of adultery. That he had been supporting a woman named Sarah Cline at No. 858 West Indiana street, and had by her two children. He was very liberal with his means toward her, but very niggardly at home. By his former wife he had three children, the youngest of whom is a confirmed invalid. Mrs. Powley claims she has been a kind and loving mother to these children, but that her goodness has not been appreciated by her husband. He is worth $5,000 in real and personal estate, besides having an annual income of $3,600 as coffee and tea broker, and Mrs. Powley asks that after her decree of divorce is granted he may be compelled to support her in a manner befitting his income.

The divorce case of Anna B. Hutsel against John H. Hutsel came to an unexpected termination before Judge Tuley. The morning was taken up in arguments, and the case went to the jury at a little after 2 o'clock. The jury were only out about fifteen minutes when they returned a verdict in favor of the woman on all points, holding that she was entitled to a decree of separate maintenance, and that she was not guilty of the acts of adultery charged against her. Mrs. Hutsel was very much affected, but said she felt certain that the result could not be otherwise than in her favor.

There will be a large amount of divorce business today, as Judge Tuley has twenty-three cases on his calendar, Judge Moran thirteen, and Judge Shepard six.

Judge Blodgett's Calendar of Patent Cases.

Judge Blodgett has caused to be prepared a calendar of chancery patent cases which he will call next Tuesday. The following is the calendar: No. 1, McFarland vs. Deere & Mansur Company; 2, George M. Peters vs. W. B. Austin et al.; 3, Same vs. Same; 4, G. H. Torner vs. W. P. Cragin et al.; 5, C. E. Burroughs vs. Bernard & Lees Manufacturing Company; 6, S. J. Hays vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.; 7, J. McFarland vs. George W. Brown; 8, J. L. Ketchum, Receiver, vs. F. L. Jaques et al.; 9, J. H. Blackburn vs. D. E. Chandler et al.; 10, George E. Fraser vs. W. E. Carpenter; 11, Same vs. D. E. Chandler et al.; 12, Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co. vs. Wilson Packing Co.; 13, W. J. Morden vs. F. C. Weir; 14, F. C. Weir vs. W. J. Morden et al.; 15, D. R. Fraser vs. Gates & Scoville Iron-Works Co.; 16, B. Urner vs. Mary Ayers; 17, American Bell Telephone Co. vs. Home Telephone Co.; 18, W. A. Dryden et al. vs. Weir Plow Co.; 19, Eclipse Windmill Co. vs. Woodmanse Windmill Co.; 20, E. B. Preston vs. A. B. Manard et al.; 21, J. F. Wollensak vs. Frank A. Reiher; 22, Brown Mfg. Co. vs. Deere & Co.; 23, Same vs. B. D. Buford & Co.; 24, H. W. Putnam vs. Charles H. Hutchinson; 25, Simon Florsheim vs. Gustav Schitting; 26, A. H. Andrews & Co. vs. National School Furnishing Co.; 27, Samuel Love vs. C. & N. W. R'y Co.; 28, Same vs. Ill. Central R. R. Co.; 29, Tobey Furniture Co. vs. J. A. Colby et al.; 30, Pope Mfg. Co. vs. T. B. Jeffrey; 31, E. H. Everett et al. vs. M. Ostenburg; 32, Same vs. William Haffner et al.; 33, Same vs. C. G. Hutchinson et al.; 34, R. K. Evans vs. Charles T. Barnes; 35, Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co. vs. William Sandeford et al.; 36, Singer Mfg. Co. vs. George P. Bent; 37, T. H. Butler et al. vs. George Steckel et al.

Items.

M. H. Robinson, the lawyer who was mulcted in about $800 damages for swindling Bernard Blumenthal, made his third and last attempt yesterday to get out of jail without paying the debt. The petition for habeas corpus was filed Thursday, and heard yesterday by Judge Barnum. The Judge said the questions involved in the case had already been decided on former trials, and Robinson would be remanded to jail. This finally disposes of the matter until Blumenthal fails to pay Robinson's board or the latter works out the judgment at a dollar a day.

Judge Rogers has been engaged two days in hearing the motion to quash the capias in the suit of the Union Iron & Steel Company against James W. Ross. Ross was once an agent of the company, and was arrested for embezzling $2,466. The motion to quash was overruled and Ross remanded to jail.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—1,060, Thorp & Lally; intervening petitions of Chapman Valve Co. and Walworth Mfg. Co. ref. to Bishop.—875, Andree vs. Norton; dis. c. c. without prej.—Smith vs. Harvey; pet. of H. G. Miller ref. to Bishop.—99, Barling vs. Harrison; ord. as prepared.—100, Same vs. same; same ord.

Superior Court—New Suits.

92,300—Ida Behnke vs. August Behnke. Bill for divorce for cruelty. C. J. Beattie, solr.

92,301—A. H. Wells vs. Frederick T. Ellithorpe. Appeal.

92,302—E. A. Robinson vs. H. M. Stewart. Attcht., $328.38. Flower, Remy & Gregory, solrs.

92,303—Richard Schmitz et al. vs. Joseph Powell and Thomas H. Martin. Asst., $1,000. F. J. Smith and F. A. Heimer, attys.

92,304—First National Bank of Chicago vs. William Randolph. Confession of judgment, $1,567.48. Orville Peckham, atty.

92,305—William Leimbach vs. John Bell. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $2,500 on Lots 15 and 16, Block 2, in Anna Price's sub. of the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 10, 38, 14. E. F. Bayley, solr.

92,306—Otis S. Favor vs. National Starch Company. Asst., $5,000. A. S. Bradley, atty.

92,307—Elizabeth Fisher vs. Charles Fisher. Bill for separate maintenance on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness, and for injunction. Henry McClory, solr.

92,308—John E. Potter et al. vs. A. L. Coburn. Asst., $2,000. Hawley & Hanchette, attys.

92,309—Sarah Cohen vs. Able M. Cohen. Bill for divorce for adultery. Arlington & Abbott, solrs.

92,310—John Stansfield vs. Frances E. Stansfield. Bill for divorce for adultery. Same solrs.

92,311—Asst. Suppressed for service.

92,312—Asst. Suppressed for service.

92,313—Edward Meyer vs. Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company. Case, $15,000. King & Packard, attys.

92,314—Ida Senninger vs. John Senninger. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Joseph Pfirshing, solr.

92,315—H. C. Durand et al. vs. A. Bieber. Confession of judgment, $132.10. John Morris, atty.

92,316—Amelia Blauer vs. Catherine L. Wann and John Hoffmann. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $7,000 on parts of Lots 51 and 52, Block 58, in Canal Trustees' sub. of Sec. 7, 39, 14. Francis Lackner, solr.

92,317—Same vs. Catherine L. Wann. Asst., $8,000. Same atty.

Suppressed Thursday—92,290, Martha F. Powley vs. Benjamin N. Powley. Bill for divorce for cruelty and adultery. Dow & Burnham, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—10,459, Haskins vs. Williams; suit dis. p. c. and judg[illegible]—12,373, McDonald vs. Mahnke; deflt.—8,407, Edgert[illegible] vs. Preston; cause redocketed.

Verdict—8,315, Packard vs. Morrill; verdict deft. not guilty, and mo. n. t. by plff.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—11,262, Hanchett vs. Kimbark; ord. June 2 to file bond and bill of exc. in 20 ds. corrected to 30 ds.—11,154, Warner vs. Forsyth; reinstd. and contd.—11,520, Perce vs. Landenberger; ord. as prep.—12,542, Lots vs. Ætna Ins. Co.; dis. n. c.—11,396, Puhr vs. Santag; given to jury.

Judgments and trials—12,588, The Maumkeag National Bank of Salem, Mass., vs. The Chicago Railway Equipment Company; judgt., $6,031.68.—11,082, Thaddeus Fairbanks et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; judgt. on fdg. for plff., $135.14.—11,462, Osborn R. Keath et al. vs. Charles Coutant and James Wright; fdg. for plff. $384.16, attcht. quashed, and lv. to amd. bill of part.—11,418, Carl Willig vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company; verdict for plff. $500, and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,354, Anderson vs. Wrinkleman; rule on compl. to file Master's rept. in 30 ds.—1,500, Brown vs. Brown; rule on compl. to produce Freddie Brown in court at the trial of said cause.—684, Cheney vs. Vancleave; time to amd. bill extd. 10 ds.—1,918, Sanders vs. O'Callaghan; plcd. on cal.—1,641, Whitehead vs. Taylor; lv. to revr. to lease, etc.—1,873, McCauley vs. Trude; lv. to amd. appr. by adding name of deft. George Coppell.—1,817, Younglove vs. Wetherell; deflt. and ref. to Magruder.

Divorce—1,590, Ella P. Brown vs. Edwin H. Brown; decree of divorce for desertion.

Decree—1,600, Kniseley vs. Livermore; lv. to amd. bill and dis. as to defts. Thomas Brann and Frances Lackner, and decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,820—W. T. Turner vs. E. Isaacs. Appeal.

48,821—Mary Moore vs. Thirza Manning. Appeal.

48,822—Kate Ryan vs. John S. Henry. Confession of judgment, $200. George H. Kettelle, atty.

48,823—People ex rel. Loretto Shannon vs. Patrick and Catharine Davoren; petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Snowhook, Johnston & Gray, attys.

48,824—Aaron M. McKay vs. R. V. O'Donnell; appeal.

48,825—Bill. Withheld for service.

48,826—Alexander McDaniel vs. Charles R. Stouffer. Asst. $1,500. B. M. Munn, atty.

48,827—Lizzie Somers vs. John Somers. Bill for divorce for cruelty, drunkenness, and adultery. John C. King, solr.

48,828—Asst. Withheld for service.

48,829—Trespass. Withheld for service.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—4,921, Root & Sons Music Company vs. Bassett; time to file bill of exc. extd. 20 ds.—7,445, Stratton vs. Forsyth Scale Company; dmr. to narr. withd., and lv. to pld. in 20 ds.—8,787, Reinach vs. Lederer; time to file bill exc. extd. 20 ds.—6,971, Ritter Conserve Company vs. Wrangell & Co.; transct. fld. and time extd. 5 ds. to file other papers.

Judgments and trials—8,567, Colburn vs. Gibson et al.; judgt. on verdict propty. in defts.—7,170, Pratt vs. McLindew; judgt. propty. in plff., each pty. to pay own costs and sat.—6,989, Kaiser vs. Swanson; verdict for deft. on attcht. issue and mo. n. t. by plff.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—7,867, People ex rel. M. S. Robinson vs. Hanchett; hrd. and relator remanded.—5,631, Lee vs. Laflin; set for trial June 25.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—1,359, Schroeder vs. Union Hide & Leather Co.; contd.—4,620, Pomeroy vs. Brown; appl. dis. with proc. want pros.

Verdicts—4,104, William F. Pieronet vs. David Kreigh et al.; verdict for plff. $2,675.—4,060, Joseph Jones et al. vs. International Bank; verdict for plffs. $2,595.10, and mo. n. t. by defts.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—3,104, Jones vs. Dike; ord. to pay bills vs. Sheriff nisi.—444, Curley vs. Williams; final ord.—2,097, Piasyuski vs. Pipopski; deflt. and ref. to Waller.—1,895, Natl. L.-I. Co. vs. Bedee; rule on Master to rept. by Oct. 1.—3,227, Evans vs. Evans; deflt.

Verdict—3,791, Anna Belle Hutsel vs. John H. Hutsel; verdict that complt. at time of fig. bill was living separate from husband for causes alleged in bill, and without her fault; that she is not guilty of adultery, as charged in cross-bill.

Decrees—1,676, Curry vs. Givens; decree of sale.—2,461, Fuller vs. Myers; decree confg. sale.

Dismissed complainants' cost want prosecution—1,608, 1,714, 1,739, 1,748, 1,762, 1,774, 1,781, 1,828, 1,862, 1,864, 1,934, 1,986, 1,991, 1,960, 2,001, 2,022, 2,070, 2,084, 2,119, 2,177, 2,182.

Stricken from docket—1,622, 1,681, 1,683, 1,778, 1,819, 1,834, 1,843, 1,873, 1,944, 1,952, 2,054, 2,135, 2,137, 2,145, 2,161.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—3,153, O'Malley vs. Meschendorff; rule to show cause contd. to June 28.—3,155, Anguera vs. Anguera; ans. of F. Q. and E. H. Ball to atd. to amd. bill, ans. of Antonia and Mary E. Anguera fld. to amd. bill, and rule on compl. to reply to same in 5 ds.—3,183, Johnson vs. Johnson; deflt.—3,209, Liston vs. Liston; dflt.—62, Evans vs. Abbott; lv. to fle. amd. bill instr., ples of Jerome Beecher to atd. all dmrs. fld. to orig. bill to atd. to amd. bill, and all ans. fld. to atd. to amd. bill.—2,044, Virgil vs. Lattin; revrs. rept. fld. and confd. and revr. alld. 10 per cent ov. all money collected.—1,502, Hill vs. Hill; Master's rept. of sale fld. and confd.—3,238, Ward vs. Ward; deflt.

Decree—43,811, In re petns. of St. Johns to adopt child; decree of adoption.

County Court.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,801, In re vol. assgt. Cushing, Thomas & Co.; ord. for sale of assgn. interest in directory nisi 5 ds., notice to be given to 10 largest creds.—4,815, Same Graff, Abrahamson & Co.; ord. of June 9, '84, for payt. of $45 to A. Marienbaum made absolute.—4,635, Golsen vs. Beers & Co.; further evidence and hg. adjd. to July term to take testy. of E. A. Beers.—4,840, In re vol. assgt. J. H. Louder and E. J. Moss; hg. on petn. of Solmer & John and fdg. for petrs.—4,658, Same McLelland & Greenough; ord. of June 13, '84, made absolute.—4,920, Same Joseph Clapp; ord. for payt. of employes $50.—2,484, In re alleged insanity of Michael Volmuth; verdict, not insane and mo. n. t. by petr.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Patrick H. Hussey; letters test. to Margaret Hussey, bond $200 apvd.—Est. Henry W. Kane; will proven and letters test. to Adelphia Kane, ind. bond $35,000 apvd. and pf. heirsp.

Administrations—Est. Homer Baker; letters to Daniel W. Baker, bond $10,000 apvd.—Est. Jacob Simon; letters to John Simon, bond $11,000 apvd. and petn. Michael Simon dis.—Est. Bernalda Ammundson; letters to Caunte R. Matson, bond $7,000 apvd.

Orders—Est. Frederick I. Smith; clms. of Christian Fenger for $50 and John A. Rice & Co. for $38.50 alld.—Est. Joseph Lewis; clm of Jacob Messer alld for $45.—Est. Francis R. Dack; pf. heirsh., inv., apprst. and wid. awd apvd.—Est. Rodney N. Day; inv., apprst. and wid. awd apvd.—Est. Hilario Rubica; rept. of sale of pers. propty apvd.—Est. Frans Roeske; pf. heirsh.—Est. Nancy M. Wicker; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Jonas Johnson; inv., apprst. awd wid., and apvd.—Est. Philo L. Smith; George K. Smith to settle final acct. as surviving partner June 24.—Est. Bernard Blanz; first annl. acct apvd., and certain items stricken from inv.—Est. James Lawless; clms. alld.: Catharine Lawless $59.20; Thomas Farday $7.87, George Philo $3.—Est. Frank A. Halleck et al., minors; inv. and acct. apvd. and also new bond.—Est. Robert H. Murray; ptnersp. inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Lavinia Brown, minor; ord. grdn. pay $300 to Ellis & Meek for legal services.—Est. Carl Hoyer; pf. heirsp.—Est. Maria Royerson; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Charles W. C. Deering, minor; inv. apvd.—Est. Theresia Janssens, lunatic; same.—Est. Daniel Lyons; inv., apprst., and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Kate Payne; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Mary Ann Williams; pf. heirsp.—Est. Frank Olagwesky; lv. to admx. to sell pers. est. at private sale.—Est. Perry H. Smith, distracted; final acct. of Emma A. Smith, conser., apvd. and she dischgd.—Est. John Smith; rept. of sale of pers. propty. apvd.—Est. Louisia R. Pitkin; lv. to extr. to transfer not to exceed $1,000 to himself as trustee's clm.—Est. Michael Herner; rept. of sale of real est. apvd. and sale contd.—Est. Henry McCann; rept. of sale of real est. apvd. and sale confd.—Est. John Heuck; inv., apprst., and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Eliza Gavid; pf. heirsp.—Est. Harriet Grossman; same.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,269, Fred Hayes, burglary; sentenced on plea to one year in the penitentiary.—1,271, Charles Johnson, larceny; sentenced on plea to one year in the penitentiary.—1,282, Nathan P. Chapman, larceny; jury trial; further evidence, arguments, and instructions heard; verdict guilty of petit larceny; sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,103, Edward F. Thomas and William G. Murphy; verdict guilty, and punishment of Thomas fixed at three years in the penitentiary; Murphy fined $350; motion for a new trial entered.—1,343, Michael Scanlan, assault; continued by defendant.—1,110, Boody Mason, George Adams, Bat Shea, and Charles Brown; motion for new trial and in arrest overruled; Mason sentenced for 15 years, Adams and Shea for 20 years each, and Brown for one year in the penitentiary.—1,309, John Taylor; jury trial; verdict guilty of assault to do bodily injury; fined $50 and costs.—1,365, James Freers, burglary; jury trial; verdict gulty, and term fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE SMITH—No court.
JUDGE GARDNER—No court.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trials.
JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE MORAN—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions, and No. 4,815, in re. Graff, Abrahamson & Co.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No court today.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 182 to 211, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 11,428, 11,436, 11,400, 11,456, 11,482, 6,650, 11,490, and 11,508. No case on trial.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions. Tuesday—No. 1,481, Gilbert vs. Gilbert. No cause on hearing.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. No cause on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—First call Nos. 401 to 450, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 401 to 450, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,769, 5,328, 4,940, and 5,178. No. 5,086, New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company vs. Butters, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,867, 4,098, 4,110, 4,129, 4,133, and 4,158. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions. General call.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Dependent girls and boys. No. 2,373, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company. No case on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,278, 1,284, 1,285, 1,286, 1,288, 1,289, 1,291, 1,293, 1,297, 1,301, 1,303, 1,305, 1,307, 1,312, 1,310, 1,316, and 1,320.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,120, 908, 1,198, 1,272, 1,275, 1,279, 1,281, 1,283, 1,287, 1,288, and 1,290.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court:

ARGUED AND SUBMITTED.

Allen vs. Caldwell et al.; appeal from Ingham.
Curtis vs. Campbell; error to Wayne.
Fornerook Manufacturing Company vs. Barnum; error to the Superior Court of Detroit.
Reeg vs. Bunham; appeal from the Superior Court of Detroit.
Mugent vs. Mugent et al.; appeal from Kent.
Gay vs. Haltze; error to Clinton.
Love vs. Wood; error to Clinton.
Vanness vs. Hadsell; error to Cass.
Tuesday's call—Nos. 46, 48, 49, 17, 13, 61, 64, 44, 65, 37, 58, 69.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided by the Supreme Court today:

The Brazil & Chicago Coal Company vs. Bridget Cain; Clay County Court; reversed. Howk, J.

Charles C. Shattuck vs. Robert S. Cox; Vigo Superior Court; reversed. Hammond, J.

William T. Concannon et al. vs. John P. Noble; Laporte County Court; affirmed. Elliot, C. J.

Victoria Montgomery vs. Charles W. Ardelott; Harrison County Court. Petition filed for rehearing by appellant.

Appellate Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—In the Appellate Court today the case of Powers vs. Ranking was argued orally and submitted. In the case of the Forest City Insurance Company vs. McGinnis leave was granted to file amended record. Court adjourned till the 24th at 10 a. m.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

BLAINE.

T-he name of Blaine, the Son of Maine,
O-h, what a charm there's in thy name!

J-oy now is real, and bells do peal,
A-nd hearts are light, and hopes are bright;
M-illions rejoice, and raise their voice;
E-nthuse they do for one so true,
S-o grand a man to lead the van.

G-reat is thy name, thou man of fame!

B-lest be the earth where thou hadst birth!
L-ong mayst thou live to counsel give!
A-ccept the helm thou surely must;
I-nto thy hands we place the trust,
N-or wilt thou fail when in the chair,
E-ach wrong to right, whilst seated there.

LOGAN.

T-hou statesman true, and hero, too,
O-ur voice we'll raise to sing thy praise!

J-oy fills the land for one so grand!
O-n fields of strife thou risk'd thy life,
H-ot where the shell in battle fell,
N-or flinched from harm in war's alarm.

A-ll hail the brave, when homes they save!

L-ong be thy days, and pleasant ways!
O-ur happy land thou helped to save!
G-lorious now our flag doth wave;
A-nd now the Nation won't forget,
N-or fail to pay in part its debt.

OTTAWA, Ill. H. E. GEDNEY.

WHAT THE YOUNG MAN MISSED.

Philadelphia Call: Returned Prodigal—"Dear! dear! How little the old farm has changed."

Honest Farmer—"Very few changes have beeen made, my son. You will find things pretty much as you left them twenty years ago. Over there is the apple tree you planted."

"Yes, the same tree, only larger; and there is the dog-house I made for the new pup!"

"Yes; poor Carlo! He died of old age ten years ago. That dog you see is his grandson."

"And over there is the chicken-house I helped to build for old Biddy's first brood."

"Yes; poor old Biddy! I wish I had known you were coming home."

"Why?"

"Because I might have saved her; but I took her to market last week."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE

ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or [...] Discharges from the Bowels are stopped [...] minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. [...] gestion or inflammation, no weakness [...] will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating [...] lays Inflammations, and cures Congestions [...] of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other [...] organs, by one application.

IN FROM 1 TO 20 MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the [...] Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, [...] Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease [...] RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford [...] ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE B[...], INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE [...], SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE [...], HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the [...] parts where the pain or difficulty exists will [...] ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of [...] will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, [...] Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, [...] entery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all [...] Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of [...] Ready Relief with them. A few drops in [...] prevent sickness or pains from change of [...] is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a [...] ulant.

Fever and Ague, and Malaria.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. [...] is not a remedial agent in this world that [...] Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, [...] Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers [...] by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS [...] DAILY OCCUR AFTER USING A [...] DOSES.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of [...] guor, melancholy, increase and hardness of [...] muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves [...] food, no more sour eructations of waterbrash [...] digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, [...] and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, [...] skin looks clear and healthy; the urine [...] its turbid and cloudy appearance to a [...] amber color; water passes clear from [...] through the urethra without pain or [...] or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity [...] involuntary weakening discharges [...] way), with certainty of permanent cure, [...] strength exhibited in the secreting [...] tional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes [...] swarthy saffron appearance of the skin [...] clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or [...] tubercles will realise great benefit [...] freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the [...] air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat, or head; [...] ishing the frequency of the cough; general [...] in strength throughout the system; stoppage of [...] sweats and pains, and feeling of weakness [...] ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of [...] chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing, [...] roxysm of cold on lying down or arising in the [...] ing. All these distressing symptoms gradually [...] surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN [...] new signs of returning health will appear [...] blood improves in purity and strength [...] diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, [...] tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., will be [...] away, and unsound made sound and healthy; [...] fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually [...] pear.

8. In cases where the system has been [...] and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate [...] accumulated and become deposited in the [...] joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, [...] curvatures, contortions, white swellings, [...] veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will [...] these deposits and exterminate the virus of the [...] ease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous diseases, [...] may be the cure, "feel better," and [...] eral health improving, their flesh and [...] ing or even keeping its own, it is a sure [...] cure is progressing. In these diseases [...] either gets better or worse—the virus of the [...] is not inactive; if not arrested and driven [...] blood it will spread and continue to [...] constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every [...] will grow better and increase in health, [...] flesh.

The great power of this remedy is [...] threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

Of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, [...] Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration [...] ceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage [...] (instantaneous relief afforded where [...] been used, thus doing away with the [...] tion of using these instruments), dissolving [...] the Bladder, and all classes of

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine [...] One bottle contains more of the active [...] Medicines than any other preparation. Taken [...] spoonful doses, while others require five or six [...] as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills,

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, [...] Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with [...] gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and [...] Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders [...] Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, [...] Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, [...] gestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, In[...] of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements [...] ternal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing [...] mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Free the system from disease, and cure [...] protracted and dangerous maladies by [...] internal secretions to healthy action; [...] the following symptoms can be resorted [...]:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the [...] in Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, [...] Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the [...] Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Fluttering [...] of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, [...] Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, [...] or Suffocating Sensations when in a [...] Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and [...] in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, [...] of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, [...] and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the [...]

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free [...] from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sold by Druggists.

We repeat that the reader must consult [...] and papers on the subject of diseases and [...] among which may be named:

"FALSE AND TRUE."
"RADWAY ON IRRITABLE URETHRA."
"RADWAY ON SCROFULA."
And others relating to different classes of diseases.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. [...] ren-st., corner Church, New York. [...] worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the [...] DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. [...] than the base and worthless imitations of [...] there are false Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. [...] and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

GAMBLING AND P[...]

The Mayor Says the Re[...] Not to Punish Poli[...] Sins.

Mike Is Saucy, and Will L[...] Be His Associate as a [...] Delegate.

No More Pulls Yesterday—D[...] South Side Anti-Machin[...] Fight at Peoria.

MAYOR HARRISO[...]

HE DENIES THAT THE PULLS W[...] OUT OF SPITE.

"Anything new in the fight [...] and Mackin?" said a TRIBUNE r[...] Mayor.

"I won't talk to you on that [...] plied, and then he thought a [...] there is one thing I will say. T[...] morning talk about my being acc[...] and THE TRIBUNE says I allowed [...] stuff the ballot-boxes as long as [...] interest, but when he stuffed the[...] I went back on him. The writer[...] ous articles are strangely [...] the fact that last Wedn[...] every single primary was fav[...] my own district almost solidly [...] trict delegate, unless they cou[...] delegate-at-large; nearly all [...] for me for delegate-at-large, [...] Side divided on the question. [...] instance they were for me for G[...] shows that there is nothing [...] thing [spite] in it. Surely THE[...] eries for an honest ballot, does[...] support a machine that ope[...] ballots in its possession."

"Will there be more pull[...] houses?"

"I won't say whether I inte[...] or not. You might inform th[...] get them to prepare for a pul[...] feel that there will be no mo[...] anybody what I intend doing or[...]"

Superintendent Doyle dodged[...] terday, not desiring to be inte[...] gambling question.

MIKE STANDS F[...]

HE IS WILLING TO LET HARRI[...] GATE WITH HIMSELF FROM [...] TRICT.

"Does the man who runs[...] house up-stairs expect another[...] police tonight?" asked a TRIB[...] Mike McDonald in "The Store[...] ernoon.

"I don't know, because I [...] business," answered Mike; "[...] much: If I was Mayor or C[...] would not allow a gambli[...] in Chicago. If Carter Harri[...] close some of the houses, a[...] with others, it is his busines[...] take the consequences. We al[...] public will look upon the matt[...] rely on one thing—after the [...] has cleared away you'll find th[...] old stand and as strong as ev[...] be in the whisky business, be[...] stone-quarries and real estate [...] be will be the same politically [...] to his friends and favoring [...] dates."

This observation on Mike's [...] cate that he was more than [...] fight it out to the bitter end, [...]

"It is claimed," volunteered[...] "that the Mayor is simply str[...] over your shoulder. Do yo[...] view of the case?"

"I don't know what view to[...] but I do know that I will stand[...] start to finish. If the Mayo[...] make me call Mackin off he [...] cause I am willing to spe[...] money for my friends."

"How about Harrison's ch[...] gate question?"

"He cannot go to the Nati[...] as a delegate-at-large, and if [...] may go with me as a distric[...] sure of being one of the dele[...] much care who the other is [...]"

"The time is not far distan[...] of Mike's friends, "when Ha[...] known in Chicago politics. H[...] grand mistake of his life."

THE DELEGA[...]

PERSONS WHO FROM PRESE[...] WILL BE SELEC[...]

It is apparently quite certa[...] Donald will be a National [...] Third District. He would lik[...] selected as the other dele[...] knows the Mayor would [...] go with the boss gamb[...] he feels satisfied tha[...] can get into the convention [...] McDonald favors Goudy s[...] and so does Mackin. As t[...] delegates no new slates [...] In the First District Mackin[...] cellent show of going with [...] selear Stone. In the Fourth [...] a place with Rubens or Goud[...] does not win the at-large p[...] Cullerton and Hildreth still [...] District slate.

Some of the Harrison [...] claiming that as far as th[...] cerned everything had been[...] delegate-at-large if he cared[...] was asserted in some quart[...] certain sign that McDonald [...] was ready to fall into line a[...] the developments justif[...] though the withdrawal of [...] machine convention in the [...] some color to it. This was [...] as due to the efforts of the [...] the City-Hall, which has all[...] moves made by Whelan and[...] more damaging to the inter[...] the open hostility of the [...] employés declared that a [...] ment had arisen to make H[...] large, and that it did not [...] trict, as the other three [...] single district could not kic[...] How Mr. Goudy was to be d[...] explained, but it was hint[...] ston, Harrison's represent[...] Side, were willing to reti[...] sent as a district deleg[...] would be lovely. Winston[...] talk of declining. He says[...] election is assured, but he [...] er his district colleague wi[...] bens.

ALL QUIET LA[...]

ONLY THREE HOUSES MA[...] OF BEING C[...]

The comments of THE T[...] tial policy of Harrison [...] houses supposed to belong[...] ald combination have evid[...] effect, for there were no r[...] patrolmen and the wag[...] night's rest. It is believe[...] in this morning's issue th[...] had not received a vi[...] Wednesday and Thursday[...] fled to close their places [...] night none of the [...] been included in the pul[...] Madison, No. 134 Clark, [...] Clark, and No. 194 Clark [...] of the other places w[...] three of those places wh[...] in the late raids were[...] Sheedy's, No. 109 Adams[...] there were no players[...] "plugger" for the hous[...] selves. At No. 125 Clark[...] one faro game was in p[...] eight players, mostly sp[...] not seem so apprehen[...] "suckers" who usually[...] 98 Randolph street, Cy [...] table was in operation[...] sionals and a "sucker" [...] the bank, and everythin[...] The fact that more [...] raided last night did no[...] that the fun was over. [...] friends satisfied that [...] again, but the keepers [...] fered with felt co[...] would open up [...] an effort to [...] with the respectable p[...] ing him for leaving cer[...] proprietor of one of [...] houses said last night: [...] to be pulled before th[...] we know that the Mayo[...] ply to whip McDon[...] On the other ha[...] said last night that [...] all along to close every[...] houses and that by so d[...] much support from the [...] be would lose in the [...]

R. R.
[R]ADWAY'S
[REA]DY RELIEF
CURES AND PREVENTS
[DYSENT]ERY, DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
[RHEUM]ATISM,
[NE]URALGIA,
HEADACHE,
TOOTHACHE,
[ASTHM]A,
DIFFICULT BREATHING.
[BOW]EL COMPLAINTS.
WAS THE FIRST AND IS
[THE O]NLY PAIN REMEDY
FROM 1 TO 20 MINUTES.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS
[Fever] and Ague, and Malaria.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
DR. RADWAY'S
[SA]RSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
[G]REAT BLOOD PURIFIER
AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY OCCUR AFTER USING A FEW DOSES.
CONSUMPTION
[INFLAM]MATION OF THE BLADDER AND KIDNEYS.
ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills,
Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.
Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.
[VEGE]TABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
[RADW]AY'S REGULATING PILLS
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
Sold by Druggists.
"FALSE AND TRUE."
TO THE PUBLIC.

GAMBLING AND POLITICS.

The Mayor Says the Raids Were Not to Punish Political Sins.

Mike Is Saucy, and Will Let Harrison Be His Associate as a District Delegate.

No More Pulls Yesterday—Doings of the South Side Anti-Machinists—A Fight at Peoria.

MAYOR HARRISON.

HE DENIES THAT THE PULLS WERE ORDERED OUT OF SPITE.

"Anything new in the fight with McDonald and Mackin?" said a TRIBUNE reporter to the Mayor.

"I won't talk to you on that subject," he replied, and then he thought a moment. "But there is one thing I will say. The papers this morning talk about my being actuated by spite, and THE TRIBUNE says I allowed McDonald to stuff the ballot-boxes as long as he did it in my interest, but when he stuffed them against me I went back on him. The writers of the various articles are strangely forgetful of the fact that last Wednesday nearly every single primary was favorable to me—my own district almost solidly for me as a district delegate, unless they could have me as delegate-at-large; nearly all the South Side for me for delegate-at-large, and the North Side divided on the question. In every single instance they were for me for Governor. That shows that there is nothing of that sort of thing [spite] in it. Surely THE TRIBUNE, that cries for an honest ballot, doesn't want me to support a machine that openly had stuffed ballots in its possession."

"Will there be more pulls of gambling-houses?"

"I won't say whether I intend to keep it up or not. You might inform the gamblers and get them to prepare for a pull, or make them feel that there will be no more. I won't tell anybody what I intend doing on that point."

Superintendent Doyle dodged reporters yesterday, not desiring to be interviewed on the gambling question.

MIKE STANDS FIRM.

HE IS WILLING TO LET HARRISON BE A DELEGATE WITH HIMSELF FROM THE THIRD DISTRICT.

"Does the man who runs the gambling-house up-stairs expect another visit from the police tonight?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of Mike McDonald in "The Store" yesterday afternoon.

"I don't know, because I am not in that business," answered Mike; "but I'll say this much: If I was Mayor or Chief of Police I would not allow a gambling-house to run in Chicago. If Carter Harrison sees fit to close some of the houses, and not interfere with others, it is his business, and he must take the consequences. We all know how the public will look upon the matter, and you can rely on one thing—after the smoke of battle has cleared away you'll find that Mike is at the old stand and as strong as ever. He may not be in the whisky business, because he has his stone-quarries and real estate to look after, but he will be the same politically; always sticking to his friends and favoring the best candidates."

This observation on Mike's part would indicate that he was more than ever resolved to fight it out to the bitter end, raids or no raids.

"It is claimed," volunteered the interviewer, "that the Mayor is simply striking at Mackin over your shoulder. Do you take the same view of the case?"

"I don't know what view to take of the case, but I do know that I will stand by Mackin from start to finish. If the Mayor thinks he can make me call Mackin off he is mistaken, because I am willing to spend both time and money for my friends."

"How about Harrison's chances on the delegate question?"

"He cannot go to the National Convention as a delegate-at-large, and if he so desires he may go with me as a district delegate. I am sure of being one of the delegates, and don't much care who the other is to be."

"The time is not far distant," remarked one of Mike's friends, "when Harrison will be unknown in Chicago politics. He has made the grand mistake of his life."

THE DELEGATES.

PERSONS WHO FROM PRESENT APPEARANCES WILL BE SELECTED.

It is apparently quite certain that Mike McDonald will be a National delegate from the Third District. He would like to see Harrison selected as the other delegate because he knows the Mayor would not like to go with the boss gambler and because he feels satisfied that the Mayor can get into the convention in no other way. McDonald favors Goudy as delegate-at-large and so does Mackin. As to the other district delegates no new slates have been made up. In the First District Mackin has the same excellent show of going with Billy Seipp or Rensselear Stone. In the Fourth Winston is sure of a place with Rubens or Goudy, provided Goudy does not win the at-large prize from the Mayor. Cullerton and Hildreth still make up the Second District slate.

Some of the Harrison understrappers were claiming that as far as the Mayor was concerned everything had been fixed for him to be delegate-at-large if he cared for the honor. It was asserted in some quarters that this was the certain sign that McDonald had weakened and was ready to fall into line at once, but none of the developments justified this assertion, though the withdrawal of the call for an anti-machine convention in the First District gave some color to it. This was explained, however, as due to the efforts of the Fourth Ward end of the City-Hall, which has all along opposed the moves made by Whelan and young Stearns as more damaging to the interests of Harrison than the open hostility of the machine. The city employés declared that a spontaneous movement had arisen to make Harrison delegate-at-large, and that it did not need the First District, as the other three were in line, and a single district could not kick against the others. How Mr. Goudy was to be disposed of was not explained, but it was hinted that if Mr. Winston, Harrison's representative on the North Side, were willing to retire, Goudy would be sent as a district delegate, and everything would be lovely. Winston, however, doesn't talk of declining. He says his own unanimous election is assured, but he doesn't know whether his district colleague will be Goudy or Rubens.

ALL QUIET LAST NIGHT.

ONLY THREE HOUSES MAKE EVEN PRETENSE OF BEING OPEN.

The comments of THE TRIBUNE on the partial policy of Harrison in raiding only the houses supposed to belong to the Mike McDonald combination have evidently produced some effect, for there were no raids last night. The patrolmen and the wagons were given one night's rest. It is believed that the statement in this morning's issue that those houses which had not received a visit from the police Wednesday and Thursday nights would be notified to close their places is well founded. Last night none of the houses which had been included in the pull were open. No. 103 Madison, No. 134 Clark, No. 176 Clark, No. 91 Clark, and No. 194 Clark were all closed. Most of the other places were also closed. Only three of those places which were not included in the late raids were found running. Pat Sheedy's, No. 109 Adams street, was open, but there were no players, the dealer and the "plugger" for the house having it all to themselves. At No. 125 Clark street, John Condon's, one faro game was in progress, with seven or eight players, mostly sporting men. They did not seem so apprehensive of a raid as the "suckers" who usually fill the rooms. At No. 98 Randolph street, Cy James' place, one faro-table was in operation. Four or five professionals and a "sucker" were playing against the bank, and everything was very quiet.

The fact that more of the gamblers were raided last night did not at all suggest to them that the fun was over. Not only were Mike's friends satisfied that they would be visited again, but the keepers who had not been interfered with felt certain that Harrison would open up on them also in an effort to "square" himself with the respectable people who were censuring him for leaving certain houses alone. The proprietor of one of the thus far favored houses said last night: "Of course we expect to be pulled before the thing ends, although we know that the Mayor's intention was simply to whip McDonald into submission. On the other hand, a city detective said last night that the Mayor had intended all along to close every one of the gambling-houses and that by so doing he hoped to win as much support from the respectable element as he would lose in the gambling element. The detective, however, probably knew nothing about it."

THURSDAY'S VICTIMS.

A FEW ESCAPE WITHOUT FINES—WALPOLE WILL QUIT THE BUSINESS.

There was a total absence of that mirth and coarse joking which characterized the proceedings of the previous day when the unlucky thirteen who were raided by the police Thursday night were arraigned before Justice Kersten yesterday afternoon. The contingent from 103 Madison street, consisting of one dealer and five inmates, were first called up. They were fined $5 each and the dealer $10. The catch captured at 91 Clark street were not such a precious lot. John Walpole appealed to the court in their behalf. He said the seven men found in his place were all employés. There was no gambling going on. He had discharged them and paid them off, and when the police entered they were packing up the furniture left over from the first raid ready for removal. "I'll take a solemn oath," Walpole said, in an excited voice, "that it was my intention to close up the business." Detective Meyers stated that he saw Martin Buck with a stack of chips before him. "He was just putting them away in a box. There was no one to gamble with," was the explanation. Detective McDonald volunteered the information that the seven men in the court-room were the same he and Detective Haas arrested Wednesday night, and he concluded that they must be employés.

Justice Kersten decided that there was no evidence to warrant him in fining the defendants, either as inmates or dealers, and he let them go on payment of costs. Walpole said that he would quit the business.

THE ANTI-MACHINE MEN.

THEY DECIDE NOT TO HOLD A CONVENTION.

The action taken by some of the Independent Democratic kickers in the First District in making preliminary arrangements for new primaries and a new convention was reconsidered yesterday, owing to the influences of the wiser heads, and it was agreed to abandon the scheme. The Mayor is said to have counseled the abandonment of the second-convention idea because he was shrewd enough to see that the kickers would surely be bounced at Peoria, and that his strength would be weakened proportionately. Ald. Whelan, Gen. Lieb, and a few other anti-machine men who are with Harrison, favored an independent convention even after the Mayor had advised against it, but will doubtless be forced to see the folly of their stand. Frank Hoyne said the new scheme was to collect all possible evidence of fraud where there were contests and carry this evidence to the State Convention.

It was rumored yesterday that Whelan had arranged to go to Peoria with a white-plug-hat following about 500 strong, and add the weight of numbers to the weight of evidence in the fight at the State Convention, but this rumor appears to have had no foundation in fact.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

THE KICKERS RESOLVE TO CARRY THE FIGHT INTO THE PEORIA CONVENTION.

The kickers held a sort of experience meeting at Central Hall last night, and the experiences related were indeed heartrending.

James R. Doolittle, on being called to the chair, explained the objects of the meeting to be the consideration of the means whereby the action of the late convention could be set aside and the perpetrators of the outrageous wrongs punished. In the First Ward the ballot-box was stuffed, in the Second tissue ballots were used, in the Fourth the count was not straight, and in Lemont the polling-place was fixed several miles from where the people lived to give one Skelly a chance to boost himself in. The Committee on Credentials had ignored all this evidence of fraud. Never in the history of the Democracy was it so much disgraced, and if something was not done to purify the party the county and city elections were lost.

Ald. Whelan was called on for a speech, but declined, saying he wanted to see something practical done.

Ald. Sanders said he had seen fraud enough in his ward to wish he might never see another primary.

Frank Hoyne did not believe in holding another convention, as it would get no hearing at Peoria, but thought affidavits and evidences of frauds should be prepared and presented, for in this way there was some chance of getting in. "Take the ballot-box in the First Ward," said he, "now kept at the City-Hall, and show it to the Grangers as an object lesson in Chicago fraud. In that way there is a reasonable chance that some may be admitted."

Ald. Whelan said that was another secret out about that ballot-box. It had a false key-hole and hinges, but in reality the top was screwed down so that it could not be opened without breaking it. "It will be taken to Peoria, and from there to the National Convention, where, if justice is not done," said he, "it will be exhibited to the delegates on the floor." He thought the contesting delegates should get together and hold a convention the same as if they had simply adjourned from the hall.

Joseph Hendrickson charged two men in the Second Ward with cutting the throat of the Mayor every chance they got while working for the city, pretending to be his friends. "As for Mackin, we put him in office when we did not think his head would swell so he would want to run the city, county, and State. Our great chieftain has made the city Democratic, but now they want to cut his throat."

All held aloof from speaking of Harrison's raid on the gamblers until John Gelder got on his feet, when a torrent of adjectives and adverbs were let loose. Said he: "If it has come to this, that the scalawags and gamblers are going to run this city, it is time we knew it. I hope the Superintendent of Police will keep on raiding every gambling-house run in Mike McDonald's interest. The Mayor is too noble a man to use his power to cripple an enemy, but I believe that Mr. Doyle of his own will has at last decided this has gone too far and must be stopped. In Chicago we are too wide awake to allow a Boss Tweed, a political tramp, to run us. Mike and the rest of the gamblers will be thrown into the lake for the outrageous rascality if it does not cease. It is well the contest is made now, and not when the city and county elections would be damaged."

The following were appointed as a committee on arrangements for the convention to be held the 26th inst.: First Ward, Stephen Albert and Patrick White; Second Ward, J. Leindecker and John Gelder; Fourth Ward, R. W. Reideyand and Theodore Oehne; Lemont, Matt Warner.

CLERICAL MISCONDUCT.

The Catholic Authorities Deny All Knowledge of the Alleged Priest.

"The Rev. Father Louis Jacques, pastor of the French Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart at Aurora," came to the city Thursday and knocked about town till he stumbled upon Alice Anderson, a street-walker. He and the woman went to the Perkins House Café, No. 230 State street, and after taking supper the alleged priest called for rooms for the night in the Perkins House, registering as "L. Jacques and lady, city." The clerk assigned them to rooms 21 and 23. In the morning the man complained that he had been robbed of $15. The woman was charged with the crime of stealing the money, and yesterday on the testimony of "Father Jacques" she was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Prindiville in $300 bonds for larceny. The prosecuting witness said that he was pastor of a Catholic church at Aurora.

A reporter called upon Vicar-General Conway last night and asked him if he knew Father Jacques. He said that he did not; but that if the man Jacques was a priest of the Archdiocese of Chicago he certainly would know him. When the Vicar-General was told the object of the inquiry he was very much shocked to think that a priest could be guilty of such conduct. He said: "I don't think the fellow is a priest at all, but to contradict his story I will say that there are three Catholic churches in Aurora for the German, English, and French congregations. Father Schnückel is pastor of the German parish, Father Welby of the English, and Father Coté, late pastor of the Church of Notre Dame, this city, is pastor of the French parish. As Aurora is in this archdiocese I know whereof I speak." Father Conway's intimation that the fellow is sailing under false colors is confirmed by the fact that the Catholic Directory for this year gives no priest of such a name either in the United States or Canada.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPOSITION.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Tomorrow morning Mr. W. S. Primrose, President of the North Carolina State Exposition, and a committee of prominent gentlemen, leave for Washington to invite President Arthur to formally open the exposition here Oct. 1. Senator Hawley will be specially invited to deliver an address at the opening. The Senator is a North Carolinian by birth, and his presence, as well as that of the President, will give the people of the State special pleasure. All indications are that the exposition will be a greater success than it was at first supposed. It will be only second to that at Atlanta.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

The Mt. Pulaski and Adams Murder Trials Drawing to a Close.

Remarkable Longevity at Henry, Ill.—Reunion of the Old Fourth Michigan Regiment.

Awards at the Dubuque Encampment—Summer Visitors at Lake Geneva—Explosion of a Lard Tank.

ILLINOIS.

THE MT. PULASKI MURDERS.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The prosecution in the Mt. Pulaski murder trial introduced witnesses all the forenoon who swore that the beer-drinking had taken place Thursday and not Friday. Mrs. George Zea testified that Alice Hall had told her that she was not at church the Friday evening of the murder, and if Rosie Smith (Hall's stepdaughter) had said so Rosie lied. Michael Kiley testified that he had taken a walk with Alice and that she told him she was not at church that evening and Rosie was lying if she said so. Mary McDonald, the young lady whom the Hall girls claim to have gone to church with, was called, and testified that she never went to church with the Hall girls, and certainly not that night. Hiram L. Pierce, Supervisor of West Lincoln, testified that the day Belle Hall was indicted he had overheard a conversation between her and Detective McCoy in which she said: "If I had not talked so much with Mrs. Marshall I would be all right. I would like to get hold of her." The remainder of the day was taken up with the testimony of Mt. Pulaski folks, who swore that no prayer-meeting was held the Friday night of the murders. The Rev. J. V. Beekman, who had charge of the church during that year, also took the stand and said he held no prayer-meeting services that evening.

After the introduction of two or three witnesses on the part of the defense the case will be ready for argument, which will begin tomorrow. Judge Herdman will not limit the speakers, and the chances are that the case will drag over into the middle of the coming week, as there are three attorneys for the defense and two for the prosecution.

A NOVEL MEETING.

HENRY, Ill., June 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—In response to invitations sent out by a committee the old folks of Henry and vicinity of the age of 70 years and over met in the spacious dining-room of the Paskell House, and after partaking of a sumptuous repast adjourned to the new Opera Hall and organized "The Old Folks' Association" by the election of officers. There were present forty-five persons, whose aggregate age was 3,371 years—an average of 75 years. This number was considerably increased by the names of persons of the requisit age but who were unable to be present.

THE ADAMS MURDER-TRIAL.

DECATUR, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The whole of today has been taken up by counsel in talking to the jury that has heard the evidence in the John Adams murder-case. C. C. Clark finished for the defense this morning, J. A. Buckingham followed for the people, and Judge Nelson has talked for six hours for the prisoner. Hugh Crea will close the argument tomorrow, when the case will be given to the jury. The court-room has been crowded all day, nearly 100 ladies from Maroa being present.

BURGLARS AT ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—Burglars broke into the residence of Josephus Lakin last night and secured among other booty $63 in cash, a case of jewels, and a watch and chain. Other residences were also entered, but no valuables taken.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies: The Grundy County Coal Company, at Rochelle; capital stock, $75,000; incorporators, Mortimer D. Hathaway, Isaac N. Perry, William H. Holcomb, and others. The Chicago Murano Art Glass Company; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Francis Lebaron, John Charles Devoy, and Frank L. Fort. The object is to manufacture glass in all shapes.

THE CROOKS TRAGEDY.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The Crooks inquest returned a verdict this afternoon that deceased was murdered by parties unknown. A movement is on foot to increase the local reward for the apprehension and conviction of the parties to $1,000 and the Governor will be requested to add $200 more.

THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD.

The puplication from Washington of matter relating to the United States Marshal's office in this city under the administration of Jacob Wheeler conveys nothing that has not been discussed here in the last ten days in the way of gossip. Mr. Wheeler's friends say he will be able to show that if irregularities do exist they relate mainly or exclusively to constructive mileage, and that in the nature of things he was dependent upon the returns of subordinates and could have no personal knowledge of the details of the charges in question. A friend of Wheeler's says: "It is not probable that the amount of money involved can in any event exceed a few hundred dollars."

WISCONSIN.

DEATH OF MRS. CAPT. PORTER.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. Capt. William Porter, née Hosford, died at 3 o'clock this morning of paralysis. She was out driving yesterday and sat up conversing with the family last evening until 10 o'clock.

A NEW GAS COMPANY.

MADISON, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—Articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State today by the Wausau Gaslight & Coke Company, with capital stock of $60,000.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

KEWAUNEE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—At Montpelier a farmer named Ernest Meyer was found hanging this morning in a tavern barn. He is supposed to have been insane.

$1,350 FOR A BROKEN LEG.

WAUPACA, Wis., June 20.—In case of Dr. MacNamara against the Village of Clintonville, for damages sustained by falling through a defective sidewalk, the jury, after being out all night, returned a verdict of $1,350 for the plaintiff.

INDIANA.

ALLEGED TRAIN-WRECKERS ACQUITTED.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—Jonah Riley and James Smiley, who were convicted at the last December term of court of conspiracy to wreck a passenger-train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and who were granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, were acquitted today.

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.

MADISON, Ind., June 19.—[Special Correspondence.]—Ruth T. Glover Sering died at 1 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Sering would have been 96 years old the 1st of July. She was born near Baltimore in 1788. She came to Madison in 1809, and had remained here ever since. Mrs. Sering was married to the late John Sering in 1814. The husband died in 1843.

FORT WAYNE'S WATER-SUPPLY.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—For some time the question of the water-supply for Fort Wayne has been under consideration by the Council. Wednesday night they decided to buy the canal-feeder for $15,000, much to the disgust of numerous taxpayers. The first payment of $5,000 was to have been made today, but Judge O'Rourke granted a restraining order this morning for one week.

THE BUTLER HOMICIDE.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—Jane Butler, who murdered her husband, Ed Butler, by shooting him through the lungs, was arraigned for preliminary examination today, and the hearing was postponed till the 26th. She is the only witness. The shooting was done at 10 Wednesday night, death following in an hour. Her statement is that he had beaten her earlier in the evening, and when the shooting occurred was advancing upon her with a threat to kill her. The pistol lay on a table where she had placed it after taking it from his pocket earlier in the evening, and as her husband advanced she fired upon him as he was in the act of striking her. After his death Mrs. Butler locked the doors and went into another room, where she remained till daylight. She surrendered herself at noon Thursday, and this was the first known of the murder.

ALLEGED FORGERIES.

WABASH, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—A sensation in business circles was created this morning by the reported discovery of forgeries amounting to $1,000 committed by a Chicago wholesale merchant, the name of Simon Cook, a dealer in junk, of this city, being signed to the notes. Mr. Cook was first made acquainted with the forgery through the First National Bank of Wabash notifying him that it held three of his notes received from the First National and L. Silverman's banks of Chicago for collection. Cook states that the perpetrator is a wholesale merchant who, becoming cramped financially, resorted to this scheme for raising the wind. One note was sold to the First National of Chicago and one to Silverman. It is stated that other notes, aggregating several thousand dollars, have been issued by the same party.

MICHIGAN.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

NILES, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—The trial of Thomas Naire, charged with the murder of Jack McCrone at Benton Harbor last October, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter. Last night Billington, his accomplice, turned State's evidence.

FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—This afternoon lightning entered the chimney of A. T. McReynold's house on Garfield avenue, completly wrecking the front part of the house, together with the furniture, and prostrating the entire family of six persons. Seth Smith's house, Laurel street, was struck and the lady inmates stunned. The Freemont Street Police-Station flagstaff was shattered, a big hole torn in the roof, and the telephone demolished. A man walking on Woodward avenue was also prostrated and one of the parties was fatally injured.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

FLINT, Mich., June 20.—Deputy-Sheriff Ernst M. Parsell, of this city, yesterday tried to arrest Lorenzo D. Pickell at Richfield Centre, in this (Genessee) County, on a warrant for disorderly conduct at Flushing. Pickell, who was 60 years old, had repeatedly threatened to kill any officer who should attempt to arrest him. When Parsell tried it yesterday Pickell fired several shots at him. Parsell returned fire, killing Pickell instantly.

VETERAN REUNION.

HUDSON, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—The reunion of the old Fourth Michigan Regiment was held here today. The banquent is now taking place at the Comstock House, after which a grand ball will be held in the opera-house. About 100 old veterans with their families are here.

MINNESOTA.

TEETOTAL CONVENTION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 20.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Minnesota Total Abstinenee Union, opened here Wednesday, has closed, with Stillwater chosen as the place for the next meeting. The officers elected were:

President—T. T. O'Brien, St. Paul.
Vice-President—William Dowlan, St. Paul.
Secretary—M. J. Moran, St. Paul.
Treasurer—Dennis Doyle, St. Paul.

MASONIC.

An important affair in Minneapolis Masonic circles has transpired in the establishment of the Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite under the diction of the Supreme Council of the United States. The matter has been under consideration by Masons for some five weeks, with the present culmination, when John G. Barker, Thirty-third Deputy of the Supreme Council of the United States of America of the Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite, and John L. Piper, Thirty-third Acting Grand Master of Ceremonies, came on from New York and duly opened a Grand Consistory in connection with a Lodge of Perfection, a Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, a Chapter of Rose Croix, and a Council of Kadosh. A grand banquet in the evening was the conclusion.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—A heavy rain near Lanesboro, Minn., this evening washed sand upon the track of the Southern Minnesota Division of the St. Paul Railway. A passenger train bound east discovered it and slowed up to work through. A freight-train came up and crashed into the rear of the passenger. It was seen in time for all to get out except three elderly ladies, who were injured, one quite seriously. Two coaches and the mail-car were wrecked.

IOWA.

SMALL-POX.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 20.—Several cases of small-pox are reported in Westphalia Township, Shelby County, originating in a family of emigrants who came through Baltimore and were there given health-certificates. Two of the family died, and at the funeral seven neighbors contracted the disease. It is now under control.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—The lard tank in the packing-house of William Ryan & Syns exploded this evening, entirely wrecking that portion of the building and inflicting a loss of $15,000. The men had all quit work, and it is believed there is no loss of life. Only one tank was running with a moderate pressure of steam.

THE DUBUQUE ENCAMPMENT.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding a heavy shower of rain at 1 o'clock there was an immense crowd on the encampment grounds to witness the sham battle and hear the award of prizes. The crowd was estimated at 30,000 to 35,000. The battle was very spirited and was enthusiastically applauded. The plan of battle was assaulting of rifle-pits, redoubts, and a fort on the hill by infantry and artillery, resulting in their capture. There were thirty pieces of cannon and mortars engaged. The announcement of the prize for the competitive drill was as follows:

Infantry first prize, consisting of an elegant gold badge with diamond centre to each member of company, to Mobile Rifles. These badges are worth $25 apiece. Second prize of similar medals to Tredway Guards, of St. Louis. Third prize to the Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis. Fourth prize to the Muscatine company. Fifth prize to the National Rifles, of Washington. Sixth prize to Company D, of St. Paul.

The cavalry prize was awarded to the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron.

The artillery prize was taken by the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans. The United States regular batteries were not allowed to participate. The Captain of Fort Snelling Battery was presented with an elegant gold scarf-pin. The encampment will be closed tomorrow by a grand steeplechase by the cavalry and the flying artillery drill by the regulars.

A reception was tendered to Gov. Sherman this evening at the residence of John Thompson. The youngest member of the Tredway Rifles is P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of Gov. Sherman. One of the members of the Washington Rifles was shot through the hand by a regular and seriously injured.

SUDDEN DEATH.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—A. Edman, who has until within a day or two been one of the proprietors of the Denver House in this city, was found dead in his room about 6 o'clock this morning. The cause of death is not known. Opinions are divided.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

LAKE GENEVA.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—Among the prominent arrivals are the following:

Whiting House—W. M. White, A. L. Cyer, J. P. Rumsey, J. Frank Rumsey, John M. Rumsey, C. E. Reynolds, B. C. Hayman, J. Bisbee, W. M. Curtis, J. H. Elbrook, W. C. Bell, Dr. Oscar A. King, John H. Drury, Ed E. Ayer and wife, John Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Jones, J. K. Wilson, S. A. McKenny, L. M. Van Arder, H. A. Beaumont—all from Chicago.

Pishcataqua Park House—J. B. Thomas and wife, C. B. Kimble, Miss Amelia Watts, Albert Miller, J. M. Jenkins, E. C. Howley, Chicago; M. W. Barrows, W. M. Bently, Dundee.

Kayes Park House—The Rev. S. B. Morrison, London, England; J. H. Bogges, Boston; G. F. Stetson, Galesburg, Ill.; Miss Paulina, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. W. C. Bedford, Fergus Falls, Dak.; H. M. Bently, Elgin, Ill.; Antoine de Auguera, F. C. Bailey and wife, C. H. Bunker and wife, Miss Anna Burnette, John Fairbanks, Chicago.

Miss Mamie Skinner, of Evanston, and Miss Jennie Fox, of Joliet, are guests of the Misses Kayes, of Kayes Park.

Mr. Manning Logan, son of Gen. Logan, has been a guest at Judge Withrow's summer home.

Prof. Swing and family have this week settled in their new summer cottage at Gipsy Bay.

AFTER BUZZARD.

John M. High, Sheriff at Lancaster, Pa., is on the way here for Ike Buzzard, the Pennsylvania bandit, who was arrested recently in this city.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SLOW PROGRESS MADE IN SETTLING UP ITS AFFAIRS.

Homer N. Hibbard, Register in Bankruptcy, has filed a report in the United States District Court in the matter of the bankrupt State Insurance Company, being an account between the "special" and "general" funds belonging to the company. He states that he has made a careful examination of all the accounts turned over to him by the Assignee, Homer Cook, and has heard testimony in regard to the nature and justice of the expenditures made. He then reports that he finds the statement of accounts between the special and general funds erroneous mainly in that the item of $19,346 entered as belonging to the special fund properly belongs to the general fund, and that it is a part of the sum of $22,500 which the first Assignee received from the sale of a claim against the Teutonia Insurance Company upon a policy of reinsurance issued by it to the State company, under which policy nearly all the losses sustained arose upon policies dated prior to Jan. 12, 1871, and were consequently held and owned by preferred creditors. Notwithstanding this the money belongs to the general fund.

He further reports that after having apportioned between the funds all the various items of just and proper charges, costs, and expenses of every kind, paid or charged by the several Assignees prior to Aug. 9, 1883, he finds that the special fund that day was indebted to the general fund in the sum of $22,704. Appended he submits a summary of the condition of the general fund from the commencement of the proceedings down to August, 1883, which he says was correct at that date, and should be taken as a basis for keeping a separate account since then, and is based upon the apportionment made at that time. A similar exhibit is made of the condition of the special fund at the same time.

The Register further reports that the $22,704 which he finds to be due from the special to the general fund will, when transferred, be subject to the payment of general creditors, and in order to enable the Assignee to make such transfer it will require a further collection upon assessments of $10,139 over and above the amount he had on hand at the date of the order—Aug. 9, 1883—being $12,565. Since that date the Assignee has collected more than the amount of such deficiency from said assessment.

Lazarus Silverman, a creditor of the company, makes exception to the Register's report, claiming that the latter has charged the special fund with $31,763 as interest from Oct. 1, 1872, to March 17, 1883, on $50,606 advanced by Norman C. Perkins, Assignee, from the general fund to pay the first dividend of 40 per cent on policies now known as preferred. He asks a restatement and that the Register be directed to omit this interest charge until the Assignee shall have collected from the stockholders, under the order of the court for an assessment of 25 per cent, a sum sufficient in the first place to pay the principal of the claims on which said stockholders were liable to pay interest.

An exception covering similar ground has also been filed by A. J. Galloway, John A. Markley, and John Alling. They also claim that the funds now in the hands of the Assignee should be credited to the special fund and paid to the preferred creditors in settlement of the 20 per cent remaining due on the principal of their claims.

WANTS A JOB.

AN EXPERIENCED HANGMAN OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO SHERIFF HANCHETT.

Yesterday afternoon a tall angular individual with a complexion like a lemon and a very mellow breath stalked into Sheriff Hanchett's office and asked for an interview with him.

"What can I do for you?" said the Sheriff.

"Wall, seein' ez thar is goin' to be a hangin' in taown, and ez I hev had some experience in the hangin' line I thought p'raps I might do the job for you."

"Where did you do your hanging, and whom did you hang?"

"Daown in Natchez, Missippy. I strung up three niggers an' one white Ku-Klux for the Sheriff thar; the last hangin' was a public affair an' wuz witnessed by over three thousan' folks—nigs an' white uns. I tell you, it was the proudest day o' my life, an I did the job up brown, too."

"Well, my friend, I'm afraid I can't give you a job, since the law directs that the Sheriff must do the unpleasant work himself. Besides, Cook County doesn't pay anything for such work."

"O, well, that's different; coz I won't choke nobody to death for nawthin'. But say, boss, do you let your subjecks drap thro' a trap door, or does you jerk 'em up suddent like?—same as they do in New York."

"Excuse me, but I haven't time to talk with you further, as I am very busy; good day."

"But, say, I've got an invention that works like a charm on the base of the brain that'll——"

"Get out, please," and the visitor was ushered into the ante-room by a Deputy-Sheriff. As he walked out he muttered:

"Well, I ain't much on a dignified appearance, but you betcher boots I kin work off a murderer in great shape, and without bunglin' the job either."

W. H. HARPER.

OBJECTIONS RAISED BY SOME BOARD OF TRADE MEN TO HIS ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP.

It is not often that there is much trouble in becoming a member of the Board of Trade after application has been filed in the proper manner, but there is a case now on hand which seems to be causing considerable opposition from some of the members. Mr. William H. Harper, author of the Harper License law, applied some time ago for readmission to the board, and, as is usual, the application was referred to the Committee on Membership and the name posted on the bulletin. Opposition was at once developed, and the committee, consisting of George D. Smith, L. G. Holley, and W. H. Catlin, have been engaged for the last two weeks in hearing statements of members opposed to his admission. Today Mr. Harper will present the reasons why he should be admitted, and the committee will report to the board Tuesday next.

In 1873 Mr. Harper, who was then a member of the board, sold his seat in order to become State Grain Inspector, the law requiring that the person holding the position should not be a member of that organization. This place he held until removed by the Governor, after which he became Secretary of the Chicago & Pacific Elevator Company, which position he still occupies. The objection to his readmission, it is claimed, comes from quite a number of members and is based upon what is alleged has not been perfectly fair conduct upon his part since he left the board; relating chiefly to his depositing the funds of his office with the Cook County National, which failed in 1874. Members who went before the committee decline to state the grounds of their opposition until a report is made to the board. Mr. Harper himself is averse to speaking upon the subject. He says that he will file his answer to the charges today. These charges, he says, amount to nothing, and he is not afraid to meet any that may be made against him.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

A LOT OF SALOONKEEPERS BROUGHT UP FOR VIOLATING THE ORDINANCES.

Andrew Paxton, of the Citizens' League, was a busy man yesterday. Before Justice Foote he prosecuted John E. Jones for selling liquor to intoxicated persons and to minors. Jones was fined $5 on each charge. Sebastian Altman was arraigned on the same charges. He was allowed to go on paying costs. Joseph Schultz for violating the 12 o'clock ordinance was fined $20, execution being suspended because he was only a bartender.

Town of Cummings—Thomas Farrell, charged with selling liquor to persons who are in the habit of getting drunk. He pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs by Justice Prindiville; Dan O. Keefe, charged with selling liquor to persons who are in the habit of getting intoxicated. Continued until June 26 under bonds of $200 by Justice Prindiville; P. C. Crawford, selling liquor to persons who are in the habit of getting intoxicated. He pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs by Justice Prindiville; William McKeon, selling liquor to persons intoxicated, pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs by Justice Prindiville; John White, Roseland, two charges of selling liquor to minors and keeping a disorderly house. Continued until June 28 under bonds of $400 by Justice Prindiville; Charles Newffz, No. 2112 State street, charged with keeping a disorderly house by permitting minors to play pool in his saloon. He was found guilty and fined $5 and costs by Justice Prindiville; C. G. Heller, Fifth avenue and Polk streets, two charges of selling liquor to minors and to persons intoxicated. Both cases were continued until June 26 under bonds of $400 by Justice Foote.

M. P. Garrity, who keeps a saloon at No. 231 Thirty-first street, was prosecuted before Justice Prindiville, the principal witness being Mrs. William Tabor. Mrs. Tabor's husband was murdered in Daft's livery stable on Wabash avenue about two weeks ago. Previous to his death Tabor had, according to his wife's testimony, got drunk very often in Garrity's place. Justice Prindiville held Garrity to the Criminal Court in $400 bonds.

A WIFE-BEATER SENTENCED.

John Johnson, of 93 Townsend street, is a drinking man and in the habit of beating his wife. Mr. C. M. Albenson, of the North Side Citizens' League, thought that kindness would subdue the fiercest beast, and so he befriended Johnson with a view of reforming him. Last November, after he was sentenced to the bridewell for brutally abusing his wife, she relented and came to Mr. Albenson. At her solicitation he enlisted the aid of the Mayor and the man was pardoned. In return for this he immediately began striking her again, and when she was sick he went around among the neighbors borrowing money, ostensibly to get a doctor. Instead of this, however, he spent it all in drink. Yesterday he was charged again with assaulting his wife, and this time Mr. Albenson presented his record to Justice Kersten, who sent the brute to the bridewell for 103 days. Mrs. Johnson is destitute.

EDUCATIONAL AID.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The American Educational Aid Association held its annual meeting at the Pacific yesterday. The report of the General Superintendent, the Rev. M. V. B. Van Arsdale, gave the present membership of the association at 2,000. During the year twelve young women, ranging in age from 15 to 21 years, had received aid, averaging $25 each, to enable them to pursue their studies at seminaries and colleges, the object being to provide young women of mental capacity with opportunities of improvement. In several cases these beneficiaries had stood at the head of their classes in scholarship. In the home department forty girls, from 2 weeks old up to 14 years, had been provided with good homes at a small expense to the association. In these cases the parents relinquish all rights upon the children before they come under its care. The Superintendent cited a number of instances where neglected children had been placed in good homes, and were now well cared for. They were mainly girls, boys being better able to take care of themselves.

The Rev. R. H. Bosworth presented his report as Secretary, by which it appeared the receipts were $2,077. The disbursements were not given.

The Rev. W. P. McNary, of St. Louis; T. C. Milian, of Chicago; the Rev. J. D. Easter, of Jacksonville; and the Rev. M. A. Prentiss, of Aurora, were nominated members of the Advisory Board. The next meeting of the association will be held July 15, at which will occur the election of officers and the consideration of the procuring of a charter.

BUTTERINE.

ITS MERITS NEED ONLY BE KNOWN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Last week a reporter visited a Chicago butterine manufactory and was shown how the stuff is made. He was accompanied by the Superintendent, who was naturally enthusiastic in the defense of the goods he turns out.

"The principal ingredient," said the latter, "is leaf lard, which is the fat of the hog. Here is a sample of it, just as clear and sweet as it is possible to be. It is the nicest kind of fat, and there is no chance of dirt getting into it. The first thing that is done with it is to chill it so that there is no possibility of its spoiling. If there should be anything wrong with it, or if it did not come from a healthy animal, it would be no good to us. The fat is then placed in a machine, known as a hasher, and ground, so that it will cook up rapidly. It is then run into a cooking kettle, where it is rendered at a temperature of 140 degrees."

"That heat would kill any trichinæ or other animalcules that might be in the fat," remarked the reporter.

"Certainly. One hundred degrees will absolutely destroy life, but trichinæ is never found in the fat of the hog, only in the muscles. The effect of the rendering process is to separate the oil from the fibre, which settles at the bottom of the kettle. The fat is then drawn off and run through a series of tanks to thoroughly cleanse it, after which it is passed through a filter, and comes out almost as clear as water. This plan is adopted in order to make the oil perfectly pure. I will show you some in a glass. There; nothing can be much clearer than that. The oil is then placed in vats of brine to pickle, where it remains for two days. The effect of this process is to neutralize the oil and destroy any hog flavor that might be in it. The oil, as you see, is now in a coagulated form and in this condition it is put into an agitator and the water that is in it separated from it. It is now called neutral stock and is ready to be made into butterine."

"What do you mix with it, if it is no secret?"

"I will explain. The stock is put into churns with other ingredients, one of which is oleomargarine oil. It is made from choice beef-kidney fat in exactly the same way as the neutral stock is made from hog fat, with the exception that it does not undergo any pickling process. Another ingredient is sweet or sour milk, or cream, or buttermilk. A certain percentage of the best creamery butter is added, according to the grade of butterine to be made."

"What coloring matter is used?"

"Sesame oil and annotto. Both are harmless. The former is obtained from the seed of the sesamum plant and is used as an article of food and for medicinal purposes, like olive-oil. The Egyptians eat the seed spread on cakes. Arnotto is a red coloring matter obtained from the pulp surrounding the seeds of the annotto-tree. It is extensively mixed with chocolate in South America, not only for the sake of the color, but also for the improvement of the flavor. Coloring matter of some description or other is used in every creamery in the United States. To this there is positively no exception."

"What is the next process?"

"After the ingredients are properly churned and mixed the compound is drawn into tanks of cold water and chilled. Crystallization takes place. It is then removed into coolers, and, after remaining there a short time, it is ready to be worked. For this purpose it is taken to the butter-worker, where it is made into a compact mass. The water and milk is pressed out and salt is worked in. Only the best imported salt from England is used. The compound is now butterine. It is packed in new, clean tubs, and made up into rolls and prints for the market. Here are some samples. You will observe that it has exactly the color and appearance of butter. All the materials used are of the very best quality and description, and are always open to the inspection of any one wishing to go through the factory. There are really no secrets in the manufacture of butterine beyond the manipulation and mixing of the several ingredients, and there can be no possible objection to it as an article of food, especially from those who like fat ham or fat beef, for it is only taking those fats in another form. If the butterine is not properly made it is useless to us. We have spent thousands of dollars in experiments, and have now pretty well succeeded in making a thoroughly good and wholesale article. One reason why butterine has got a bad name, particularly in New York, is that the small tradesmen there sell bad, rancid rubbish, which is only fit for cart grease, for butterine, while they palm off the genuine butterine for the best creamery butter, and make a profit of 20 cents on every pound they sell. This I know of my own knowledge."

"What was the quantity you made last year?"

"We turned out over 2,000,000 pounds last season, ending May 1. Butterine brings from 14 to 25 cents a pound, according to grade. There is barely any call for it during the summer months, the markets being well supplied with creamery butter."

AMONG THE SLUMS.

WHERE BETHESDA MISSION HAS PITCHED ITS TENT.

On Clark street, south of Harrison, is the Bethesda Mission, established by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and it is the only institution of the kind in that part of the city. Around it are all the forms of vice and poverty that exist in a great city. There are Jew saloons where the most poisonous of vile liquor is retailed at cheap rates; negro resorts where ignorance and idleness breed shameless sin; pawnshops, gambling-dives, Chinese opium-dens—all fronting upon streets where accumulated filth loads the atmosphere with the germs of disease. Not far away is a police station which receives more criminals every year than any other in Chicago. Half a block to the east is a thoroughfare which is given over almost exclusively to the demi-monde. It is here in the very heart of the slums that some charitable women have pitched one small tent of mercy.

Bethesda Mission comprises a kindergarten school, a nursery for children of poor parents, and a free medical dispensary. It is also made a headquarters for temperance work. Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter visited the place, and found Dr. Prince in charge of the medical department.

"We are not treating many patients at present," said the physician, "for we have just settled down to work here, and many persons who need assistance are unaware of our presence. Besides, in hot weather the persons who usually throng the cheap lodging-houses are scattered through the city. This mission was formerly located on Fourth avenue and was run in connection with the Rehoboth Home for Fallen Women. Mrs. Carrie Moffatt, who conducted the asylum on the 'faith plan,' was forced to give it up, and is now taking a brief rest. She will probably resume her work in the near future, for no one knows better than she what a field there is for Christian labor among creatures who are abandoned by the world."

"What is the object of the nursery upstairs?"

"It is started on what the French call the crèche, or cradle, system. The Matron in charge takes care of the children of poor parents who go out to work during the day. In order to employ the minds of the little ones we are interesting them in a floral mission. Some persons in the country send us flowers, and the children arrange them in bouquets, which are distributed among the sick of the neighborhood. Thus far only a few children have been brought to us, but the number will quickly increase."

Dr. Prince at this point went to attend an old man who had come in for treatment. Friday is the day when the members of the medical staff are most busy, and the patients, as a general rule, are women and children. Very often the applicant is given a letter of admission to the County Hospital, for to treat serious cases successfully in the noxious surroundings of South Clark street is almost impossible. The kindergarten has about forty scholars, and the good women who established the Bethesda Mission are deeply interested in the work of saving from evil influence those children of the slums whose destiny is so dark.

At night prayer-meetings are held on the ground floor, and the echoes of a hymn mingle with the clamor of concert-saloons and dance-halls. Drunkards and outcasts go staggering along the sidewalk; the police wagon rattles over the street to the scene of some riotous outbreak; the crowded tenements empty forth their horde of night-prowlers and thieves. But this small and unpretentious mission grapples with its work, while in the fashionable quarters of the city large and empty churches sleep in the moonlight of holiness.

SODA WATER.

BEER IS SUPPLANTING IT, BUT NOT VERY RAPIDLY.

"Soda water doesn't sell like it used to," said a retail druggist on a down-town corner yesterday, "but it has been booming today."

"What is the matter with the general trade?" a reporter asked.

"Beer is taking its place."

"I suppose the women continue to patronize you?"

"Yes, but not as much as they used to, and they don't always like the pure, sparkling soda."

"How about ice-cream soda?"

"It hurts the trade in the simon-pure article."

"How?"

"It takes too long to drink it. If I were to introduce it here I would have to put in a lot of chairs and give them a chance to sit down. In two minutes I'd have this place so clogged you could not turn around. If I had room for the crowd and had to supply them all with ice-cream soda, I would have to buy four or five extra crates of glasses and employ additional help to wash them and wait on the crowd. We have sold, you must understand in order to appreciate what I say, as much as $100 worth of soda in a single day. This means over 1,300 glasses. We have sold as much as 500 glasses on an average each day during the whole of summer, and we come pretty close to that now."

"What flavorings are most popular?"

"Middle-aged people are fond of lemon, chocolate, and vanilla. Dreamers and poets like nectar, and lovers like strawberry and vanilla. Young men when unaccompanied by ladies are disposed to be careless. When asked what kind of sirup they like best they say 'Don't care.' To simplify matters we have used those two words to designate a sirup. It is not the best, I must own, and I don't blame the trade for neglecting it. We still keep it for those who are not particular, but it seems to have accomplished its mission, which was that of compelling people to say what they want instead of waiting and leaving it to our judgment."

"Do you consider soda a healthy drink?"

"With pure sirups there is none better; with bogus extracts compounded from drugs there is none more hurtful. It is not good to drink it too fast and it should not be too cold."

"How much have you sold today?"

"Probably 800 glasses—have not counted the chips yet. I think it is safe to put it at that figure."

Yesterday was essentially a summer day, though not excessively warm. Warm enough, however, to cause a general run on the soda-water stands. It is estimated that no less than 96,000 glasses of soda were sold by the drug stores alone. There are 320 drug stores in Chicago at which fountains are kept, and the average number of glasses sold by each is estimated for the day at 300, which would give the above figures. Besides these there are a large number of fountains not kept in the drug stores, but which are run separately or kept in candy stores, restaurants, and dago shops. These probably sell about one-eighth as much as the drug stores do, which would bring the figures up to 108,000 glasses. This would amount to 8,000 gallons, equivalent to 1,000 eight-gallon kegs of beer.

ELECTRIC KILLING.

LOCAL CATTLEMEN DON'T BELIEVE IN IT.

Another possible application of electricity to practical purposes is foreshadowed in an apparatus gotten up by George L. Fox, of London, to provide an absolutely painless method for the slaughter of animals. The apparatus necessary for one slaughtering establishment costs about $2,500, and consists of an iron plate connected with the negative pole of a condenser having a capacity of 100 micro-farads. The animal to be killed first has the top of its head and its feet and legs wet with salt water, and is then led upon the plate. Its head is touched with the positive pole and it falls dead. As physiologists have demonstrated that it takes at least one-fifth of a second for the brain to receive notice of an external injury, it is believed that the animal thus treated dies without the slightest sensation, its nerves being almost instantaneously paralyzed. The machine will kill animals as fast as they can be brought upon the plate.

Local electricians say that Mr. Fox's device is practicable, and they have no doubt that animals treated as described die painlessly. Chicago cattlemen, however, take no stock in the scheme. They think that a bullet is cheaper than electricity and quite as efficacious. Their present method of shooting steers, they claim, is practically painless, the animal being instantly stunned by the bullet. And this claim gets some support from the fact that the Humane Society, though it receives daily complaints as to different forms of cruelty in the treatment of cattle about the Stock-Yards, has never yet heard any complaint about the way animals are killed. The cattlemen, furthermore, doubt whether the electrical machine could do the work expeditiously enough for their purposes. While at present steers are dressed in the stalls where they fall, if all were killed on one spot the carcasses would have to be removed before being dressed, which would be a matter of considerable extra trouble and labor. It is also objected that electricity is too dangerous an agent to have about a slaughter-house. It would kill a careless man as quickly as it would a steer. Besides these objections, that the interests of mercy do not demand the aid of electricity in killing animals, and that the present method does the work better, there is pointed out in the use of Mr. Fox's apparatus a mechanical difficulty which alone would prevent its ever being adopted in a Chicago house. This difficulty belongs to the first part of the operation—the salt-water bath for the victim's head and feet. Mr. Fox, the inventor, is evidently unacquainted with the habits of the wild Texas steer.

CHEWING-GUM.

MAIDENS DO NOT MONOPOLIZE IT.

"Let me dispel an illusion," said a dealer in gum.

"All right; dispel away."

"It is not boarding-schools and seminaries that consume all the gum made. It is not alone fair girlhood to which its seductive nature appeals. Men chew a good deal. I can't undertake to say how much gum is sold in Chicago annually, but no doubt the figures, if they could be got at, are appalling. Only think of the vast waste of muscular power in chewing it. I have had fantastic dreams over it. If it could only be utilized, the power of these thousands and thousands of jaws munching away hours and hours—why, what results it would effect in mechanics!

"Oh, yes, men chew gum—lots of them do. It's a habit that grows on one. Its fearful fascination is betrayed immediately its insidious enticements are yielded to. There is a young fellow that buys of me steadily who is a victim of the habit. He complains and often says he wishes he could overcome it. But he's the only man customer that complains. The rest like it. You see, there are a good many who find the habit beneficial—speakers, for instance. Quite a number of Board of Trade men chew it. It helps keep their voices in shape for the wear and tear they are subjected to in their business."

AT WASHINGTON.

The Various Ways in Which the Bourbons Have Prolonged the Session.

Capt. Eads Vigorously Lobbying Against the Nicaragua-Canal Appropriation.

The Debate on the Mexican Pension Bill and Its Amendments—Ker and Bliss.

PROLONGING THE SESSION.

HINDRANCES TO A SPEEDY ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Senator Voorhees succeeded in having passed his resolution calling for the contracts for furnishing beef-cattle to the Northern and Southern Indian Superintendencies during 1883 and 1884. Mr. Voorhees had a week to investigate the basis of his charges, and asserted upon his honor that, without assuming an attitude of hostility to the Indian Commissioner, there was a proper ground for the passage of the resolution. There have been for some time vague rumors that Commissioner Price had been overreached by some of the sharpers who had been accustomed to bid on Indian contracts, and it is doubtless some of these stories to which the resolution relates. It will undoubtedly start another investigation as to the conduct of the administration of Indian affairs, and is another movement which is liable still further to prolong the session and make an adjournment prior to the Chicago Convention very doubtful. Mr. Voorhees himself said today that he did not see how it was possible to adjourn before Aug. 1. The Mexican Pension bill, with the manifold extensive amendments which have been proposed by the Republicans, will inevitably lead to an extended political debate. Many of the Democratic Senators have indicated their purpose to discuss the measure, and there is to be a competitive oratorical scramble in the Senate between the two parties to attempt to show the voters at the polls that each party is respectively the best friend of the soldier. It does not matter how much the amendments proposed call for from the Treasury or how speedily, if enacted, they would cause the surplus to vanish, for no one expects the bill as it is proposed to be amended will become a law.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who is a member of the House Appropriations Committee, and in a good position to judge of the possibility of adjournment, says: "I do not see how it is at all possible to adjourn for a considerable time to come. There is to be a serious effort to adjourn by the 5th of July, but it is extremely doubtful whether it will be successful. Two appropriation bills have not yet been reported to the House—the Sundry Civil, which carries $25,000,000, and the Fortification bill, which has not yet been reported from the sub-committee and which proposes an extensive system of fortifications to cost vast sums of money. This bill will be bitterly opposed."

The truth is, that the Republicans and one Democrat of the sub-committee in charge of this bill, of which Mr. Holman is Chairman, have outvoted him and have provided for extensive appropriations for fortifications and for heavy ordnance. One Democratic member of the committee says that the committee seems to be preparing for a jingo administration and to be providing in advance for a system of National defense.

There is some feeling in the Senate on the subject of adjournment, and a tendency to resent Mr. Randall's persistent efforts to force Senators to work night and day to pass bills which Mr. Randall has held back in his committee for six months. Senators have a notion that they are a coördinate branch of the Government; that they are entitled to as much time for the consideration of appropriation bills as the House has, and that they do not sit merely to ratify the work of Mr. Randall's Committee. The Appropriations committee of the Senate and the Commerce Committee, which has charge of the River and Harbor bill, will work with due diligence, but it is doubtful if they will permit themselves to be wholly controlled by Randall's wishes. Senators have frequently taken occasion to remind the Democrats of the House, who are pressing adjournment within the last few days, that the appropriation bills have never been in so backward a state as they now are, and that the House has itself alone to thank for it. Meanwhile the Senators propose to have their share of the pork in the River and Harbor bill. Northwestern Senators are uniting in a demand for an appropriation of $1,000,000 additional for the Mississippi River, and the Mississippi Senators wish $200,000 for Vicksburg harbor, and the Tennessee Senators a large amount for Memphis.

A letter was received here today from Senator Anthony, who is at his home in Providence, stating that if Congress is to be adjourned July 3 he will not return here, but that if the session is to be extended beyond that time, and he is needed, he will come. The letter was handed to a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations for an answer. The Senator said he would keep the letter for several days, when he may be able to speak more explicitly on the subject. He admitted that just now he could not see how there could be an adjournment by July 3. He said it looked to him more like July 23.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

CAPT. EADS' OPPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Capt. Eads is making open opposition to the State Department's mysterious $230,000 appropriation. He opposes it mainly for the reason that if enacted it would interfere with his Tehuantepec ship-railway scheme. He says: "If Congress adopts this section it will be recognized abroad as giving the support of the Government to the scheme, whatever it may be. Nobody knows exactly what it is, but the investment of $230,000 in it by the Government will be sufficient to show people abroad that it is interested in the measure and that it will oppose any other measure which shall be offered by the people of any other country. I know that to be the fact. I was abroad last winter presenting my project for a ship-railway to connect the two oceans, and had, therefore, an opportunity to know what the people would think of a matter of this sort. Capitalists said frankly to me that they would not embark their money in any enterprise of this character if the Government of the United States had by any act recognized or granted its support to any enterprise of this sort."

This plan of control by our Government of this canal enterprise has been in the mind of the State Department for a long time. Parties representing a company formed for the express purpose of constructing this Nicaraguan canal were in Washington some months since for the purpose of obtaining letters from the State Department before going to Nicaragua to begin work. When they applied they were refused any recognition, and were given to understand that the Government claimed the exclusive right to the construction of a canal across the isthmus at this point, and that it would oppose all efforts in this line from any other parties.

THE MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

A DAY OF DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—The Senate spent the whole day upon the Mexican Pension bill. It rejected the proposition of Mr. Voorhees to strike out the limitation of Oct. 1, 1884, in the Ingalls amendment. Mr. Voorhees said that his purpose was that if the gate was opened once it should remain open as the gates of mercy are. But the Senate proposed to close the gates of mercy by a vote of 12 yeas to 34 nays. Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, one of the original promoters of the Mexican Pension bill, illustrated the character of the opposition to the measure. He said: "I cannot vote for it loaded down with all these propositions. The men who voted for them would be responsible for the defeat of the bill. God help my old comrades from such friends as these. If you expect to make political capital I tell you you cannot make a vote. Put on any of these amendments and not a Mexican veteran will favor its passage."

Mr. Cullom insisted that Mr. Williams had no right to charge that the amendments were intended to defeat the bill. Mr. Cullom had often said that he was in favor of pensioning the Mexican soldiers, but the fact that he had so declared did not preclude him from the advocacy of any amendment introduced for the purpose of perfecting pension legislation. While they were undertaking to do justice to the Mexican veterans it was right to make one job of it and include all pension matters in this bill.

A motion offered by Mr. Van Wyck that hereafter no distinction of rank shall be observed in granting pensions under the Ingalls amendment, but that officers and men, and widows of both classes, shall receive the same amount as enlisted men, led to another debate. The amendment was rejected by 21 yeas to 28 nays.

THE STAR-ROUTE INQUIRY.

MR. KER HEARD FROM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Mr. Ker was before the Springer committee today and flatly contradicted the testimony of George Bliss on several material points. Bliss testified that he never told Ker that Walsh was a man of bad character. Witness reiterated that he did, and said the question was now one of veracity between them which would have to be settled by somebody. Bliss quarreled with every material witness the Government had. It kept Merrick busy trying to propitiate the witnesses Bliss had been driving off. Bliss denies that he wanted to let Dorsey escape. "I never said Bliss wanted to let Dorsey go. I told the conversation between Merrick and myself. I don't wonder that it should anger Bliss. But he might attack the man who said it. Merrick corroborates what I say. I can account for Bliss' attack on Brewster Cameron. It appears there was a man named Paul Strobach. After he was named for United States Marshal by the President some charges were preferred against him by Cameron. While I was going to Philadelphia one afternoon on the train with Bliss he said: 'My friend Brewster Cameron is getting himself into a great deal of trouble. Here's this Strobach case,' he said. 'After the President has made the nomination, and it has gone to the Senate, it is no time to make an attack on him. If an attack is to be made it ought to be before nomination. It is just this: Brewster Cameron will have to quit the Department of Justice or the Attorney-General will have to go.' I hadn't been used to getting Cabinet secrets. Maybe Bliss wants to deny it," (turning to that gentleman).

"I don't want to deny it," Bliss replied, excitedly. "There are some letters on that subject that I'll send to the committee. I said Cameron had twice attacked men nominated by the President, and I thought such things ought to be stopped."

Ker continued: "It seems this part of my story is not false. I remarked to Bliss that Brewster Cameron was a good man, and the Attorney-General would stand by him, and not let him go. When Col. Bliss came back, he went to see Brewster Cameron. In the interim Cameron had been to see the Attorney-General."

"How do you know it," asked Milliken.

"I know it because George Bliss told me so. Cameron saw the Attorney-General. It woke the Attorney-General up, and the Attorney-General woke Bliss up. Bliss came and told me that foolish Brewster Cameron had gone to the Attorney-General and told him of our conversation. I hope the correspondence will be produced by Bliss."

"I'm going to produce it," answered Bliss.

Ker continued: "Bliss refers to the Attorney-General embarrassing the case by deciding to close. Bliss was not there, and I cannot understand why he should attempt to comment on a matter when he was far away. It looks like he is trying to throw odium on the Attorney-General."

In referring to Bliss' testimony that William P. Kellogg's name did not appear in the papers in the Post-Office Department, Ker said: "Bliss knew in his heart that Kellogg's name did appear."

Witness said he had prepared for the March term an indictment in which Price, Brady, and Kellogg were joined together, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government. Bliss had said Kellogg's name was not mentioned before that grand jury. "Why, Walsh's testimony was all Kellogg," Ker said. "Walsh testified that he got drafts from Kellogg and paid money over to Kellogg. Bliss denounced me with telling a falsehood and I intend to convict him of committing that offense himself. Bliss denies that I prepared the indictment against Kellogg for the March term, or that Walsh testified to anything that implicated Kellogg. I might procure corroborating testimony, but what would become of the corroborating witness? There is a man in the Post-Office Department who could corroborate my testimony."

"What is his name?" inquired Wyatt.

"Do you want him fired?" asked the witness with a surprised air. "If I was not certain that Bliss would visit vengeance on him I would bring him here."

Finally, the witness said the man to whom he referred was Charles D. Sloan. Sloan would testify that he had told Bliss that witness had prepared an indictment against Kellogg at the March term. Witness knew that if Sloan testified he would feel Bliss' vengeance. It was easy to say "civil-service reform," but what did it amount to when a man in position had a spite against another.

Milliken inquired whether some of the questions of veracity between Bliss and witness were not really questions of memory.

Witness replied that, in view of the attacks made on him by Bliss, he did not think the questions were questions of memory.

Bliss then took the stand to contradict some of Ker's statements, confining his remarks especially to a denial of the assertion made by that gentleman that he had prepared an indictment against Price, Brady, and Kellogg for the march term.

Adjourned.

THE ENGLISH INVESTIGATION.

ALL THE EVIDENCE IN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—During the English investigation today Speaker Carlisle was examined and said English came to his room while his son's contested election case was before the House and said he understood some member had or intended to object to his being on the floor during the contest, and asked him if his being there was in violation of the rules. English said he had no pecuniary interest in the matter, but only a personal and political interest in his son. He told him the rule excluding ex-members applied only to persons who had a pecuniary interest in a measure before Congress. English also said he only intended making a fair statement of his son's case, and witness told him he thought he had a right to do that, but if he did anything improper, that was a different thing. In reply to English Carlisle said the former, immediately on entering in conversation, said he did not intend going on the floor again if he (the Speaker) thought his going there a violation of the rules.

Weller again took the witness chair and said with emphasis: "I wish to put on record my denial that I was influenced to leave the House by anything except a telegram from my daughter."

This closed the case as far as evidence is concerned, and the committee adjourned.

AN EDITOR NEEDED

TO PUT PUB. DOCS. IN REASONABLE SHAPE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—The Senate Committee on Printing has proposed another large printing contract in a resolution to print 50,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Education and Labor at a cost of $158,000. This work comprises five large volumes, and includes the testimony taken by the Blair committee last year. Mr. Sherman very properly said that he had no doubt that all that was valuable in this testimony could be condensed into one volume, and that it was not advisable to send so great an amount of worthless matter to the Government Printing Office to be printed. Those who followed the testimony of that committee will remember that while there was a great deal given by eminent men which is of much value, there was more that is absolutely worthless, consisting of the vaporings of theorists, cranks, professional labor reformers, and some who may almost be called tramps and vagabonds. The presentation of reports like this, as well as the whole work of printing from Congress and the departments, constantly shows the need of a competent Government editor, or corps of editors, to revise, condense, and arrange all the matter that is to be printed. Very many thousand dollars more than the salaries of a good many competent men could be saved annually by judicious editing of the tons of matter sent to the printing-office to be published, and the country and the cause with respect to which the publications are issued would be benefited by this condensation and omission.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE NEW YORK BANKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—It is not probable that the resolution calling for a general investigation of the New York National banks will be adopted. It is strongly urged by Democrats, some of whom are opposed to the National banking system and would be pleased to do it an injury.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Senator Van Wyck is expected to arraign the Judiciary Committee for its action in the matter of the Union Pacific Railroad when the motion is made to refer the Thompson Sinking Fund act, which comes from the House, to that committee. Mr. Van Wyck denies that the Judiciary Committee had any power or authority to enter into any arrangement with Charles Francis Adams until next winter on condition that that road shall pay some $671,000. Mr. Van Wyck says the road owes a much larger amount, and that the Judiciary Committee was not authorized and has not the power to do what it has done.

THE GARFIELD CHURCH.

The old Garfield Church Building has been sold for $182, the Commissioners refusing to allow it to be removed.

BURNSIDE.

The bondsmen of Burnside, who have decided to surrender him, say they are of opinion that it will be better for him to be confined, as he has become so depressed.

A COLORED EXPOSITION.

In the Senate today the Blair amendment offered to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill provides that there shall be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated $500,000 "to promote the proposed exposition of the agricultural and mechanical capabilities of the colored races of the world, to be held at Chicago in November, 1885."

THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by Secretary-of-War Lincoln, and Gen. Sharpe, of New York, arrived here this morning.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Secretary Chandler has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the frauds recently practiced by means of false vouchers in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Detective Wood has represented to the Secretary of the Navy that he has found evidence of even more extensive frauds in other bureaus of the Navy Department than in that of Medicine and Surgery.

A warrant has been issued against W. H. Dempsey, a well-known bookseller and stationer, charging him with connection with the Navy Department frauds.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. B. F. Butler called at the White House today and had a short interview with the President.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The first examination for admission to the corps of the National Geological Survey will be held here the last of this month by an expert commission selected from the survey. A full series of questions will also be sent to Chicago in order that applicants for entrance to this corps may be examined early in July in connection with the regular Custom-House examinations there. Hitherto all appointments for field work have been made under the direction of the chief of the bureau, and in many instances have been dictated by a superior authority. While most of the persons selected have done good work, it sometimes happened that the places were sought on behalf of persons who desired a pleasant summer trip and who wished to see the Western country at the expense of the Government, rendering as small an equivalent as possible. The purpose of these examinations is to open this inviting field to such young scientists as may be able to pass. Some thirty applicants have already entered here. The successful persons will be at once put in the field with the topographical expeditions which are about to start. Considerable interest is said to have been manifested in this subject by the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the bill amending the act of June 8 relating to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Groome presented the credentials of Ephraim K. Wilson, Senator-elect from Maryland, for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1885.

Mr. Voorhees' resolution, heretofore offered, calling for information as to Indian beef contracts, was agreed to.

The Mexican Pensions bill was taken up. Mr. Voorhees moved to amend Mr. Ingalls' proposition submitted yesterday by striking from it the clause limiting the time within which an application for pension may be made.

Mr. Williams was opposed to all amendments offered to the Mexican Pension bill. If the Ingalls amendment and other amendments were tacked on he (Mr. Williams) could not support it. He would not bring financial ruin on his Government in order to secure a pittance of $8 a month for his comrades in arms. He had thought ten days ago the bill would pass with a two-thirds majority; now he doubted whether it would pass except loaded down with ruinous provisions. The Republicans proposing to amend the bill had professed to be its friends. "God save my old comrades-in-arms," said he, "from such friends as these." A majority of the Mexican pensioners, he continued, happened to live on the wrong side of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. Cullom said this was a pension bill, and in dealing with the subject the Senate could not disregard the demands of hundreds of thousands of Union soldiers for the enlargement of the scope of the pension laws. Soldiers who fought to save the life of the Nation should be heard on the floor of the Senate as well as the men who fought in the Mexican War.

Mr. Maxey offered an amendment excepting all Senators and Representatives of this Congress from receiving any benefit from the proposed pension. There had been some references in debate, he said, which seemed to imply that those present who had fought in the Mexican War were personally interested in having the bill passed. He desired to remove all ground for such references.

Mr. Voorhees' amendment to strike out from the Ingalls amendment the clause limiting the arrears was not agreed to.

Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment providing that as to all pensions hereafter granted no distinction of rank should be recognized, and all such pensioners should be rated as enlisted men. Lost.

Mr. Williams called attention to the fact that the amendment of Mr. Ingalls, while it allowed arrears of pensions only allowed them to soldiers of the late War. This was a discrimination against the Mexican veterans.

Mr. Sherman said his own vote on this amendment would, he supposed, disappoint a great many persons for whom he had a great deal of consideration.

At this point the suggestion of adjournment was made. Mr. Cullom attempted to secure an agreement to have a vote on the bill and amendments by 5 o'clock tomorrow, but Mr. Morgan objected, saying the bill must go through on its merits or not at all. After an executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were passed: Reducing from 50 and 25 cents to 10 cents the clearance fees levied upon vessels engaged in domestic commerce.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River at St. Paul. Several amendments were also adopted, which necessitates the return of the bill to the Senate.

Forfeiting the unearned land-grant of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company.

Mr. Tucker, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report upon the case of Hallet Kilbourne vs. ex-Sergeant-at-Arms John G. Thompson. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The report says: "Your committee think it better to let the judgment stand without further litigation, and, as the judgment against defendant was for acts done by him under orders of the House of Representatives, the committee recommend that an appropriation be make to pay the amount thereof in relief of the defendant."

Mr. Mutchler, of the Committee on Civil Service, reported a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act. Placed on the House calendar.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring J. R. Chalmers elected to Congress from the Second Mississippi District. Laid over.

The House resumed the consideration of the Campbell-Morey contested-election case from Ohio.

Mr. Muller, of Pennsylvania, made the principal speech in favor of the claims of the contestee, and submitted a strong legal argument in refutation of some principles laid down in the majority report. The grounds on which the contestant bases his claim were ably presented by Messrs. Jordan and Seney. After which Mr. Morey, the sitting member, was heard in his own behalf.

Mr. Lowry closed the debate, and a vote was then taken on the minority resolution, confirming the right of the contestee to the seat, and it was lost—ayes, 63; noes, 139. The majority resolution, seating Campbell, was agreed to, and that gentleman appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The House took a recess until 8, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Pension bills.

At the evening session of the House no quorum was present.

Adjourned.

A DISCREET DECISION.

A merchant in Berlin, having fallen in love with an opera-singer, purchased two dresses and sent them to her to make her choice, saying he would call to know her decision. Shortly, however, before the hour he had intended to set out on his errand, the merchant received from his beloved a billet-doux to the following effect: "Of the dresses you have sent I like the one quite as well as the other. I will, in fact, keep both, so that you have no need to call."

THE PHARISEES.

A Clear Case of Greed for Gain—Strong Sentiment of the People.

Shall New York City, or the Voters of the Whole Nation, Rule the Party?

Another Carrion-Bird Strangled—What Curtis Thought of Blaine Four Years Ago.

"ANOTHER CARRION-BIRD STRANGLED."

[Fac-simile of a wood-cut printed in Harpers' Weekly, edited by G. W. Curtis, May 13, 1876.]

Where the Hurt Is—Language from G. William Curtis.

Republican, and free man too,
I entered that convention;
The subsequent proceedings—whew!—
They beggar further mention.
The people there, the populace,
The men who chirped for Blaine,
Rose boldly up before my face
And jumped on me again.
Yes, verily, on me they sat,
And that is where the hurt is:
All vain and useless was the chat
Of yours, G. William Curtis!

Republican, and free man too,
I entered that convention;
A bald "What Is It" I withdrew—
Such was not my intention.
I piped, and yet they wouldn't dance;
I fanned the Edmunds ember;
George William couldn't make 'em prance:
They'll rue this in November,
For Nast is with me heart and soul;
But that is where the hurt is:
Nast takes the doughnut—and the hole
Is left for Mr. Curtis!

Republican and free man, I
Went into that convention;
A bolter and a kicker high
I fled with apprehension.
Republicans and free men true
Elected me to go there;
But now I trip to the tattoo—
Puck's last recruit from Nowhere.
The Harpers, too, are hounding me,
And that is where the hurt is:
I'm rattled, groggy, all at sea—
Your poor, "dependent" Curtis!

PEORIA, Ill., June 19. DICK STEELE.

A Clear Case of Greed for Gain.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I stopped for a moment in front of our post-office to look at *Harper's* caricature of Blaine and the Republican party. Unconsciously the inquiry fastened itself upon me: *Why do they do this?* Ostensibly and outwardly there seems to be no cause for their defection. I briefly go over their past history, their representative participation in the late Republican Convention, and for the life of me I can see no reasonable excuse to turn traitor to the Republican party or its candidates. Their representative (Mr. Curtis) helped to make the nominations, platform, etc., and decorously adjourned with other members of the convention. Now, why turn traitor? I'll give you my version:

I have a copy of Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," and I notice the publishers are "The Henry Bill Publishing Company," "Electrotyped and Printed by Rand, Avery & Co., Boston, Mass." Is not this the trouble? The Harpers are piqued and nettled because they did not get Mr. Blaine's work. *I think so.* A clear case of sour stomach, downright selfishness, low avarice, a greed for gain that smothers every consideration of integrity and duty.

I believe, with the evidences around me in this Democratic stronghold, that both Democrats and Republicans feel outraged in their moral sense at the contemptible position the Harpers and Curtis have placed themselves in. There is certainly by all thinking and reasonable men a strong moral sentiment against them. And I predict they are toppling toward their inevitable downfall. Their names are obnoxious now, and they will be odious very soon. The people are against them, and where, I ask, is their support?

I suggest that now they employ their artist in sketching life-portraits of themselves in the act of immolation with the dagger of greed. The sentiment of this community is strongly, I think, to let them severely alone. People are disgusted with them. G. L. BITTINGER.

Will Patronize No Traitor.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Democracy of the State of Michigan are assembled in convention in this city. I was not aware of the fact until my arrival at 7 p. m., when, in looking over a penny paper published here, I learned from an editorial the solemn fact.

The Russell House appears to be headquarters, where I strolled to take a view of the assembled wisdom. Did you ever attend the closing exercises of a country high-school or academy, and watch the awkward assumption of wisdom by the graduating class?—how wisely they comb their hair and elevate the angle of vision, and how far out of a perpendicular they lean backward, to look as nearly as possible like "Henry Clay addressing the United States Senate"? The picture is a fair description of this Democratic Convention as it appears in its calm moments with the war-paint off. The only question I have heard discussed is, Who will receive the Democratic nomination at Chicago? Cleveland is clearly the preference, provided New York presents an undivided support—though Ben Butler has a more intelligent following, if one can judge safely by listening to the hotel arguments. The argument is, that Butler will command the entire Greenback vote, is a good Democrat, and has a record; whilst Cleveland cannot command the Kelly influence in New York, unless bought at an expense of many thousands of dollars. This is a correct report of what I heard.

How different from our convention in your city, where I served faithfully as a curbstone delegate. No one talked about the use of money, but followed the throbbing of his heart and the impulses of his best judgment, and hurrahed for Blaine as the boy whistled in school: "It whistled itself." And everybody is happy in the result. I have not heard one Republican in my travels all over Michigan say that he was not satisfied—not even a Postmaster.

I have been gratified with one thing that I have noticed in the cars: I have not seen one copy of *Harper's Weekly* sold during the week; and newsdealers inform me that the sale is dropping off both on *Harper* and that dirty *Puck*.

I have taken *Harper's Weekly* ever since it was first issued, and have it bound; but I have stopped buying it, and will not have it in my house. Have said nothing about it to any one, but acted as I thought was right. I will patronize no traitor, even though he claims extra virtues and a higher scale of morality than I profess.

I believe it good taste and sound judgment for every Republican to refuse to buy one copy of George William Curtis' paper as illustrated by Thom-ass Nast-y. Let him seek Democratic readers. ***

Revolting Cartoons.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Now that Nast is again to be employed on *Harper's Weekly* we may expect a succession of revolting cartoons in the pages of that "Journal of Civilization" (!) in which Blaine, and possibly Logan, will figure. Although politically opposed to Horace Greeley, I think very few Republicans relished the hideous caricatures of him as portrayed by the above-mentioned periodical during his Presidential campaign; but, now that the editor and proprietors of this "Journal of Civilization" (!) intend holding the favorit Republican candidate up to the scorn and derision of the Democratic party and of English-speaking people at large, such publication will relegate it to the level of the *Police Gazette* in the estimation not only of Republicans, but of decent people generally. REPUBLICAN.

Advantages of a Bolt.

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Republican party has always prospered through the bolt of its disaffected members, especially in Presidential elections. Such bolts rid the party of dissensions, and yet carry so few away as not to affect the result. They make a convenient third party where people can go without swelling the Democratic ranks, and the smallness of their numbers makes them feel so lonely that they usually get back into the Republican party before election. Should they become Democrats they lose influence with Republicans and carry more dissension than votes into the Democratic ranks. The present bolt is, therefore, just large enough for a safety-valve, and the shrewd Republican managers would do well not to let it die out too soon or get too small. "What to do with the cranks" is always a problem with political managers, and the best thing that is now recognized is to send them into the opposit party, as the Belgians send the paupers to England, or else to let them organize a bolt where they can do their quarreling in a corner by themselves.

The history of the Republican party in every previous campaign promises to repeat itself in this. When Lincoln was first nominated the extreme Republicans were not satisfied and nominated Gerrit Smith, who was thought to be a more pronounced Abolitionist. Gerrit Smith did not, however, hurt the Republican party, but saved votes to it by simply carrying off those who were too impracticable to work in a great organization, and Lincoln in the end proved a greater emancipator than Gerrit Smith.

When Lincoln was nominated a second time the extremists were again disaffected, and nominated Fremont, who wanted the slaves freed more quickly and the War conducted more vigorously. That nomination relieved the Republican party of its sores and left it united and harmonious.

When Grant was nominated twelve years ago the Reform Republicans were disaffected, and put up Horace Greeley. This rid the Republican organization of all its warring elements and left it peaceful and united; while the Democrats, who took in these—candidates and all—were carried to overwhelming defeat, as they are likely to be this year by allowing the disaffected Republicans to dictate a nomination for them—Cleveland.

When Hayes and again when Garfield was nominated the Greenbackers put up a candidate of their own, which absorbed some of the unruly elements, so that they could not disturb the Republican party, and as a result the Republicans rode successfully to victory undisturbed by the greenback issue.

The present bolt is in all respects similar to its predecessors, except that its dimensions are smaller and that there is less evidence of sincerity among its participants. We still hope, however, that it will be large enough to crystallize all who would only do harm by their impracticableness if in the Republican party, and leave the great organization united and harmonious. They are a class of which we can expect more from their opposition than their coöperation. AUSTIN BIERBOWER.

The Right to Bolt Without Being Censured for It.

JEFFERSON, Wis., June 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some of your readers are not quite pleased with your position in relation to the bolters from the Blaine and Logan nomination. We fear that you are making a record which will rise up against you some time. Is it true that they who take part in a political convention must always abide by the decision of the convention?

[Those who took part in the Chicago Republican Convention most certainly should. The question concerns that convention only. Nothing was done there that justifies any delegate in playing bolter.]

Conventions sometimes do very unwise and sometimes very wrong things. Must we, before we enter a convention, feel that we are bound to abide by and help to further the action of the convention, no matter how unwise or wrong that action may be? We think we (and you, Mr. Editor,) are not ready to bind ourselves to this doctrine.

[But the Chicago Convention did no unwise or wrong thing. Its action was prudent and upright, moderate and fair. We are not discussing a hypothesis, nor an abstraction, but a concrete fact. It is not what wrongful or foolish thing the Chicago Convention might have done that we are called on to consider, but whether the majority have a right to control, and whether the minority is in honor bound to submit where everything has been fairly and squarely conducted. The platform was adopted unanimously, hence there is no question of principle at issue. The candidates were fairly selected, and were the choice of an overwhelming majority of the convention, and their nomination was unanimously ratified; hence it is dishonorable and disreputable for any delegate to go home and then bolt.]

The question, then, as to these bolters is not as to the abstract right to bolt, but as to whether or not there is in this case reason for bolting. We, as Blaine men, hoping for his nomination before the convention and rejoicing in it after it was accomplished, cannot see that there is reason for bolting; but a few others (happily very few, and may their number be less) think differently. And may they not be just as honest as we?

[No, they are not. Their record is against them, and, as they are unable to frame a respectable pretext for bolting, they are *not* honest or excusable. They had no business in the convention if they went into it with the secret purpose of refusing to support its nominees unless their particular candidates were selected. What is the use of a convention if its members are at liberty to fly the track and repudiate, where everything has been done fairly and openly, and the platform represents the sentiments of the organization, and the candidates are the choice of a vast majority, both of the convention and the party? It is only men with a low sense of honor and of moral obligation that will "go back" on such party action.]

Is there any use in calling these people hard names? May not the time come when we shall be working in the same yoke with them again? And may not the things said against them now be brought up against us then?

[If such dishonorable men are referred to at all they certainly cannot be called by "soft" names. It would not be proper to say they were acting right; it would be base hypocrisy to tell them that their misconduct was satisfactory, or decent, or honest. The better course is to call things by their proper names. The delegates who have bolted may or may not at some future election be found working with us; but confidence in them will never be restored, and ought not to be. If *they* had succeeded in nominating *their* man what would they have said of the Blaine delegates had they bolted and joined the Bourbons to beat the ticket?]

Already the Democratic papers are throwing at Blaine the mud supplied by over-zealous Republican papers which now support him, but which before his nomination, in the zeal for his defeat, said things of him that they knew were not true, and which, if true, ought to prevent their support of him. In view of future possible political changes, as well as in view of the right and wrong of the matter, we do not like to see THE TRIBUNE doing a similar thing in attacking men whom we have always thought honest, and whom we do not consider less so because they do not in this matter happen to think just as we do. G. C.

[All of which amounts to this: That a set of men who have imposed on some people the idea that they were "honest" have a right to act as rebels and secessionists in the party, and must not be criticised or censured therefor by those whom they have betrayed! We cannot subscribe to that doctrine; and when Curtis & Co. are admitted into the Democratic party, if they proceed to practice their peculiar code of ethics in that political church, they will find themselves incontinently booted out of it. The game of keeping when you win and repudiating when you lose is not in accordance with any recognized standard of morals, and the Republican party can get along comfortably without the fellowship of the persons who practice it.]

Shall New York City or the People of the Entire Nation Rule the United States?

CHICAGO, June 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—New York, which is in daily contact with Europeans, contains an element thoroughly inoculated with their aristocratic ideas. It needs but a short visit to satisfy one of this after seeing life in London or Paris. The rich, educated, and pampered son of the millionaire who has inherited his father's estate has no more republicanism about him than the son of a French Count or an English Lord. The New-Yorker seeks the society of foreigners, imitates their dress and manners, and looks down upon the common people of his own country and avoids associating with them on terms of familiarity. The sister or daughter aspires to marry a titled gentleman abroad, and the family are elevated above the masses in about the same manner as the English landed aristocrats.

These are the kind of "Independents" who are attempting now to detract from the united strength of the Republican party, and who, as they were not permitted to rule the convention and dictate to the rest of the party, now propose to ruin it and show their bad temper by opposing those they should feel honorably bound to support. They are not for the people, and the masses should treat them with caution. They are for the New York club-houses, the Wall street Stock Exchange, and the rich and aristocratic circles of society in the metropolis.

They consider the will of the people and the people's choice of no consequence when it is contrary to their own wishes. They, like Vanderbilt, the Grand Duke of New York, whose millions give him more power than many European Princes, say "The people be d——d."

These men think more of the flattery of old, profligate, and titled families of the Continent of Europe, who do not own a one-quarter section of land even, than they do of the respect and confidence of an honest, well-informed, Illinois or Iowa farmer who owns and cultivates 5,000 to 10,000 acres of the richest farming land and whose income is double that of half the played-out, antiquated families that lord it over the half-fed peasantry in the Old World.

The people must beware of these men, for their ambition is that the City of New York, which they govern, shall rule the Union of States as Rome of old ruled the States of Italy and the conquered provinces and as Paris tries to rule France.

The Republican party will be more republican in principle with these rich aristocrats out of it, and will better represent the people free from their dictation.

The superficial and conceited spirit that governs the "Young Republican Club of Brooklyn" is clearly shown by its assuming to pass upon Mr. Blaine's character and by its appointing a committee from its members to investigate and publicly condemn or acquit him, especially after a National Republican committee composed of representatives of the people from every part of the United States has almost unanimously indorsed his character by selecting him as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

When societies or clubs can be formed in this country that shall really have the power delegated to them of depriving citizens of the United States of their characters or their standing in the community by a star-chamber trial with no chance of self-defense on the part of the accused, or without a trial before an impartial jury, then the United States must indeed be numbered no longer among Republics.

The appointment of such committees by clubs not organized by the people, or from the people, but for the benefit of an exclusive, aristocratic class, should be disregarded and considered as nothing more than the outcropping of the conceit and vanity of a class of coxcombs who have considerable money but little real republicanism about them or knowledge of the fundamental principles or laws that should govern a Republic.

They assume the power of a grand jury appointed by the courts organized by the people to pass upon the rights of citizens by an exparte hearing only. The right of the accused to be confronted by his accuser face to face has existed for centuries and is as old as the civil law of the Romans. No English or American Judge today can pass judgment upon any man, however humble, without giving him a fair and impartial trial and hearing evidence on both sides. This private club, however, proposes to pass judgment in a public manner on a matter of National importance affecting the character of great statesmen and Senators, by an ex-parte hearing with no chance of the accused appearing before his judges to answer the charges made against him. Its meetings are held in a star chamber in the presence of the avowed enemies of the accused, and, like the Court of the Czar of Russia, it may condemn a man without any power on his part to answer or defend himself. No society should exist in America whose members can assail a man's personal character in this way by imputation or directly without being amenable as other citizens and subject to be brought into court to answer therefor.

The people should show their power of teaching club men and private clubs that they cannot rule this great country even if they can govern a class of society in New York State. The rich clubs which are being formed in our large cities are a continual menace to the rights of the common people. They are the foundation stones of a future dangerous aristocracy that might attempt to deprive the lower classes of their personal rights.

Let a committee of faithful Republicans be appointed to investigate the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn; find out how its members spend their nights and Sundays, and let detectives be detailed to follow them and watch them inside and outside their various clubs, and make report to the people at the time they report on the honorable Senator James G. Blaine. Perhaps more spots can be discovered on some of his judges than they can find on the great "tattooed" Senator himself.

If the Senate of the United States never impeached the honorable Senator James G. Blaine and no grand jury was ever called upon to act upon his supposed unlawful acts, and a National Convention selected him as their leader, what power or right has a club committee, whose members are not chosen by the people and who do not represent anybody but themselves and their club, to set themselves up as competent to settle a matter of such National importance as the impeachment of the character of the Republican nominee for the Presidency? Let the people answer next fall.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1884. B. A. ULRICH.

Don't Want Him Shot Now.

MORRISON, Ill., June 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me to express the conviction that you are committing a serious mistake in ventilating in advance of the Democratic Convention the record of Senator Bayard. The Republican party has profited too largely from the mistakes of the Democracy to now warn them in advance what candidates not to nominate on account of their objectionable records. Let these weaknesses be pointed out when too late for the enemy to remedy the matter. Yours, A. B.

[(1) THE TRIBUNE wants the Democrats to nominate their best man so that if the Government falls into the hands of that party the Nation will receive the minimum of harm. (2) The Democratic leaders were all aware of Senator Bayard's bad record, and the "Cleveland papers" are publishing it to beat him at the Chicago Convention. In fact the two last speeches of Bayard which THE TRIBUNE printed the other day were copied from the columns of one of its Democratic exchanges which published them with the caption "Bayard's Disloyal Record. This Fixes Him."]

Republicans and Free Men.

Redwood (Minn.) *Gazette:* "A Republican and a free man," G. W. Curtis went into the Chicago Convention; a "kicker," with a sore toe and a sore head, he went out of it. G. W. is certainly free to vote the Democratic ticket if he likes, but need not get mad because other free Republicans refuse to nominate Georgy's pet. There are a few Republicans outside of New York, and the tradition runs that even in that State the influence of *Harper's Weekly* is not always decisive.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN REBUKED.

A Former Constituent Takes Him to Task for Proving False to His Own Record.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 12.—*The Hon. D. H. Chamberlain:* Your friends in South Carolina regret to read your Sunday letter in the New York *Times* denouncing Mr. Blaine and the Republican party. We do not understand the attitude you assume in relation to our National nominee. From your frequent appearance in the newspapers, at one time intermeddling in the Mahone campaign and politics in Virginia, then calling conferences of so-called Independents in New York, next addressing open letters to the Chicago Convention advising the seating of a certain contesting delegation, and finally your pronunciamento of Sunday, declaring that "it is the clear duty of every patriot to make the defeat of the Chicago ticket the supreme aim of all his political activity"—from all these things we reluctantly conclude that since you have failed as the censor of the Republican party you now seek to be its destroyer.

This may be patriotism and worthy of the supreme aim of all your political activity; but if this is so your views must have changed since 1876, when we stood by you as the Republican nominee at the peril of our lives and the jeopardy of our reputations. You know how it was then; how is it changed now?

When you brand Blaine, Logan, and Mahone as Goths and hucksters who have captured the Republican party you defame the party, stultify yourself, and dishonor your record. We in South Carolina, where you had your political birth and grew to National prominence, have the right to remind you that in 1874 and again in 1876 "Independents" and "Reformers" in South Carolina defiantly denounced you, threatened you, and routed you. Do you forget all this? Yet amid it all the true Republicans, the honest men, the loyal men stood by you to the death, believing and hoping you were innocent of the grave charges alleged against you by some of your own party and the allied "Reformers."

When you denounce Blaine you give aid to the methods of your enemies here, and their methods strive to sacrifice Republicanism, which many of us have often heard you eloquently and solemnly swear to defend with your blood and your life, if need be. Have we not the right to expect that you and your "reform" faction will return the generous [illegible] of party charity and Republican fraternity which has shielded you from political storms and foul weather? Have we not the right to exact from you, what you have so frequently and forcibly demanded from your opponents here, your "independent," "reform" [illegible] tion, to stand by the party nominees first, last, and all the time? If that was sound doctrine when you were nominee for the highest office in South Carolina, why is it not sound doctrine now when Blaine is our nominee for the highest office in the Nation? What new code of political ethics makes an act right in South Carolina and wrong in New York?

But you now assert, in denouncing Blaine, that you are a citizen, not a politician. This assertion, however, does not tally with the great effort you are now making to organize a new party of Independent Reformers or some other nondescripts who are to be neither Democrats nor Republicans nor Greenbackers, but possibly reformed demagogs and political [illegible] and general cranks. You are calling through the *Times* upon the patriots of the Nation and all honest men everywhere to rally for the defeat of the Chicago ticket. If you succeed in your rally and Democratic success results are you still only a citizen, not a politician?

Now, as a citizen you have the right unquestioned in New York to vote as you may choose and have your vote counted. But as a politician you can have no right either in New York or South Carolina "independently" to remain in the Republican party and from this vantage ground attempt to stab its nominees and deliver the country to the control of the Democrats. You vehemently denounced "Independents" as traitors in South Carolina, and now in New York you say: "I have no hesitation, I have had none, I am sure I will have none, in following the self-respecting and noble example of the *Times*" in its independence. This is treason to party in South Carolina, you told us. How has it become patriotism in New York?

We cannot, will not follow you in the devious ways you are now treading; ways of darkness and disaster without the consolation of being in the right. We will plod along the old, plain way where you left us in the spring of 1877, just as the flowers began to bloom and grass to grow on the graves of men who stood by you in 1876. We are here still, holding the "fort" on short rations, though you have gone out to dally with the enemy. We shall look for your return only when our political fields become again ripe. In the meantime we are solid for Blaine and Logan and the Republican party, and don't you ever forget it. WARREN R. MARSHALL.

THEY WANT HARMONY.

The Saloonkeepers Making Overtures to the Dissenting Faction.

Since the split among the saloonkeepers, when the West Side Association seceded from the State organization, the leaders have been busy using their influence to restore peace in the ranks. For the last three weeks the matter has been under discussion, and inducements have been held out to the recalcitrant members to waive their grievances for unity's sake. It has been urged that nothing could be accomplished if the breach was not healed. "One who knows" said the opposition of the Wirths-Verein to the nullifiers brought about their defeat in the fight against the Harper law. It is claimed that had the latter society lent its aid the saloonkeepers would not be compelled to pay the $500 now. Be this as it may, the Wirths-Verein is still of the opinion that the lawful course it adopted was the only and correct thing to do, and in his annual report, presented at a meeting yesterday, President Miehle dwells at some length in support of the action of the verein.

Despite this former hostility to the influence of the lawless portion of the dealers the verein has been won over to the side to which doings it has hitherto been opposed. Promises were employed to secure the consent of the verein to use its name in the coming campaign, and the West Side Association is also willing to join the phalanx again for the purpose of aiding in the election of "liberal" members of the Legislature, or, in other words, such as will be in favor of the liquor interests. The Northwest Saloonkeepers' Association, which was organized from among those who were dissatisfied with the high-handed manner in which matters were carried on by certain men, will not be readmitted to the State Association because, as one man explained, "they are a lot of kickers, Socialists, and Communists, who are always raising a row. They are simply a handful, and we can do without them."

At the semi-annual meeting of the Wirths-Verein the following officers were elected: President, Charles Berger; Vice-President, Henry Hermann; Recording Secretary, G. W. Greenbauer; Treasurer, Phil Dieter; Financial Secretary, C. Hau. The report of the Finance Committee showed that the receipts had been $923, and the expenses $249, which left a balance on hand of $674.

LIEUT.-GOV. LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA, INJURED.

HARRISBURG, Va., June 20.—[Special.]—Lieut.-Gov. John F. Lewis, while driving to his home, twelve miles south from here, this evening, was thrown from his sulky and received serious internal injuries.

"Rough on Toothache."
Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st. Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon; WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon—L. Shreiber & Co., Druggists.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; WEST TWELFTH-ST.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.

NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and News Dealer.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ONE OPEN-FACE lady's watch on Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Forty-second-sts., with monogram on glass "E. D." Return to Hamburg Hotel, 186 Randolph-st., and receive reward.

LOST—IN MARCH, NEAR NORTH SIDE bridge, deeds and papers of property in Kansas. Return to KATE HARRINGTON, second floor, 834 West Harrison-st., and receive reward.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; experienced. Best references. Address R 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 27 years of age as office clerk. Can give good security. Address H F 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—"FIRST-CLASS" only, by a rapid stenographer. A 23 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from the country; work in some office preferred; no canvassing; has good education. Good references. Address S 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST as relief clerk; speaks English and German. Address 491 West Madison-st.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING salesman by intelligent young man to sell a desirable line of goods; on salary preferred. Address A 74, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 EXPERT custom cutter; city or country. Address A 43, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN aged 30 as coachman in gentleman's family. Address G. TIDY, 106 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS stenographer and typewriter; work for the forenoons. Address Y 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do housework in a private family; no washing. Is a first-class cook. 209 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS CHAMBERmaid or to do general housework where there are no children. 15 Eldridge-court. Call three days.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. 371 North Franklin-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BY JOBBING-HOUSE, A SHIPping clerk who is experienced in the wholesale grocery business. State where last employed, and address A 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN; must be competent and accurate. None need apply who cannot furnish unexceptionable references as to character, honesty, and ability. Exhaust Ventilator Co., 80 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST WITH office work. Address A 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had experience in double-entry bookkeeping to keep books in a lumber office. Address A 73, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TRAVELING salesmen experienced in shirt business. Only good men need apply. Apply in person to D. P. PERRY, Castle Shirts, 260 State-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS ON METAL plate for label and show-card work. Address Crescent Label Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—CAKE BAKER; ONE WHO UNderstands ornamenting; wages $15 per week and steady work. PAULIN & CO., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

WANTED—STATIONARY ENGINEER; TO a good, sober man a steady job is warranted. Address, stating age, experience, and wages expected, C 1,300, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO HARNESSMAKERS ON fine work. Garfield Mfg. Co., 51 to 61 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR MY IMproved needle-package campaign goods and other fast-selling articles; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED — CANVASSERS FOR OUR great campaign book, "History of Political Parties"; just issued; price, $1; sells to members of all political parties. Call on or address the Continental Publishing Co., 148 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIRST-CLASS superintendent, thoroughly acquainted with the canning of meats. Good reference required. Apply to or address R. C. POPE, Fourteenth and Gratiot-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family and good wages. Apply at once. 4449 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 564 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL WHO can cook on Adams & Westlake oil-stove to go with private family of three to the country for the summer; no washing or ironing. Call at 1801 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Must have good city reference. Apply at 3431 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR cooking and general housework. 5324 Lake-av., Hyde Park.

NURSES.

WANTED—A CLEAN, STEADY, RELIAble girl, about 14, to care for children. Call early, with references, at 3200 Calumet-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MEAT AND provision business; the best location in the city; reason—have more business than one can attend to; capital required, $1,000 to $3,000. Apply at Room 6, 125 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD FINANCIAL man with about $15,000 in safe and profitable business already established. Address A 47, Tribune.

MUSICAL.

A PURE CONTRALTO SINGER WOULD like position in church, opera, or concert. Address A 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PLAY THE organ in church. Address X 58, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.— 50,000 acres choice land in Dakota; rich black loam soil, 2 to 3 feet deep; good subsoil; will sell for cash or exchange for improved city property.
$20,000 buys interest in the best manufacturing business in Chicago, covered by their own patents.
$17,000 buys one of the best stock farms in the Southwest; splendid rich soil.
$2,500 buys fine transient European Hotel.
$1,000 buys old-established grocery and tea store; large German trade; all cash.
If you want to buy, sell, or exchange, give us a call.

BANKERS OR CAPITALISTS WISHING AN excellent banking opportunity in one of the best county seats in Illinois address JEFFERSON ORR, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsfield, Ill.

CATTLEMEN, ATTENTION — WANTED— Capital to increase present advantages for cattle-raising; large summer and winter range. We own over 7,000 head American range cattle with 1,000 acres agricultural land all clear of incumbrance. This land from its situation and water frontage controls 400,000 acres of the best grazing country in the West. All thoroughly protected against disastrous storms by natural mountain boundaries and heavy timber growth. Cattle feed and fatten on natural grasses the year round. No hay or prepared feed necessary during the winter. Home market for all beef cattle within two days' drive at better prices than when shipped. Annual percentage increase 75 per cent; annual percentage loss less than 2 per cent. We have under bonds for purchase 1,400 acres agricultural land with water supply which covers 350,000 acres additional grazing country situated as before described, together with 6,000 head mixed range cattle. This secured and range stocked to one-half its capacity will produce an annual income of 25 per cent inside three years. Advertisers are practical ranchmen, having lived on these lands twelve years, and formerly Eastern farmers. We present you an exceptional opportunity for investment and invite your careful investigation.
For further information call at the residence of MR. E. A. FOX, 732 West Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

CAPITAL WANTED FOR CATTLE RANCH in Colorado. The advertiser owns a large ranch with excellent water, and desires additional capital to increase stock. Address A 25, Tribune.

COAL-YARD AND FEED STORE FOR SALE cheap. Address A 44, Tribune office.

DRUGS—$2,000 BUYS STOCK OF DRUGS worth double. Address A 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A $14,000 CLEAN STOCK OF dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes; best established cash trade in a county seat in Central Illinois; owner going in other business; a rare chance and easy terms; principals only need apply. Address Dry Goods, Box 105, Urbana, Ill.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE; ONE OF THE finest retail drug stocks in the city; elegant corner location in business centre; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address H. BOSWORTH & SON, Milwaukee, Wis.

FRUIT-STORE FOR SALE—WELL STOCKED. Will be sold cheap. 124 East Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STAND IN ONE OF the best restaurants in Chicago; fine location; fine trade; lease, fixtures, and fine stock; investigate; sickness cause. Address A 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—19-room hotel on N. W. R. R. in Wisconsin; taken for debt; price, $2,500; will sell at a bargain. SEEBERGER, BREAKEY & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN ONE OF THE best ranches in Southwest Kansas and Indian Territory; all fenced and running at low rate of cost cattle of high grade. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, VERY HANDSOME furniture and lease of 14-room house on Michigan-av.; everything good as new; location first-class; must be sold. Apply to PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—ESTABLISHED twenty years; black walnut fixtures; soda fountain and generator; doing a trade of $30 a day; rent, $35 per month; cheap for cash. Address A 56, Tribune.

FOR SALE—TWO MILK ROUTES, WITH 2 horses, 4 and 6 years old; 2 covered wagons, nearly new. Inquire at 2843 Wentworth-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY STORE, 40 MILES from Chicago, in city of 15,000 inhabitants; a good trade established and good reasons given for selling; will sell on easy terms. For further particulars address G., Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class photograph gallery, 103 and 105 State-st., with all the properties and fixtures complete. 20,000 valuable negatives and a large business secure. Or all the business properties and fixtures can be bought at a great bargain. Apply to C. S. ENGLE, Room 58 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A GOOD BUSIness-man who can command $3,000 capital to take an interest in and help push my Automatic Advertising Panorama. (See 5 in Willoughby & Hill's.) McG., 233 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 103 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, without removal, publicity, delay; easy payments and low rate; fair, square dealing. 115 Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st. between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, OR SAME bought. Send stamp. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 16, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000) on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block. Building loans made.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON Chicago improved property. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums not less than $1,000. Inquire at Union Trust Company, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN—I HAVE $5,500 TO $7,500 to loan on improved city property for three or five years; 6 per cent. A. G. GIBSON, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL EXCHANGE— Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Commercial National Bank Building, Chicago. This company is organized specially for bringing together capital and investment. Promotes companies, procures partners for those in want of additional capital, and disposes of business for those wishing to retire therefrom. Money loaned on mortgages. The best facilities for placing town, school, and county bonds.

WANTED TO BORROW $10,000 ON OHIO real estate worth $40,000; first-mortgage security. Address A 42, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 153 East Randolph-st.

$75,000—FOR SALE—AN INVESTMENT. New brick block all rented at 10 per cent income; near boulevard, South. A 93, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT HILL & KILLAM'S, 236 Wabash-av., "PENNOYER" SIDE SPRING BUGGIES AT COST. Second-hand end and side spring and side bar buggies in good order at your own price.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGgies, carts, trucks, delivery and express wagons, new and second-hand; 20 horses, fit for all use; horses to let; will sell on monthly payments. Come and see for yourself; the largest assortment and the cheapest in Chicago. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE — COMBINED DRIVING AND saddle horse; can be used by lady with perfect safety; stylish and correct every way. Address A 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY OR ROAD wagon; cheap. Room 36, 163 State-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME CARRIAGE TEAM and new carriage at a bargain. Any family wanting a spirited, kind, and stylish team address A 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE, GOOD set of buggy harness; used only one season. E. C. HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — ONE CLARENCE carriage, $150; one Burling coach, $100; also one double set of carriage-harness; will take cash or trade for buggies. Inquire at 845 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—THREE HERDICS BUT LITtle used; very useful for country hotel purposes; cheap for cash. Inquire of SEA & CO., 122 and 124 State-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE CHEAP A FINE SURrey wagon, my own make, one new extension-top, and some new and second-hand phaetons, family and driving wagons. Please give me a call. E. C. HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GROCERY WAGON. Call at 4058 Dearborn-st.

50 CARTS AND BUGGIES OF ALL MAKES, from $15 upward, that we trade our new improved Perry carts for. Rear of new panorama (Siege of Paris—finest painting in the world). Chicago Carriage & Cart Co.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Latlin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

MRS. DELACY, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment, 1913 Wabash-av.

MADAME LEE AND FRENCH ASSISTANT Magnetic healer and treats by the French system. Spanish baths. 176 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PARTY WHO ANswered ad in Tribune of April 20, and signed "D 12," please send address to A 97, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—D. G.—GREETING AND LOVE. Miss you badly.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — CATALOGUE OF COLORS, brushes, convex-glass, photographs, frames, etc., for painting engravings, photographs, etc., in any style of art, mailed free. E. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL-wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF several styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $15, custom-made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat (imported), corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant made for $10, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $38, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$6.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $16, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms with board; day-boarders taken.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST. — 1,000 TABLE-boarders wanted. Give us a trial and oblige.

2979 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, with board, in brick block; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.

3606 STANTON-AV.—BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife or two gentlemen; alcove room, east front; all conveniences; handy to cable-cars.

WEST SIDE.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON —Nicely furnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences.

159 WARREN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms with good board. Home comforts.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with board; use of bath, gas, parlor, and piano. Day board, $4.

46 CASS-ST. — PLEASANT ROOM; ALSO day board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—100 PLEASANT SINGLE rooms, 50 cents per day; double rooms, $1 and $1.50. Over Burcky & Milan's restaurant, Clark-st., near Madison. BENTON MAUZY, Prop'r.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

A FINE ROOM, WITH BOARD, AT THE Maywood House, Maywood, Ill.

OAK PARK—THE BRICK HOUSE IN ELIZAbeth-court will be opened for summer guests Tuesday, June 3. Inquire on premises or at 2221 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN CHICAGO— THE STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. 243 State-st. S. S. BENTON, Principal.
☞ Pupils may enter today or Monday to compete for the prize caligraph now on exhibition in Giles Bros.' window.

ATTEND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF Shorthand, Commercial National Bank Building. Low rates during vacation. BULL & COLESON.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS College, Phonographic Institute, and English Training-School continues in session during the summer.
This affords an excellent opportunity for teachers of public and private schools, students of literary colleges, and pupils of public or other schools to receive practical training at this institution.
From 50 to 60 class recitations are conducted at this institution daily, together with a large amount of individual instruction.
Students can take either of the regular courses or can select any special branches to suit their wants or convenience.
The summer months, when most other schools are closed, can be used to good advantage in getting this practical drill. A thorough preparatory business training is of great value to any one during life.
This institution being conducted on so large a scale, proper facilities can be furnished for the backward pupil or for the college graduate, and each can be placed with associates of his own advancement.
While other schools take a rest this one continues. The studies and methods of instruction being so different from those of other schools, pupils coming in for the summer find it a change from the work they have been doing, and generally enter upon their new duties with great interest. Much progress can be made during the summer and still have ample time for recreation. H. B. BRYANT & SON, 77, 79, and 81 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

THE HAYMAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, ITALian singing, piano, etc.; harmony and Italian free; send for terms. 408 West Monroe-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $30 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

THE VINCENNES GALLERY OF FINE Arts—The renting room contains 300 carefully-selected original paintings to rent to teachers and pupils copying art. Call on or send for circular to 3841 Vincennes-av. Deals exclusively in oil-paintings.

PATENTS.

COUPLAND & CO., Patent Attorneys, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

GRIDLEY & FLETCHER, Patent Attorneys, 39 Madison-st., Room 22, Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—NO. 169 BISSELL-ST., NEAR Centre, two-story and basement dwelling, containing all modern improvements, and in first-class order. Only $35 per month to good party. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 400 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV. — FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. WILLIAM DICKINSON, 122 La Salle-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK, 213 FREMONT st. (North Side), three doors from Webster-av.; excellent condition; healthful and pleasant locality. Inquire at 11 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, desirable house on Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Twentieth-sts. A 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED 11-ROOM HOUSE, two blocks from Lincoln Park, to a small family for the summer; price satisfactory to the right party. Address A 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT — OCTAGON BRICK HOUSE, Orchard-st., corner Garfield-av., $40. 2-story and basement stone-front, Centre-st., near the park, $45. Six-room basement brick flat; bath, closet, etc.; light and dry; $18. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED 7-room brick dwelling; nice grounds; barn if desired. Howe-st., north of Centre. Rent low. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—90 AND 92 LOOMIS-ST.—IN THE prettiest block in Chicago—Eleven elegant finished rooms; ceilings hand-painted in fruits and flowers; go and see them; open day and evening. CAMPBELL, BRO. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE summer at a low price. Apply at 118 South Ashland-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—DWELLING, NO. 2838 CALUmet-av. JAS. T. HOYNE, Room 19, 88 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in Irving Park, a first-class residence, large lot, fine shrubbery, and shade-trees; house contains 12 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water; all modern conveniences; possession July 1; for one, two, or three years at reasonable rent to good tenant. Address O V 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—SEVERL FURnished houses for the summer; one with 9 rooms, stable, and large, shady grounds, $50 month. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND one cottage, corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., Room 6, or Judge Hawes, Court-House.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 5, No. 49 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1, FURNISHED flat on Cass-st., 7 rooms, $70; rare chance. Address A 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN Hotel St. Benedict, Chicago-av. and Cass; elegantly fitted up, and for comfort unsurpassed; steam heat; janitor. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR, 7-ROOM FLAT, No. 12 Lincoln-av., pleasant, well arranged, commodious, and in excellent repair. Apply at 753 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, NEWLY PApered, at 265 La Salle-av. Carpets, etc., for sale if wanted. Possession immediately. Call at once.

TO RENT—$18—690 ORCHARD-ST., LAKE View (one block from Clark), handsome six-room flat. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st., Room 5.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE NEW AND VERY DEsirable residence flat at Drexel and Oakwood-boulevards, east front, 6 rooms, 5 closets, and bath-room; all modern conveniences; lease of 1 or 3 years for sale by present tenant, who wishes to stop housekeeping on account of poor health. Call on or address SCHARNWEBER & CO., 227 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF 16 LARGE ELEgant rooms. Inquire at S. GOLDSTEIN'S, 316 State-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
132 De Kalb-st., upper flat, 5 rooms, stone front; very desirable; only $18.
132 De Kalb-st., first floor and basement, stone front, 7 rooms, in fine order; only $25.
178 Lexington-av., upper and lower flat, new building; they are cheap at $18.
58 Leavitt-st., upper and lower flat, stone front, 6 and 7 rooms, south and west exposure; these are desirable flats, and only $25. All open today.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM FLAT, SECOND floor of 201 Walnut-st., in excellent order. $18 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED front alcove room, for man and wife, one back room, furnished or unfurnished, close to lake and car line; good neighborhood; board if preferred; children not objectionable. 3205 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st.; transients taken. Office, Room 18.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, some adapted to light housekeeping. 338 State-st.

TO RENT—1456 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY-furnished front rooms; modern improvements.

TO RENT—AT 2407 INDIANA-AV., HANDsome front alcove room; modern improvements.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BACK parlor; private family. 1439 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICE, LIGHT, AND AIRY FURnished room at 164 East Madison-st., near La Salle.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms in private family; bath and all improvements. Call at 1912 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ENTIRE FLOOR, ALSO PARLOR and other rooms, elegantly furnished; dining-room and kitchen; marble-front. 1606 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1322 WABASH-AV.—2 SUITES unfurnished back rooms, together or separate.

North Side.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room suitable for two gentlemen; large closet; all modern improvements; bath. References. 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. REFERences. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A large, cool alcove room, handsomely furnished, to one or two gentlemen. 200 Ohio-st.

TO RENT — FOUR NICELY FURNISHED rooms suitable for one or two persons; prices moderate. 261 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR, NEWLY FURNISHED, gas, bath, hot and cold water; near Lincoln Park. 14 Lincoln-av., first floor.

West Side.

TO RENT—AT 465 WEST MADISON-ST., front room, second flat, newly furnished in first-class style; hot bath, etc.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND pleasant room; in private family. Inquire at 377 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM, 16X20, FURnished or unfurnished, at No. 570 West North-av.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT room in private family. References required. Apply at 564 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, WITH bath, etc., in brick building 541 West Madison-st. A GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ALCOVE, LARGE back room, and hall bedroom, separately or together; first-class order and location; moderate price. 50 South Ada-st., near Madison.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, furnished, desirable location, private family (no roomers or boarders), to one single gentleman or two friends. Must have good references. A 68, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE NEW STORES AND DWELLings in Robertson's Block, at the corner of North Clark-st. and Webster-av., will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of August.
There are eight stores and sixteen flats in Robertson's Block, fronting on both North Clark and Sedgwick-sts., and the stores are admirably located and arranged for any kind of business.
Persons desiring to rent will find the agent temporarily at the corner of North Clark-st. and Webster-av., at Schrage's drug store. SAMUEL L. ANABLE, Robertson's Block, corner of North Clark-st. and Webster-av.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE BUILDING 30X80, very conveniently arranged; has in connection a good wareroom; also good cellar; fine location, with good territory to draw trade from; crop prospects fine; rents reasonable. For further particulars inquire of J. D. RIGGS, Buckley, Ill.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 541 WEST MADIson-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building 40x163 Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—STORE FLOOR OF 126 NORTH Market-st.; cheap. Apply to BUTZ & ESCHENBURG, 77 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—ANY REAL-ESTATE AGENT who can rent store, room 77 and 79 Madison-st., from July 1 we will pay a commission. It is an elegant location for wholesale or retail business; is a second floor 50x200; light on three sides; steam elevator, etc. Apply to owner L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 241 Monroe-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE IN BUILDING NOS. 99 and 101 Washington-st., on first floor; large vault; $35 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOFTS, 20X165. SEAVEY BROS., 177 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DOCK—BETWEEN ELSTON-AV. and Carpenter-st.; two railroad switches; well-paved streets. For details address Y 80, Tribune.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, south of Twenty-second-st., and east of Wabash. A 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE in the heart of the city suitable for a wholesale business. State price. Address A 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CONVENIENTLY-arranged house of 6 or eight rooms; must be in good order, west of Peoria-st., between Harrison-st. and Carroll-av., by a family of 4 adults. The most satisfactory reference given as to promptness of pay and care of premises. Address A 69, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LA Salle-st.: We respectfully invite parties looking for residences, or wishing to make investments in any part of the city or its immediate suburbs, to confer with us by letter or otherwise. Much desirable property is never advertised.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIECE OF business property, centrally located, paying a large percentage on price; can be bought very cheap; must have money; opportunity open for a few days only. J. P. WHITE & CO., 4 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—GRAIN ELEVATOR WITH steam power and latest improved machinery for transferring and cleaning grain. This house has more extensive and conveniently located railroad tracks than any of its kind in the vicinity of Chicago. T. S. PARKER, 95 Fifth-av. Room 16

FOR SALE—SMALL 99-YEAR LEASEHOLD at fixed rental, netting 19 per cent on price asked, $4,000; or will exchange for first-class acres. C. W. DARROW, 39 Portland Block.

West Side.

FOR SALE—
THE GROSS COTTAGES.
19 MORE JUST FINISHED.
19 SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST-BUILT, BEST-FINISHED SIX-ROOM COTTAGES IN CHICAGO.
LOCATED IN THE BEST RESIDENCE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE WEST SIDE,
ONE BLOCK FROM
THE MADISON-ST. CARS.
ON MONROE-ST., SACRAMENTO AND COLORADO-AVS.
PRICE ONLY $1,900 to $2,200 EACH.
EXTRAORDINARY EASY PAYMENTS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENT; BALANCE $20 MONTHLY, SAME AS RENT, AND YOU GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN.
S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,
126 Clark-st., corner Madison.
N. B.—Take Madison-st. cars to our branch office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av. Open week-days and Sunday.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.: SOUTH OAKLEY-AV., NEAR OGDEN—A desirable two-story and basement brick house, with ten rooms, double parlors, bath-room, marble mantels, water, sewerage, etc.; the lot is 26 feet by 127 feet to a 16-foot alley. This house is in a pleasant residence neighborhood, near Ogden-av. horse-cars, and is for sale at a moderate price, which will pay examination. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—132 DE KALB-ST.—A STONE-front, surrounded by first-class improvements; 12 rooms; arranged for two families; in first-class repair; will rent for $600; the best investment in Chicago; terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000 WILL BUY THAT NICE stone-front 416 Leavitt-st.; nicely frescoed and ceilings hand painted. You can't find a better house in Chicago for the money. Terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR brick houses, P. D. and K. on first floor, 3 large chambers and bath-room on second floor, all modern improvements, situated on Campbell-av. and Lexington-st., only $2,800. Terms to suit. Open to-day. Don't fail to go and see them. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES. SPECIAL SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Go and see our Queen Anne brick cottages, 75, 77, 79 Kendall-st., near corner of Polk. Also 144-146 De Kalb-st., near Taylor; no wooden posts, but brick and stone foundations; great bargains given if taken at once, on terms to suit. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—TWO LOTS ON Wood-st., near Monroe, east front, well located; price low and terms liberal. B., No. 43 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 49 LOTS IN Mary Ann Bayley's subdivision, between Western-av. and Seymour, Ohio and Erie-sts., one block north of Indiana-st. cars; desirable for residence or manufacturing property; excellent facilities for a brewery or any kind of building requiring stone foundations, etc., etc. Please submit proposals to MRS. MARY A. BAYLEY, Box 110, Wright's Grove P.-O., or J. E. FAY, 70 Commercial Bank Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BLOCK OF stores and flats on a prominent corner of a West Side business street, paying 10 per cent on price; can take a good farm worth from $5,000 to $15,000 in part payment. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., BEtween Garfield and Webster-avs., 125x125, east front. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORNER on Van Buren-st., east of Ashland-av., at a great bargain if sold soon. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome brown-stone octagon front; the best 25-foot house on the boulevard.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Frame house, No. 2601, with lot 25, 40, or 51 feet front, or will sell 25, 26, or 51 feet vacant. It is a very choice lot.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, No. 1839, with lot 50x175 feet and barn; price $16,500; the lot alone is worth $15,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, near Twenty-first-st., in first-rate order; $8,000. A bargain.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-third-st., 25x160 feet, east front; $7,000.
WABASH-AV.—No. 1637, with lot, 30x172, house in good order; sewerage and plumbing perfect; a first-class investment.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House with 48-foot lot, $16,500. The lot above is worth more than the price. Vacant ground in the vicinity has been sold within ten days for $400.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD! 100 feet east front; very choice; on easy terms. WABASH-AV. 50 feet near Thirty-eighth-st.; easy terms. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: CALUMET-AV.—25x125 feet, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $125 per foot.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN— Lot 50x125, Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st., east front, $105 per foot. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—300 FEET OF VERY CHOICE residence property on Oakwood-boulevard, east of Vincennes-av., cheap. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., 100 FEET, west front, with frame buildings, opposite Seventeenth-st. Inquire of MRS. WUNNING, 142 West Twelfth-st., or at 399 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OPEN FOR INSPECTION—NEW modern, 4223 Michigan-av., very easy terms. Owner, CHAS. D. SEEBERGER, 38 and 40 Lake-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE ON ONTARIO-st., east of St. Clair, in full view of the lake; three stories, basement and high attic, beautifully arranged and well built. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS IF desired, 2-story and basement brick dwelling on Bissell-st., near Centre, containing all modern improvements, and in first-class condition. The cheapest and best house in the city for the money. Terms easy. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY on the North Branch and North Branch Canal, and adjoining interior property, desirable for manufacturing purposes and having good railroad connections. EDWIN H. SHELDON, Receiver Chicago Land Co., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains every hour. I furnish lumber to build; the splendid growth of trees makes the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Come any day at 10:15 or 3:30 and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 143 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—FINE LARGE house well located and in good condition; lot 150x150; price $11,000. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON VINCENNES-AV., CORNER Forty-second-st., 100x150; 100x125 on Forty-second-st., near Vincennes-av. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34, bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW PROPERTY BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH TO CLOSE an estate—A fine two-story brick residence, 15 rooms, and detached summer kitchen, barn, etc., all in good repair; with two acres of ground nicely fenced and stocked with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; situated at Union Grove, five miles west of Union Junction, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Train leaves Chicago in morning, arriving at 10:30 a. m. Returning leave 4 p. m. Call on or address MRS. JOHN PRICE, Union Grove, Wis.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, heated by steam with two acres of highly improved ground; flowers and fruits and vegetables in abundance; large green-houses; apples, pears, plums, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc.; thirty minutes' ride on Rock Island Railroad.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $3,000 to $8,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LOT, at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$250. $250. $250. $250. $250
LOTS IN AUSTIN—1¼ miles west of city limits, near Chicago & Northwestern Car-Shops; good schools and churches convenient; price, $250; terms easy. These lots are 25x150 feet each, and are the cheapest and best in the market, location and price considered; complete abstract of title furnished purchasers free. JOHN N. YOUNG, owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—HOMES—ENglewood—Go and see our elegant 6 and 8 room houses on Wentworth-av. and La Salle-st., corner of Fifty-seventh-st.; all modern improvements, water, gas, and sewerage; which we are selling on monthly payments. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—THE CHOICest property for homes, in a beautiful and growing town, only half-hour's ride from the city, at lowest prices, and on the easiest terms. Any man who cannot secure a delightful home for his family on the terms I offer is not worthy of a home. Call and go with me to see this desirable property. F. D. COSSITT, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—100X166 FEET, LAKE View, near Lincoln Park, east of Evanston-av, south front. Address A 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 400 acres, with two good farm-houses, barns, etc., situated 1¼ miles from Riverside depot on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Will be sold in one tract or divided into two farms to suit purchaser. Also improved farm of 160 acres, large barns, running spring, etc., two miles from La Grange. Address SAMUEL VIAL, La Grange, Ill., or call any Tuesday.

FOR SALE—13,000 ACRES VIRGIN PINE land near New Orleans; railroad running through it. Address A 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK-FARM OF 2,700 acres, 65 miles from Kansas City; well improved and stocked. Will take Chicago property (clear) in part payment. Address A 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED 2,000 ACRE farm in Nebraska. Address P. E. FREDERICK, Shelbina, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS PLEASE NOTICE—I want to buy for cash a residence in choice locality of Washington-boulevard or on Monroe-st., between Loomis and Ashland-av., or on Ashland-av., between Monroe and Jackson-sts. May cost $12,000 to $15,000. Must be a good bargain. Address A 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE MODERN RESidence in the city worth $8,000. Will give a complete home in suburb of two acres and $4,000 cash. State location and inducements. Address A 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE WELL LOcated. Price not to exceed $10,000. Want to put in ten acres on Fifty-seventh-st. as part payment. O. M. WELLS & CO., 17 Bryan Block.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS. 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1851 — VOSE & SONS' pianos; 16,000 now in use; unlimited warrant given; call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A CHICKering piano, full size, little used; also a Steinway. Pianos for rent. WM. R. PROSSER, 178 State-st.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190.)

HAINES. HAINES. Best upright pianoforte in the world. We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low, cash or installments. Second-hand instruments $50 and upwards. HAINES & WHITNEY CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PARTIES WRITING US IN REGARD TO purchase of piano please state the most they wish to invest, and whether square or upright desired. In our reply we will give full description of best piano we can supply at the figure named. POMEROY & SON, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

PARSONS LEAVING THE CITY, OR IN FInancial distress, send their pianos to be sold to Pomeroy & Son's Auction Rooms, 82 Randolph-st. Parties wishing to secure bargains cannot do better than purchase here.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers, Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, UPRIGHTS AND squares, at very low prices; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

THE LEADING PIANO MANUFACTURERS send their overplus production of pianos to POMEROY & SON, Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st. It is to the interest of any person wishing to purchase a piano to call on this house.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A good piano to store for use of it, or would pay moderate rent. Address X 50, Tribune office.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT; ONE year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; separate rooms with keys if desired. Union Furniture Company, office 464 West Madison-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE COMpany, 99 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances made when desired.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE LIVES OF Blaine and Logan," authorized official edition; the best and most reliable; elegantly illustrated; act at once; send 50 cents for a bound prospectus. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENtlemen to sell Buddington Dress-Cutting Machine. One agent sold six in one day, making $25 clear. For particulars call or address F. C. BUDDINGTON, Patentee, 2108 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TWENTY GOOD agents for Chicago; county agents in all parts of the State. Call or address 155 Washington-st., Room 16. Hours, 2 to 4 p. m.

BLAINE'S LIFE WILL BE PROFITABLE TO agents. Prospectus now ready. Send 50 cents. TYLER & CO., Detroit, Mich.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—RAW-SILK PARLOR SUIT, trimmed with embossed plush, $25 takes it; lounge and cook-stove cheap. 135 Centre-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 HORSE-POWER upright boilers, vertical-tube radiators, pipe, fittings, valves, etc.; all new. SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 136 Lake-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

HENRY WALTER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4. Books and accounts investigated. Partnership and estate matters a specialty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW STEAM YACHT, 36 FEET over all, 31-foot keel, 4 feet 6 inch beam, 16 to 18 inches draft, copper riveted throughout, new steam engines and boiler; lockers, bunkers, pump; all complete, entirely new; will sell less than cost; good reasons for selling. Address A 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO DRUGGISTS—120 WALNUT drug-drawers, in frame; porcelain label pulls. Correspondence solicited. Address S 43, Tribune.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND slate roofing and galvanized-iron cornices by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. SPIES & CO., 107 Fifth-av., third floor.

DRAIN CONTRACT WANTED—IF YOU want a good man to drain your farm then please write for Drain-Contractor W. BUCHTRUP, Kenosha, Wis. Many years' practice in the business.

FRAMING TO ORDER IN ALL ITS branches at 88 State-st., opposite M. Field & Co.'s. Complete stock of photographs, views, 'scopes, celebrities, cabinet frames, and Chicago albums and views. E. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st., wholesale and retail.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; 10 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st. Midwife.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap; by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

HAVE YOUR CARPET, MATTING, AND oil-cloth laying or altering done by practical workmen; city or country. Address GEO. M. BAKER, 1302 Indiana-av. Cut this out.

JUST ARRIVED WITH KING CHARLES and Blenheim spaniels, Yorkshire and black and tan terriers, from Europe; finest ever imported. Apply at 209 Forquer-st., below Blue Island-av.

J. D. MACLEOD, POST-OFFICE BOX 226, Chicago, Ill.—Large tracts (solid bodies) of timber, grazing, and farming lands, stock ranches, and mines negotiated.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PEOPLE THAT WANT FIRST-CLASS boarders and roomers register at Room 3 Tribune Building. Boarding Directory, Room Renting Agency.

$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE PANT, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$10 FOR A FINE, ALL-WOOL MELTON OR Kersey spring overcoat custom-made at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.75 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE YACHT-cloth blue flannel suit, warranted fast color, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $65. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM MADE DOUBLE breasted frock suit in latest style shades imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

THE OHIO SCOTT LAW.

Toledo *Blade:* The decisions of the Supreme Court yesterday in the two cases brought before it under the Scott law are greeted everywhere with dissatisfaction. They were brought by the liquor interest in the hope of overthrowing the statute; but the court, following the custom of appellate tribunals in general, did not go beyond the record in either case, and hence did not pass upon the law's constitutionality as a whole. This action, or rather lack of action, compels the payment of the June half of the tax, and hence does not satisfy the liquor-men.

On the other hand, the decision in the case brought up from Cleveland is no less unsatisfactory to the friends of the law. By it the second section, which makes the tax a lien upon real estate in which the traffic is carried on, is declared to be in effect a license, and as such void, as it is in conflict with the anti-license clause of the State Constitution.

The effect of this opinion is practically to render it optional with the liquor-seller whether he shall pay the tax or not. His landlord can no longer be compelled to pay it for him. If he has any property suit can be brought to compel payment in the same manner as for any other debt, but if he has no possessions that can be attached—and the keepers of thousands of the smaller doggeries come under this classification—he apparently can continue the traffic without let or hindrance. It is the opinion of some that such recalcitrants can have their places closed up, but there seems no ground for this view, as there is no clause in the law itself conferring such power on the State.

This uncertainty will be made the most of by the dealers. Already they are taking steps toward concerted action in refusing to pay the June moiety of the tax, and for bringing another suit that will compel the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of the Scott law as a whole. Many of the liquor-men are disgusted that the Democratic majority on the Supreme bench did not carry out the promises so liberally bestowed last fall that the law should be done away with, and are inclined to regard the decisions yesterday as an evasion of the real issue involved in the two suits. There is no doubt that the voters of both parties would have been better pleased to have a decision covering the entire ground; and there was a feeling of curiosity to know whether the Democratic Judges would yield obedience to the party lash and prostitute their high office for political purposes.

GEN. SHERMAN WAXES WROTH.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 18.—A few days ago the Water-Inspectors discovered that Gen. Sherman was sprinkling the sidewalk in front of his handsome residence on Garrison avenue, and on his being invited to pay the customary license he waxed wroth, declared that he had been advised by personal friends not to settle in St. Louis, as it was a one-horse town; that he believed they were right, and that if ever he was again molested he would move camp for water and settle in some other city. Today the Inspector was on his rounds again in Garrison avenue, when he discovered the General's man busily at work sprinkling the 3,400 feet of lawn which fronts and flanks his residence. As no hose license for lawn privileges has been issued, another notice will be served tomorrow upon the General, notifying him that if he does not secure a lawn-sprinkling license the water supply of the whole establishment will be turned off. A fine old rumpus is looked for when the General discovers that he has again become a victim of what he declares to be narrow-minded and exasperating legislation.

HUMOR IN THE FAMILY.

Rockland *Courier:* "Bridget," said Mrs. Wigglesworth to the new kitchenlady from Messina, "you may lay the table."

"Is thy servant a hen that she should do this thing?" queried Mr. Wigglesworth, facetiously, as the door closed.

"Why not?" returned his wife, for once coming to time, "she is a Biddy."

And Mr. Wigglesworth said "H'm!" and went out to see if his sweet peas were coming up, and found that with the assistance of the neighbors' hens they were.

POISONED BY WILD PARSNIPS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 20.—[Special.]—A special from Gainesville, Ga., says a farmer named William Crow and his wife, living two miles from that place, ate wild parsnips for dinner today by mistake. Mr. Crow died in a few hours, and his wife is in a critical condition.

CHAS. SCHWARTZ, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. DUPEE JR.

SCHWARTZ & DUPEE, 23 Chamber Commerce, CHICAGO.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, AND Provisions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES TO WALL-ST., which guarantee immediate service.

Colbron, Chauncey & Co., (Late Day, Field & Colbron,)

STOCK BROKERS, Grain, and Provisions,

123 La Salle Street, Chicago,
17 New-st., New York,
321 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Prompt Service—Connected by DIRECT Wires.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
DIRECTORS.
John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
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NORTHWESTERN Overland Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD.
I. H. WAGGONER, 86 La Salle-st.

Minnesota State Bonds WANTED BY KOHN, POPPER & CO., 66 Broadway, New York.

A CORRUPT PARTY.

Public Acknowledgments by Democratic Leaders.

CHICAGO, June 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I observe that the Chairman of the late Democratic Convention at Saratoga stated that "but for bribery of Democratic voters Hancock would now be President"; that before the State Committee Daniel Magone, of St. Lawrence, charged Flower's "friends" with having endeavored to buy delegates from Cleveland. The delegates attending that convention were the leading men of the party in that State, and, in fact, in the United States, to such extent that the party concedes to them the right of nominating their candidate for President.

Is it worth while to trust a party whose leaders publicly acknowledge, not only that its rank and file may be bought, but that the leaders themselves are by each other suspected of being willing to take bribes "to change their convictions."

I know Daniel Magone well. He would not have made such charges had he not known it to be true. He is too shrewd for that. But what became of those charges? Was there any reprimand of those leaders or any condemnation of the members of the party who for a price voted against Hancock? The report tells us that the remarks of the Chairman on that point were loudly cheered, so much as to approve the act and say: "Give us a chance to do so again." What kind of "reform" can be expected from a party which thus publicly acknowledges that its members are ready to sell their votes and its leaders change their convictions "for a price"? What would be the result in case such men obtained control of the National finances? Would success give them honest "convictions"?

When the Democratic party in New York is willing publicly to acknowledge that so many of its members are so corrupt as to change the result of a Presidential election—to allow a charge of bribery against the "friends" of one of its candidates for the high office of President, made by so prominent a man as the late Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and delegate to the National Convention, to pass unnoticed—is it not time to ask if such party can in any event be trusted? I am willing to admit it is a proper party for George William Curtis to act with and vote for its candidates.

B. H. VARY.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

A. Beck & Co., 20 bales tobacco; C. Cavaroc & Son, 25 cases champagne; H. H. Hayden, 125 sacks salt; Kingman & Co., 440 bales yarn; F. Siegel & Bro., 3 cases dry goods; Pictorial Printing Company, 4 cases paper; J. V. Farwell & Co., 2 packages burlaps; J. Bauer & Co., 6 cases miscellaneous goods; Lyon & Healy, 8 cases miscellaneous goods; L. H. Flersheim, 1 case toys; L. Boerlin, 1 case optical goods; William Cochrane, 4 cases brushes, etc.; Otto Young & Co., 1 case manufactured steel; Wilson Bros., 1 case dry goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 14 packages earthenware; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case watch-jewels. Collections, $6,663.

TWO SIDES OF IT.

"Waiter, I saw your thumb in this soup as you were bringing it to me!"

"O you're kind, I'm sure, sir; but it's of no consequence. It wasn't hot enough to hurt much, sir."

THE NATION'S CALL.

AIR—"OVER THE GARDEN-WALL."

For The Chicago Tribune.

O Tilden sat under his hickory-tree,
And longed for his Nation's call.
He said to himself: "How happy I'd be
If the Nation would but call!
I've 'barrels of money,' and more can be had;
For that White-House chair, I wish it bad;
The 'Commission' reported, and wasn't I mad?
For the Nation did not call.

Chorus:

O for the Nation's call—the dearest sound of all!
I was, and am yet, the Democrats' pet,
And you may bet I'll never forget
That morning's dawn, my 'usufruct' gone,
And the Nation did not call.

"I grieved four years, and indulged a prayer
That the Nation then would call;
That the wrong they had done they would then repair
By a hearty, unanimous call.
Our delegates met; a few mentioned me,
But nearly all said: 'You're blind, or could see
That Hancock, not Tilden, is very clearly
The man the Nation will call.'

"While four years more have rolled away,
I've waited the Nation's call.
Our papers are sure this is the day
When the Nation can't help but call.
I'm not so certain—would only remark
I've kept very quiet at Gramercy Park,
Hardly venturing out till after dark,
Listening the Nation's call.

"'Tis damp, I am sad, 'neath my hickory-tree—
From Chicago I've heard a call.
Jim Blaine, I well know, is too much for me,
And the Nation will honor that call.
So my 'barrel' I've plugged, and written a letter:
I'm not in good health; I'd stay here were I better;
I must now go in, or I'll get wetter;
And the Nation need not call!"

OSHKOSH, Wis. L. G. CRAWFORD.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

BUSINESS.

A Large and General Decline in Stocks—The Foreign Exchange Market Demoralized.

The Produce Markets Active and Heavy—Provisions Depressed by Western Talent.

Grain Weakened by the News from Wall Street—Flour Being Shipped Freely.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 20.	June 13.
New York	$ 77,387,022	$91,828,511
Boston	8,909,287	9,629,021
Chicago	6,963,000	7,307,000
St. Louis	2,247,170	2,488,019
Baltimore	1,625,632	1,577,707
New Orleans	758,274	951,182
Totals	$ 97,892,414	$113,676,440

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 60c premium.
Boston, 5c discount to 5c premium.
Cincinnati, 50c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

There was little to break the monotonous dullness of business yesterday. The demand for money was small, but the rates were well maintained. Eastern exchange sold in considerable amounts at 60c premium per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was demoralized and its movements were thought to indicate large foreign buying of our stocks. Arbitrageurs pressed their bills on the market in New York, and there were offers of bankers' cash bills at 485. The offerings of bills in this city were not excessive, but the market partook of the demoralization in the metropolis. The quotations in this city were various, but 484½ may be given as the posted rate for bankers' sixty days and 486½ for demand, the actual rates 483½@483¾ and 485½@485¾, documentary sixty days 482@482½. There were no trades of any consequence in investment securities. The sum total of the transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange was the sale of a $100 City Railway 4½ at 97¼.

There was an enormous shrinkage in values on Wall street yesterday, and some of the best securities were conspicuous in the decline. The range between the highest and lowest prices was 4 in Rock Island, 2 in Illinois Central, 2⅜ in New York Central, 2⅛ in Lake Shore, 2⅜ in Northwestern, 1½ in Michigan Central, 2½ in Northwest preferred, 3½ in St. Paul, 1½ in St. Paul preferred, 2⅛ in Quincy, 3⅜ in Lackawanna, 1⅜ in Union Pacific. There was a slight rally before the close, but generally the closing prices were nearer the lowest of the day. A good many people said that Vanderbilt was gunning for Jay Gould, and would very likely bring him down, but the worst declines were not in the Gould stocks. It is agreed that Vanderbilt was a heavy seller of New York Central, Lake Shore, and Northwestern. It is claimed that a few days after his return from Europe he ordered the sale of 40,000 shares of Lake Shore, but that the transactions were not completed yesterday morning. There is still much doubt as to the dividend on Lake Shore, and it is reported that on the payment of the dividend on New York Central next month the company will announce a reduction to 6 per cent a year. There will be no dividend on Michigan Central and Canada Southern, it is said. The bears say that Lake Shore has a floating debt of $5,000,000. There is a story that D. P. Morgan recently had an interview with Vanderbilt, and immediately unloaded his Lake Shore. Sloan says that Lackawanna will not reduce its dividend. Commodore Garrison made an assignment yesterday early, but the effect was not great, this step being expected. It is claimed that he did this because his friends had advised him to on account of his age and infirmity. They would have us believe that he has assets of $15,000,000 and liabilities of only $2,000,000, and that he has no interests in Wall street. One of the strongest influences was the demoralization of the oil market. The failure of two prominent operators in petroleum was reported, and it was said that the Standard Oil Company was unloading its stocks. The short interest had been reduced and there were reams of long stock thrown on the market. The Rock Island Road declared its quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. It is payable Aug. 1. The books close June 28 and reopen July 26. Mexican Central scrip issued to fund the coupons of the bonds sold at 60.

The new Canadian loan of £5,000,000 is offered to the public by London bankers at 91. The bonds bear interest at 3½ per cent, the payments extend to October, and the principal is due from 1909 to 1919. The bids are numerous. It is announced from Paris that the Banque de Paris and the Credit Lyonnais have taken charge of the issue of $15,000,000 of the mortgage bonds of the Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadian in addition to the $200,000 now offered in the Canadian market. The proceeds of these bonds are to be invested in mortgage loans in Canada. Over $1,250,000 have already been invested in various provinces of the Dominion at 6@7 per cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Without any apparent reason to make it so today's market was about as gloomy as any one which has preceded it since the opening of the year. The depression ranged from 1 to 4 per cent, and was the more notable in that it was chiefly exhibited in the very best classes of stocks. One is not surprised when the riffraff of the market tears loose and goes upon its individual road to perdition, but when the gilt-edged securities settle away as they did this morning there is occasion for both astonishment and alarm. Delaware & Lackawanna, Rock Island, Northwestern, Central & Hudson, and Lake Shore, all dividend-payers, were the weakest stocks on today's list and showed the greatest decline. In spite of the assertion of Commodore Garrison that he is worth some $20,000,000 he has nevertheless thought it advisable to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, with preferences to the amount of $631,390. Mr. Sloan is reported as saying that Delaware & Lackawanna would pay the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. Managers in New York of the Baltimore & Ohio, Bankers' & Merchants', and Postal Telegraph Companies profess to know nothing of a contemplated consolidation of these three lines.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—There is a fair demand for United States 3s and currency 6s. Some money-lenders are putting their funds in Governments rather than loan on doubtful collaterals. A cable from London to the Bank of Montreal says American securities are flat, money a drug at 1 per cent on call and 1¾ for bankers' discounts. President Sam Sloan says the Lackawanna dividend will be 2 per cent, as usual. A Philadelphia telegram says the report that the Reading had refused to join in the movement to stop mining next month, or to advance prices, is not true. There is no improvement in the demand in this market, though prices are rather better maintained. For the week ending June 14, 1884, the production of anthracite coal was 849,015 tons; in 1883, at the same time, it was 794,036 tons. The total production from Jan. 1, 1884, to date was 12,867,294 tons, against 13,051,364 tons in 1883. The shipments of cotton to Europe yesterday reached 15,633 bales. Total for the week, 50,377 bales. The *Dry-Goods Bulletin* says the Carhart-Whitford suspension had a more depressing effect in woolen-goods circles yesterday than it did the day before, and buyers continue to hold off. Collections are reported fairly easy in most parts of the Western, Southern, and near-by States, and the merchants arriving from the West bring encouraging reports regarding the crops. The stock of leather in New York is 156,900 hides and kips, and 200 bales of Calcutta buffalo hides, and 300 of the same of cow hides. This is an increase over the stock here last year at this time, which amounted to 149,000 hides and kips and 1,050 bales East India.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last J'ne 20	Last J'ne 19
Can. Pacific	1,100	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	44
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	1,525	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	100	126	126	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	2,432	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110⅜
C., C., C. & I.	515	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio 1st pfd	1,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9⅝
Del. & Hud.	1,530	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	103,900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	2,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. & Tex.	2,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & N.	5,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mem. & Chas.	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. El. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	1,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. L. S. & W. pfd	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & St. L. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
O. Ry. & N. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Transcon.	1,672	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	1,200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P.-C. Co	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	4,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich. & Dan. trm.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roch. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	9,561	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107
St. L. & S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	70,520	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	28,125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128	Fargo	100
American	88	United States	48

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¼	St. P. & S.C. 1sts (askd)	115
United States 4½s	111	Tex. Pac. land grants	39½
United States new 4s	119¾	do Rio Grande	43
Pacific 6s of '95	122	Union Pac. 1sts (askd)	109
Cent. Pac. 1sts (asked)	114	do land grant	105
Erie seconds	54	do S. F.	103
Leh. & Wilks. (offered)	90		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	65½	Tenn. 6s, new (asked)	38
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	105	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	40
Tennessee 6s, old	37½	do deferred	4

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

13000 A & P inc	9	10000 NYLE&Wn2d cn	54⅜
1000 B C R & N 1st	100¼	15000 do	54½
500 C & Pitts 4th	[illegible]	5000 do	54
1000 Can So 1st gtd	98	50000 do	[illegible]
1000 do	97¾	10000 do	[illegible]
15000 C & O cur	30¼	5000 do	[illegible]
12000 do	30½	5000 do	[illegible]
1000 do	30	10000 do	[illegible]
1000 C&OIst—Series B	[illegible]	30000 N Y W S & B 1st	[illegible]
4000 do	[illegible]	25000 do	[illegible]
12000 D & R G 1st con	45½	20000 do	[illegible]
1000 E Tenn 5s	54	10000 do	[illegible]
2000 do	54¼	15000 N W s f deb 5s	92
2000 do	[illegible]	5000 do	91½
1000 E Tenn D 5s	91	1000 N J C 1st con asnt	104
5000 Erie 7s cons gold	115	1000 No P 1st coup	102¾
2000 H River 2d s f	102¼	2000 do	[illegible]
2000 Harlem 1st coup	127¼	5000 do	[illegible]
2000 KP 6s—DenDsnt	[illegible]	5000 Pac of Mo 1st	[illegible]
3000 do	[illegible]	13000 St L & I M 5s	80
13000 Kan Pac 1st cons	71⅝	2000 S P M & M 1st	110
2000 do	71¼	3000 So Car 1st	103
1000 L & N gen m 6s	73	5000 St L & I M 1st	110
10000 M K & T gen 6s	60	15000 Tex Pac 1st—RGD	43
6000 M K & T con 7s	[illegible]	10000 do	[illegible]
4000 M&SP—I & M	116	5000 do	43
2000 M&SP1st—MnPt	[illegible]	1000 do	[illegible]
1000 Mid of N J 1st	84	10000 Tex Cen 1st	57
1000 do	[illegible]	11000 U P s f	104
15000 NYLE&Wn2d cn	54⅜	1000 U P l g	106
10000 do	[illegible]	10000 U P 1st	109
10000 do	[illegible]		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

21000 Ala—Class C	81½	19000 M K & T con 7s	94¼
2000 A & P inc	[illegible]	10000 do	[illegible]
1000 C&OIst—Series A	105	5000 N Y W S & B 1st	[illegible]
1000 C&OIst—Series B	[illegible]	1000 do	[illegible]
1000 do	[illegible]	15000 do	[illegible]
10000 do	[illegible]	10000 do	[illegible]
5000 do	[illegible]	15000 do	[illegible]
5000 C & O cur	[illegible]	5000 do	[illegible]
5000 C B & Q 7s	128¼	5000 N Y Ele 1st	118
5000 do	[illegible]	2000 do	[illegible]
2000 Can So 1st gtd	97¾	25000 N Pac 1st coup	[illegible]
5000 C St P & M O con	[illegible]	10000 NYLE&Wn2d cn	[illegible]
2000 D & R G W 1st	[illegible]	10000 do	[illegible]
11000 do	[illegible]	5000 do	[illegible]
5000 D & R G 1st con	45¼	40000 do	[illegible]
4000 do	[illegible]	10000 do	[illegible]
4000 E Tenn inc	14	15000 do	[illegible]
5000 E Tenn 5s	[illegible]	60000 do	[illegible]
5000 do	[illegible]	1000 do	[illegible]
13000 do	[illegible]	25000 do	[illegible]
2000 do	[illegible]	20000 do	[illegible]
5000 G C & S F 1st	112	10000 N Y C & St L 1st	[illegible]
5000 Mutual U Tel 5s	64	2000 N J C adjmt	[illegible]
5000 M K & T gen 6s	60	2000 N W & O Ex 5s	[illegible]
2000 Mo Pac 6s	102	2000 St L & SF 2d—CIC	[illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

4000 C B & Q 7s	128⅛	520000 N Y W S & B 1st	[illegible]
2000 C & O cur	30	5000 do	[illegible]
2000 C & O 6s	[illegible]	50000 do	[illegible]
2000 D & R G W 1st	56	10000 do	[illegible]
5000 E Tenn inc l g	14	10000 N Y C & S L 1st	[illegible]
5000 E Tenn 5s	54¼	10000 NJ C 1st con asntd	[illegible]
1000 do	54	2000 N J C adjmt	[illegible]
5000 do	[illegible]	2000 N Y & W s f deb 5s	[illegible]
10000 H & St Jo 8s con	103	2000 N Y Ele 1st	118
10000 Intl & G N 1st	[illegible]	10000 SPM&M1st—DaEx	[illegible]
1000 L & N 1st 6s	75	10000 Tex Pac 1st—RGD	43
2000 Met Ele 1st	103	5000 U P s f	103
2000 do	[illegible]	4000 Wab g m 6s	35
2000 M & St P 1st	[illegible]	3 Met Bank	150
2000 M&SP1st—C&PW	[illegible]	5 Wells Fargo Ex	104
3500 NYLE&Wn 2dcn	54	20 do	100
10000 N Ori Pac 1st	[illegible]		

NEW YORK, June 20.—Money market easy at 1½@2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills weak at 484; do demand, 485¾. Dry goods, imports for the week, $1,546,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—[Special.]—The money market is irregular. Good business paper discounts at 5½@6 per cent. The Clearing-House rate remains at 5½ per cent, and all loans are made at this quotation. New York funds sell at from 5 cents per $1,000 discount to 5 cents per $1,000 premium. The exchanges today were $8,909,287, and the balances were $1,284,340. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Atchison	900	65	65	64⅝	64⅞
C., B. & Q.	450	109¾	109¾	109¼	[illegible]
Union Pacific	900	35⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T., C. & St. L.	100	25	25	25	25
Pullman	15	99	99½	99	99½
New Eng. Tel	25	21½	21½	21½	21½
Mex. Cent	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
Cal. & H. mining	25	147	147	147	147
Quincy	100	36	36	36	36
Second board.					
Bell Tel	50	168	168	168	168
Erie	1	23	23	23	23
Atchison	680	64⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	64⅜
Mex. Cent	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman	100	99½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flint	350	20	20	20	20
Union Pacific	200	35½	35½	35½	35½
Cal. & H. mining	51	146	146	146	146

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

5000 Mex 7s	33½	1000 N Y & N E 7s	99¾
25000 do	33½	5000 U P 8s	100
3000 B & M in Neb 6s	110	5000 Eastern 6s	100⅝
5000 N M & So Pac 7s	115		

SECOND BOARD.

10000 Mex 7s	33¾	5000 MilStP&DubDiv	104
1000 A P 6s	88		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—The market closed weak:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	53⅝	53¾
Reading	11⅝	11¾
Lehigh Valley	63½	64
Northern Pacific	19	19¼
Northern Pacific preferred	43⅛	43⅜
Lehigh Navigation	40¾	41
B., N. Y. & P.	4	4¼
N. J. C.	55	56
Oregon Trans	10¼	10⅜
Reading gen. mtg. 6s	72½	73

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 20.—[Special.]—New York exchange remains moderately active at 50 cents premium between banks. The counter rates are par and 50 cents premium buying and $1.00 selling.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 20.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 20—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 99 15-16; do account, 100; United States 4s, 122¼; United States 4½s, 114.

Erie, 14⅜; seconds, 55¼; New York Central, 102; Illinois Central, 120; Pennsylvania Central, 54¼; Reading, 12⅜; Canadian Pacific, 44½; St. Paul, 69⅜.

PARIS, June 20.—Rentes, 78f 27½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Mining stocks in moderate request, and prices generally in sellers' favor. Sales included Belle Isle at 57@60c; Consolidated Pacific, 40c; Iron Silver 90c buyer 30; Navajo, $3.65; Argenta, 14c; Central Arizona, 19c; Green Mountain $2.00 buyer 30; and Sonora .02c buyer 60.

Homestake	9	Quicksilver	3⅛
Iron Silver	90	do pfd	20
Ontario	19	Sutro	10

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	¾	Quincy	36
Calumet & H.	146	Huron	1¼
Franklin	6¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 20.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.87½	Mexican	$ .75
Best & Belcher	1.37½	Mt. Diablo	2.00
Bodie Consolidated	4.25	Navajo	4.00
California	.25	Ophir	.75
Chollar	1.62½	Potosi	.25
Consol. Pacific	.35	Savage	.50
Consol. Virginia	.10	Sierra Nevada	1.10
Crown Point	1.25	Union Consolidated	.70
Gould & Curry	.55	Utah	.45
Hale & Norcross	2.75	Yellow Jacket	1.75

Bodie declared a dividend of $1.00.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, June 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Currier st, 50 ft s of Crittenden, e f, 25x39 ft, dated June 18 (Hair & Curran to Andrew Wollrich) $ 1,150
Milwaukee av, 181 ft s e of Wood st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated June 4 (M. and A. Bacigalopi to Rubin Adler) 3,325
Barry Point road, s e cor Albany av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated April 2 (W. G. Jackson to John M. Sanders) 1,250
Fremont st, 143 s of Centre st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 14, 1880 (J. T. Quinn to W. V. Quinn) 1,000
Fullerton av, s e cor of Jay st, n f, 124x96 ft, dated May 29 (David Williams to Gerhard Roth) 3,300
Groveland Park av, 300 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 32x104¼ ft, dated June 20 (C. L. Lancaster to Resin Lancaster) 2,500
Sedgwick st, 28 ft n of Elm, w f, 54x129½ ft, dated June 16 (Connecticut Mutual Life Company to Thomas Ritchie) 6,480
Webster av, s e cor Sheffield, n f, 25¼x125 ft, dated June 7 (L. C. Pattee et al. to L. M. Dreyer) 1,300
North Halsted st, 200 ft s of Centre, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 22 (S. C. and J. E. Terry to O. F. Krix) 1,200
North Wells st, s e cor of Wendell, w f, 27¾x100 ft, dated June 19 (I. D. Ferry to Catharine Dieden) 3,600
Ritchie place, s w cor of Bank st, e f, 48¾x80 ft, dated May 27 (Potter Palmer to Louise H. Waller) 6,450
Arnold st, s w cor Twentieth, e f, 30x74 ft, dated June 5 (estate of John Pries to Jacob Weber) 1,500
Maplewood av, 198 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated June 13 (C. S. Fairchild to M. E. Bowman) 625
Same property as above, dated June 19 (M. E. Bowman to E. G. Hilder) 625
Maplewood av, 249 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated June 19 (C. S. Fairchild to E. G. Hilder) 625
Wentworth av, n w corner of Sheridan place, e f, 25x33 ft, dated June 20 (M. R. Leyden to Mary A. McIntyre) 2,900
Wood st, s of Taylor, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 23 (E. A. Packer to Peter Bauch) 825
West Twenty-first st, n w corner of Throop, s f, 30 7-10x100 ft, dated June 15 (John P. Olinger to James P. Canty) 2,000
Same property as above, dated June 20 (James P. Canty to Ellen O'Donohue) 2,025
Twenty-fourth st, 75 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 17 (Doro Pries to Harder & Hafer) 1,500
Mowry st, 168 ft n of Twenty-fifth, w f, 48¼x125 ft, dated June 16 (M. and J. S. Hair to Sarah Hair) 600
West Twentieth st, 125 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 9 (Chicago South Branch Dock Company to James O'Laughlin) 700
West Nineteenth st, 125 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 12 (same party to Albert Krall) 650
Vernon av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 20¼x164¼ ft, improved, dated April 11 (Amanda L. Lehman to John J. Lindman) 6,000
Ashland av, 168 ft n of Nineteenth st, w f, 48x125¾ ft, improved, dated June 19 (Joseph Cedik to Frank Kucera) 8,000
Hanover st, 123 ft s of Twenty-ninth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated May 26 (David Davis to F. O. Holtfoot) 750
Erie st, 59¼ ft e of Sedgwick, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 13 (Mary Butler to T. and H. McHale) 2,000
Hurlbut st, 186 ft s of Menominee, e f, 24x126 ft, improved, dated June 20 (William Tempel to Katharina Sebastian) 2,650

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Marianna st, n e cor of Ward, s f, 96x118 ft, dated Feb. 14 (estate of J. E. Sheffield to P. and H. Clemens) $ 2,150
Paulina st, 272 ft s of Wrightwood av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 10 (C. W. Fullerton to F. Dornbruch) 475
Palmer st, 190 ft n of Wilson av, w f, 50x152 ft, dated June 17 (J. Wolfenstetter to O. H. Morgan) 550
Nelson st, 37¾ ft e of Herndon, n f, 26x119 ft, dated Feb. 16 (J. P. Altgeld to R. Goeffert) 500
Fletcher av, n w cor of Herndon st, s f, 133x125 ft, dated June 16 (same party to D. B. Hartley) 3,000
Halsted st, 500 ft n of Wrightwood av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 14 (F. A. Barber to F. and H. Metzner) 700

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Bissell st, 49 ft s of Tremont av, w f, 24x124 ft, with 25x101 ft in adjoining block, dated May 1 (H. C. Morey to R. V. Jones) $ 1,100
Wentworth av, near Fifty-fourth st, w f, 25x91¾ ft, dated May 20 (Thomas C. Nash to Nelson Young) 2,900
Butterfield st, 204¾ ft s of Forty-seventh, e f, 24x94 ft, dated June 17 (Sidney A. Kent to P. J. and E. S. McEntree) 1,500
Egandale av, 120 ft n of Fifty-eighth st, e f, 192x130 ft, with 168x115 ft in same block, dated June 18 (Lewis H. Bisbie to William H. Foster) 6,000
Drexel boulevard, 283¼ ft n of Forty-sixth st, e f, 100 ft to alley, dated June 18 (C. T. and J. P. Sherwin to Minnie P. Edwards) 15,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Clarkson av, near Bloomington st, w f, 37¼x125 ft, dated May 31 (S. Delamater to O. Ness) $ 450
Rendsburg st, 125 ft s of Dickens, w f, 25x124 ft, dated June 18 (S. E. and C. M. Graves to Clara A. Huson) 1,600
Mitchell av, 162 ft s of Wabansia, e f, 25x118 ft, dated June 16 (H. S. Cox to G. Kubetz) 400
Palmer av, 384 ft w of California, s f, 25x100 ft, dated June 13 (W. H. Musselman to F. H. Dickey) 300

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

M. Klemme, two-story addition, 22x34 feet, rear of No. 489 Wells street, $1,200.
H. Fosking, two one-story cottages, 20x50 feet, Nos. 3022 and 3024 Archer avenue, $2,500.
J. M. Crilly, two-story dwelling, 20x30 feet, No. 3226 Calumet avenue, $1,500.
M. Newmann, basement, 20x22 feet, No. 605 South Jefferson street, $700.
W. Jacob, basement, 20x20 feet, No. 480 North Ashland avenue, $1,200.
Theo. Sullivan, one-story cottage, 20x20 feet, No. 2913 Lowe avenue, $800.
F. Steers, one-story barn, 24x22 feet, No. 1288 Wilcox avenue, $500.
H. R. Rayson, eight one-story cottages, each 22x38 feet, Shields avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, [illegible]
J. Becker, three-story store and dwelling, 25x80 feet, No. 680 West Twelfth street, $7,000.
G. Goldstein, three-story warehouse, 24x90 feet, No. 597 Blue Island avenue, $6,000.
T. Blair, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, No. 3613 La Salle street, $1,500.
B. Wygant, two-story dwelling, 20x25 feet, No. 389 Park avenue, $5,000.
F. A. Healmer, three-story flats, 24x70 feet, No. 221 Michigan avenue, $12,000.
Thomas D. Lowther, four one-and-a-half-story cottages, each 21x46 feet, Nos. 1240, 1242, 1250, and 1252 West Adams street, $7,000.
M. Saas, one-story cottage, 20x20 feet, No. 881 Girard [illegible], $1,000.
H. Bense, two-story addition, 21x23 feet, No. 343 Reumsey street, $1,200.
James Conway, two-story dwelling, 24x57 feet, Thirty-fourth street, near State, $4,000.
M. Sheriff, two-story addition, 22x21 feet, No. 157 South Jefferson, $2,000.
John Sturyel, basement, 20x43 feet, No. 16 Goethe street, $1,200.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday and mostly weak, especially pork products. The further reports of weakness in Wall street seemed to make a deeper impression than New York news had done for several weeks previously, and holders weakened visibly as well as actually, large quantities of stuff being thrown by order of longs, while the bears grew more confident as sellers, and would have put out a great deal more had there been buyers enough to take it. The purchasing was chiefly done by parties who had been sharp enough to scent the coming gale a day or two in advance and sold earlier in the week. There was more doing in the way of shipment.

Provisions were active and weak. Hogs at the Stock-Yards were quoted 15@20c lower, with a much larger supply than was wanted by the trade. This started product out weak, and that portends the signal for large offerings on country account, under orders to sell if the market looked weak. The Packing Company and Cudahy were active sellers early in the day, and equally so later on the buying side after prices had declined, their taking hold preventing a further drop. Ribs took the lead; they sold early at $8.00 for August, down to $7.90, up to $8.05, and thence broke to $7.57½ at the close of the day's trading. There was little doing in meats for shipment, the break causing a recall of orders. There was more doing in September ribs, at 5@10c over the price for August. Lard sold up 5c early, to $7.72½ for August, but declined to $7.55 bid on the first board, and afterwards to $7.47½, with July at $7.32½ asked; the latter sold at $7.30 (Bangs to Stoffer), but $7.32½ was bid elsewhere at the moment. September lard was quoted 12½c above August, and the year received a little more attention. Pork was very dull and declined 25c, to $19.25 for August, and the same asked for July. It was estimated that the stock taking eleven days here will show fully 150,000 tcs lard here, and more meats than the trade will regard as consistent with high prices. Indeed not a few looked back to the 5⅝c of last September for ribs as a mark which may be valuable for close reference in the near future.

Flour was rather more active, with no important change in prices. The proposed advance in freight rates is stimulating a free movement of flour, and helps to counteract the weakening influence of wheat. Some lots were taken yesterday for export. The coarse millstuffs were dull.

Wheat was more active, and weaker. It declined 1⅛c, to 85⅛c for July, and closed at 85⅝c bid, with August at a wider premium of 1⅜c, and June at ⅛@⅜c discount. The British markets were tame, but the inspection out of store was larger than expected, and this sustained prices for awhile, though there was very little done the first hour, except making changes from July into August. Roche, Comstock, and Hancock were bulling the market, but without buying much, and there was some selling on New York account. Then it was reported that dry weather in England is damaging the crop there, and this stiffened July from 86⅛c up to 87⅛c, with considerable buying by Matthews, and Schwartz-Dupee, and Comstock and Clapp taking some. Roche bid for 250,000 bu blocks at one time. The news of the Garrison assignment arrived then, and started the market on a long decline, which lasted till just before closing. There was more selling for September, cash No. 2 spring sold at 85⅛@85c, and No. 2 Minnesota at 88c. No. 2 red was inactive, but 93c was bid for August at one time. Later July was quoted at 85⅜c.

Corn was dull and relatively steady. It gradually declined ⅛@⅜c, to 55⅜c bid for July, and 56⅛c bid for August at the close. Our receipts were not large, and good samples were in rather better request, which sustained the market for futures most of the session, except as the privileges of the previous day did it; prices did not weaken till long after wheat had turned down for the last time. The speculative grades formed a little less than 10 per cent of the total receipts. No. 2 cash sold at 55⅛@55⅜c for fresh receipts, and regular was nominal at ⅛@⅜c below July. Rejected in store was quiet at 47⅛@47⅛c.

Oats were active and weak under large offerings of futures, due to the break in the leading markets. There was no inquiry of importance for No. 2 mixed by sample, and consignments were largely ordered into store. Cash No. 2 in store sold sparingly at 31⅛@31⅜c, and at the close 31⅝c was bid for seller the month, with July 31⅛c, August 27⅛c, and year 26⅛c, being ⅛@⅜c lower than the latest prices of Thursday. No. 2 mixed oats by sample were dull and weak, with sales chiefly at 33⅛@33⅜c, while No. 2 white was steady at 34⅛@34⅜c. Later futures were easier, closing at 31⅜c for July.

Rye was quiet, the only inquiry of importance being for cash No. 2, a few cars of which sold at 65⅛c, being steady. July sold (5,000 bu) at 64c early, closing at 63⅛c bid, with 59c bid for August and 58c for September, being easier. Sales by sample were made at 66⅛c for No. 2 and 59c for rejected.

Barley was almost lifeless. One 5,000 bu lot of October, the first sale for this delivery, sold at 65c, and September was nominally 64@65c. Outside of this trade the only business was the sale of 6 cars of samples at 53@60c, according to quality.

Seeds were quiet. Flax was weaker and more active, with light sales of cash No. 1 at $1.51@1.52, and 10,000 bu and 2 cars September sold at $1.30@1.30¼. Timothy was about $1.27½ for prime, and clover sold at $5.25, being a little firmer.

The market for staple and fancy dry goods was destitute of interesting new features. There is a steady, moderate reassortment trade, but no apparent activity. Prices remain steady. There was a dull market for millinery goods, and the demand for clothing and boots and shoes was also of a restricted character. Groceries were in good request and averaged firm. Sugars advanced ⅛c, and were quite strong. Coffees also showed strength. The butter market was less active, but remained fairly firm. Cheese was selling freely, and remained firm. The dried-fruit trade is still dull. Fish were in good request. The oil market was generally steady, a decline of 1c in linseed being the only change noted. Hay was easy. Eggs were more plenty and ½c lower. Hides, tallow, and wool were unchanged. Broom-corn was steady. Berries were plenty and easy, and green fruits were steady. Vegetables were very plenty and weak. Potatoes were firm and poultry easy. Whisky was unchanged at quotations.

A freight agent remarked yesterday: "We have all the business we want to do now, the flour movement especially being an active one." The order to advance freights is probably responsible for a good deal of the activity now displayed in shipments to the seaboard. About 110,000 bu wheat was exchanged yesterday at 1c for short receipts into July, and this means shipment, but not necessarily on export orders. It is quite possible that a part of the stuff now being moved out is being sent to the seaboard to await export orders there.

A dispatch from Buda-Pesth says that rust has appeared in rye on the Continent of Europe and done some damage. The prospects are for an average crop.

The news comes again that the wheat crop of England is suffering from drouth. One cannot disbelieve this, especially as the message has been repeated, but it is difficult to understand it. The one great trouble in the British Isles is too much rain. It is the terror of the agriculturist about harvest time, and he very seldom has reason to complain of its absence at other seasons.

An exporter here says there must be some mistake about the report of a corner in cash corn in Liverpool. He has filled an export order for corn, and Thursday last received a cable order to delay the shipment as long as possible.

A lot of No. 2 corn was yesterday posted in New York as hot. This is the first of the season. Considering the terribly poor quality of the last crop it is a wonder that the woods have not been full of hot corn ere this. The corn in Chicago has been in superb condition thus far.

The Secretary of the California Agricultural Department estimates that the wheat crop of that State was damaged about 25 per cent by the recent rains.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
June	$19.50	$19.35 @ 19.40	$19.25
July	19.50	19.25 @ 19.47½	19.32½
August	19.50	19.25 @ 19.45	19.25
September	19.55	19.25 @ 19.50	19.40
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$7.47½	$7.40 @ 7.42½	$7.35
July	7.52½	7.30 @ 7.57½	7.30
August	7.67½	7.47½ @ 7.72½	7.47½
September	7.82½	7.57½ @ 7.85	7.57½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$7.97½	$7.90 @ 8.00	$7.90
July	8.00	7.85 @ 7.95	7.87½
August	8.10	7.57½ @ 8.05	7.57½
September	8.20	7.70 @ 8.12½	7.67½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN.			
No. 2	55	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS.			
No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$1.04⅝	$1.05⅝	$1.07⅞
No. 2 corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	17.00	17.10	17.32½
Lard	9.77½	9.80	9.90
Short ribs	8.62½	8.67½	8.72½

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 5.55 @ 5.65
Long clears, loose	7.75 @ 7.80
Short clears, loose	8.20 @ 8.25
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	10.00 @10.25
Sweet-pickled hams (15@15 lbs)	11.25 @11.50
Bacon, short ribs	8.85 @ 9.00
Bacon, short clears	9.25 @ 9.40
Bacon, hams	12.25 @12.50
Mess beef	9.75 @10.00
Beef hams	26.75 @27.00
Choice to favorit winter flours	5.25 @ 5.50
Fair to good brands of winters	4.50 @ 5.00
Good to choice red winters	5.00 @ 5.50
Prime to choice springs	4.50 @ 5.00
Good to choice export stock, in sacks	[illegible] @ 4.25
Good to choice export, double extras	4.40 @ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	4.25 @ 4.50
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	5.00 @ 5.50
Patent springs	5.50 @ 6.00
Low grades	2.00 @ 3.50
Rye flour	3.30 @ 3.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	9,425	8,595	10,084	9,107
Wheat, bu	34,634	19,973	109,167	80,239
Corn, bu	184,543	198,370	153,046	206,050
Oats, bu	128,732	124,738	129,578	82,163
Rye, bu	9,658	11,570	19,383	2,033
Barley, bu	2,797	2,644	1,708	2,543
Grass-seed, bu	4,500		33,650	300
Flaxseed, lbs		20,000	20,000	39,300
Broom-corn, lbs	18,000	20,000	45,884	35,700
Cured meats, lbs	367,300	183,800	1,708,683	1,224,570
Canned meats, cases			1,684	3,196
Dressed beef, lbs			267,014	686,461
Beef, tcs			77	6
Beef, brls			289	180
Pork, brls	412		726	194
Lard, lbs	13,400	287,950	374,160	2,343,595
Cheese, lbs	173,710	228,105	111,080	146,940
Butter, lbs	591,547	448,359	534,371	427,357
Live hogs, No	14,718	13,304	3,614	3,906
Cattle, No	4,398	8,520	3,635	4,055
Sheep, No	1,027	1,694	616	448
Hides, lbs	65,655	198,385	293,380	258,800
Wool, lbs	167,473	209,717	318,286	44,913
Coal, tons	17,503	8,191	1,071	1,361
Lumber, m feet	5,912	11,025	2,632	3,444
Shingles, m	2,833	7,338	90	451
Salt, brls	5,158	3,074	6,351	3,698

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	2	2	1	5
Spring wheat	20	20	2	42
Corn	52	..	215	267
Oats	160	..	27	187
Rye	7	..	6	13
Barley	..	1	3	4
Totals	241	23	254	518

Also 6,000 bu No. 2 rye by canal. Total about 350,000 bu. Inspected out: 203,807 bu wheat, 96,483 bu corn, 1,280 bu oats, 32,409 bu rye.

Lake freights were steady at 2⅛c for corn and 2⅜c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 136,000 bu wheat, 42,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu oats.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

March 1 to June 19—	1884.	1883.
Chicago	885,000	755,000
Kansas City	232,100	281,000
Cincinnati	57,500	53,500
St. Louis	163,000	125,000
Indianapolis	93,850	72,000
Milwaukee	71,000	45,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia	88,450	64,319
Cleveland, O	50,257	51,000

The exports of wheat and corn, including wheat in flour, from all American ports from Sept. 1, 1883, to June 16, 1884, and the same time previous years:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
1883-'84	83,157,000	39,276,000
1882-'83	109,838,000	34,582,000
1881-'82	99,02[illegible],000	24,353,000
1880-'81	134,714,000	61,177,000
1879-'80	138,318,000	78,690,000
1878-'79	115,148,000	55,455,000

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—1,000 sacks and 175 brls springs, partly at $5.10; 300 brls winters on private terms; 400 sacks and 110 brls low grades at $2.15@2.75. Total equal to about 1,500 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—11 cars bran at $11.75@12.62½; 11 cars middlings at $13.50@18.50.

WINTER WHEAT—11 cars by sample at 88@84½c for No. 3 red on track and 98¼@94c for No. 2 red free on board cars. Total about 5,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—3 cars and 1,000 bu No. 2 at 85¼@86c; 115,000 bu short receipts exchanged for July at 1c difference; 30 cars by sample at 78@85½c for No. 3 on track and 80@86c free on board cars. Total about 135,000 bu.

CORN—29 cars No. 2 at 55⅛@55⅜c; 8 cars high mixed at 56c; 16 cars rejected at 47⅛@47⅜c; 236 cars by sample at 48@53⅛c for rejected. Total about 155,000 bu.

OATS—9 cars at 31⅛@31⅜c; 184 cars by sample at 30⅛@34c for No. 2 mixed and 34@36⅛c for No. 2 white. Total about 170,000 bu.

RYE—4 cars No. 2 at 65⅛c; 2 cars by sample at 66⅛c for No. 2 and 59c for rejected. Total about 3,000 bu.

BARLEY—6 cars by sample at 60c for No. 3 and 53@56c for No. 4. Total about 4,500 bu.

MESS PORK—No sales.

LARD—750 tcs at $7.40@7.42½.

MEATS—1,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs), 500 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs), and 100,000 lbs short ribs on private terms; 70 tcs sweet-pickled bellies at 8⅛c; 25,000 lbs dry salted bellies (20 lbs) at 8c; 50,000 lbs long clear sides at $7.80@7.82½; 750,000 lbs short ribs at $7.95@8.00.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BAGGING—Little or no improvement in the demand can be noted. It is small, with no prospect of immediate increase. Prices remain nominally steady: Stark, 22c; Auburn No. 1, 18½c; American 18½c; burlaps, 4 to 6 bu, 10½@12c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; gunnies, double, 24@25c; wool sacks, 35@38c.

BEANS—Hand-picked continue firm at $2.25 for medium and $2.40 for navies.

BROOM-CORN—Trade has been rather dull, with a scarcity of long corn, which rules firm. We quote: Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2¼@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4½c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3½c; green, selfworking, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—There is a continued liberal movement in this staple. Eastern and Southern orders are taking a good deal of butter off the market, and there is also some inquiry from exporters. Prices are holding up well, notwithstanding the very generous receipts. Following are the quotations: Creamery, fancy, 20@21c; do common to choice, 16@19c; dairy, fancy, 16@17c; dairy, choice, 14@15c; dairy, fair to good, 12@13c; common grades, 10@11c; packing stock, 7½@8c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—Dealers report continued activity and talk firm. An exception must be noted in the case of hard skims. That class is still under neglect and is not easily moved, even at the ruling low quotations. Fine full creams command outside figures: Young America, full cream, 9⅛c; full cream cheddar, 8⅜@9c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 8⅜@9c; choice skimmed, 5@6c; skimmed, poor to good, 2½@4c; damaged, 1@2c.

COAL—Business is dull—unusually so. Consumers think present prices of anthracite unwarrantably high, and few if any orders for future delivery are being placed. Soft coal is cheap enough and the demand is fair for the season. We quote:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$6.00	$6.75
Do, range	6.25	7.00
Do, nut	6.25	7.00
Erie	4.50	6.00
Youghiogheny, pure	4.50	5.50
Pittsburg	3.40	
Blossburg and Piedmont	3.90	5.00
Hocking Valley	3.50	5.00
Indiana block	3.00	4.50
Indiana lump	2.90	
Wilmington	2.25	4.00
Minonk	2.25	3.75

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Acid citric, lb, 56@58c; acid tartaric, lb, 50@52c; ammonia, carb, 18@20c; borax, refined, lb, 14@15c; blue vitriol, lb, 8@9c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 38@40c; chloroform, lb, $1.00@1.05; glycerine, bulk, lb, 23@27c; gum arabic, picked, 45@50c; gum camphor, lb, 25@26c; gum opium, lb, $4.25; iodine, lb, $2.40; morphia, sulph., oz, $3.50; oil, castor, per gal, $1.60; oil, lemon, $1.75; potassa, chlor., lb, 20c; potassium, iod., lb, $1.35; quinine, sulph., 5 oz cans, $1.20; quinine, sulph., oz vials, $1.35; root rheia, E. I., powd., lb, $1.00; salts, epsom, lb, 2@3c; sulphur, lb, 4@6c; sulph., cinconidia, 35@40c.

EGGS—The market up to yesterday was firm at 16c for Northern stock, but the liberal receipts Friday morning caused an easier market, 15½c being about the average price.

FISH—The receipts of mackerel and whitefish have increased some recently and the market therefore is a little easier. Other descriptions remain fairly steady. There is a good demand, especially on interior account. Whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $7.00; do family, $2.75; trout, No. 1, $4.50; codfish, George's, $5.75@6.00; do bank, $3.75; do boneless, 7@7½c; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $13.00; do No. 1 medium, $9.50; do large family, $6.00@6.50; do small family, $3.50; Holland herring, kegs, $1.00; herring, split Labrador, $6.00@6.50; do Halifax, $7.00@7.50; do scaled, 25c; do round Labrador, $4.00.

FRUITS, BERRIES, ETC.—The week's receipts of strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries were large, and prices ruled lower in consequence. Cherries are plenty and active. Bananas are in liberal receipt and sell readily. California fruits are arriving freely and find a quick market. We quote: Old apples, per brl, $5.00@7.00; willow-twigs, $6.00@7.00; russets, $1.50@4.00; oranges, per box, $5.00@6.00; oranges, Jamaica, per brl, $8.00@9.00; lemons, per box, $5.00@6.00; pine-apples, per doz, $1.00@3.00; bananas, per bunch, 50c@$2.00; strawberries, 75c@$1.75; raspberries, 50c@$1.50; gooseberries, per bu, 80c@$1.50; California peaches, choice, per box, $2.50; cherries, red, per case, $1.00@1.25; white, $1.50@2.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Jobbers continue to express dissatisfaction with the character of the demand. It is lighter than is usual to the season. Prices, however, keep well up, and most lines are firm. Domestics are in light stock. We quote: Raisins—London layers, $2.40@2.50; loose muscatel, $2.15@2.25; Valencias, 6@6½c. Turkish prunes, 5½@6c. Zante currants, 5½@6c; citron, 19@20c; layer figs, 11@16c; Arabian dates, frails, 4½@5c. Apples—Michigan quarters, 7@8c; Southern quarters, 6½@7c; apples, sliced, 8@8½c; do, evaporated, boxes, 11@14c. Peaches—Halves, 7@7½c. Blackberries, 14c.

GROCERIES—The general movement is fairly satisfactory and the tone of the market averages steady. Sugars are strong and ⅛c higher. Coffees also show rather more strength. Rice, sirups, spices, etc., remain steady. We quote: Coffee—Java, 23@25c; Maracaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 11@12c; Rio, choice to fancy, 12@13½c; Rio, common to good, 10@11½c. Sugars—Patent cut-loaf, 7⅛c; standard granulated, 6⅜c; standard A, 6⅛c; extra C, 5⅝@6⅛c; yellow, 4⅝@5⅛c. Rice—Carolina, 6⅛@7c; Louisiana, 5⅛@6⅛c.

HAY—Choice timothy and Iowa upland prairie were quiet and steady, with low grades plenty and weak. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.75; No. 2 do, $9.00@10.00; mixed do, $8.00@8.50; upland prairie, $7.50@12.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.00@7.00; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.50.

HIDES—Were steady at unchanged prices. Light green salted, 8⅛@8⅜c; heavy cows, 8c; green salted calf, 12½@13½c; bull, 6c; dry salted, 12@14c; No. 2 green salted, 6⅛c; damaged No. 1, 12c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@18c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HONEY—Was in liberal supply and dull at 10@16c for white clover, with dark honey about 10@12c.

HOPS—Were quiet at 21@25c for New York, 20@25c for Pacific Slope, and 13@20c for Wisconsin.

OILS—Trade is reported fairly satisfactory. There was a steady feeling yesterday, except for linseed, which was dropped 1c. A decline in lard-oil of 2c was noted early in the week. Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 10⅛c; 150 test, prime white, 9c; 175 test, headlight, 12⅛c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 11c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11⅛c; Michigan test, water white, 13⅛c; lard, extra, 63c; lard, No. 1, 53c; lard, No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 57c; linseed, boiled, 60c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 50@55c; neatsfoot, pure, 90c; turpentine, 34c.

PIG-IRON—Trade is about as lifeless as at any time, and while quotations are nominally sustained the pressure to sell leads to a more or less generous shading of prices where the orders approach anything like respectable proportions. We repeat our list: Lake Superior, charcoal, Nos. 1 and 2, $22.00@23.00; Lake Superior, charcoal, No. 3, $23.00; Lake Superior, charcoal, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $23.50@24.00; imported Scotch, $25.00@26.00; American Scotch, $20.00@22.00; Southern coke, $19.00@21.00.

POTATOES—There is considerable inquiry for fine, clean, old potatoes free from sprouts. Choice, firm potatoes quotable at 75@85c per bu and small way from store at 90c@$1.00. New potatoes continue firm and in good request. Peerless salable at $3.50@3.75 per brl for good to fine large stock, and early rose at $3.25@3.50 per brl and some fine at $3.75.

POULTRY—Dressers were buying moderately, and the market was easy at 9@9½c for hens and $1.50@4.00 per doz for spring chickens. Iced chickens were quoted about 9½c per lb. Turkeys were dull at 8c per lb.

SEED—Flax was easier at $1.50@1.52, with timothy steady, and clover dull at previous prices, $5.00@5.15.

TALLOW—Was steady at 6⅛c for city packers'.

VEAL—Receipts were moderate, and demand fair, at 7@11c, according to quality.

VEGETABLES—Were plenty for all kinds of green stuff, with a slow market. We quote: Asparagus, 40@75c per doz; Bermuda onions, $1.65@1.80 per box; cabbage, St. Louis, $2.50@2.75 per crate; cucumbers, 40@45c per doz; lettuce, 30@40c per doz; white squash, $2.25@2.50 per doz; string beans, 80c@$1.50, according to condition.

WOOL—Was quiet, with a scarcity of good lots, and considerable inquiry for coarse and quarter-blood combing unwashed. We quote: Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 22@26c; good do, 28@31c; medium, 33@35c; low do, 30@35c; coarse, 30@32c; good to prime medium tub, 30@35c; poor and coarse do, 25@28c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 14@18c; fine, 20@22c; medium, 22@24c; low do, 20@25c; coarse, 18@20c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 17@18c; low medium, 19@20c; medium, 20@22c; heavy to good fine, 14@18c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less and brighter clips 1@3c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was easy at $1.10 for unfinished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	4,567	35,284	508
Tuesday	5,747	24,671	1,068
Wednesday	6,301	20,019	2,739
Thursday	4,931	14,718	1,027
Friday	4,800	19,000	2,000
Total	26,346	114,392	7,329
Same time last week	28,900	107,165	8,909
Shipments—			
Monday	1,763	3,368	50
Tuesday	2,975	3,549	....
Wednesday	2,241	3,933	442
Thursday	3,610	3,614	616
Total	10,589	14,464	1,108

Plankinton & Armour, the Milwaukee packers, took 1,000 low grade light hogs.

The receipts of cattle have been about the same as for the same time last week, but we have gained 7,000 hogs and lost 1,800 sheep.

Packers took about 16,000 hogs yesterday. Fourteen of them were buying, and their purchases varied from 338 to 4,200, Armour leading with the latter number. Shippers bought 4,300 and there were 14,000 left over.

The beef slaughtering business in the Southwest appears to have been a failure. The Victoria Works were closed some time ago, and now the closing of the Fort Worth establishment is announced. Both were the property of the Texas Continental Meat Company and both will be sold at auction July 1.

There were fair receipts yesterday of the several kinds of live stock and a liberal volume of trading was done. Cattle were in active demand and averaged stronger, good to best shipping grades advancing 5@10c. Sales had an extreme range of $2.25@7.00. Hogs were extremely dull at the opening, but there was fair activity later at a decline of 15@25c, heavy and mixed lots suffering the most. The sheep trade was quiet with no important variation in prices.

Secretary George T. Williams has just issued the following important notice to consignors and consignees of live stock:

"On and after July 1, 1884, all live stock arriving at these yards not directly consigned to some party doing business here, but instead of being so consigned, the words 'notify some person or firm' being written upon freight-expense bill, such stock will be locked up in yards and held subject to orders from the owner or some person or bank duly authorized to give orders. Guarantee orders from persons not having authority will not be taken. Owners will see the necessity of properly consigning their stock or having their orders on time at yards for delivery before the stock arrives."

CATTLE—Prices underwent a further hardening. They were 5@10c higher than Thursday for the several grades of shipping steers, and the market was active at the advance. Advices from the markets below continue to hold out encouragement, and as the arrivals continue comparatively light the situation continues decidedly in sellers' favor. Perhaps a third more prime corn-fed steers than were actually on sale would have found ready buyers had they offered, a number of the shippers finding it impossible to fill their orders except by resorting to a class of cattle which they do not care to handle. Of common and medium grades, however, there was a sufficiency. Not many of these were wanted, but in the absence of an adequate supply of suitable grades all were taken, and at prices averaging a trifle higher than for Thursday. The quality of the offerings was not up to the average of the preceding days of the week. A few bunches of fine cattle were offered, but the rank and file consisted of common to fair lots, and trading was principally at prices below $6.60. The highest sale reported was 32 head, averaging 1,475 lbs, at $7.00, by Adams, Eldridge & Jackson, though there was a bunch of fine ones for which $7.25 was asked. Common grassers sold at $5.20@5.60. A number of droves of prime steers were taken by exporters at $6.60@6.70.

Cows and bulls and such other descriptions of native cattle as are sought by the local trade were again in very small supply, and although the demand was restricted to the smallest number consistent with the necessities of current trade, it exceeded the supply, and sellers were enabled to close out early and at favorable prices, sales showing an advance on last week's quotations of 15@25c. Cows sold at $2.25@5.00 for inferior to good ones, bulls at $2.50@4.75, and steers at $3.00@5.50. Veals were scarce and in demand at $4.50@7.50.

There was no improvement in the demand for stockers. Neither was there any increase in the demand, so that sellers were not able to do more than sustain previous prices. We quote stockers at $3.50@4.65 and feeders at $4.75@5.25.

There was not a very liberal run of Texas cattle, only about 1,200 head. A considerably larger number would have found buyers, as both canners and dressed-beef shippers were after them. Sales ranged from $3.45 for poor grassers to $5.15 for fine corn-fed. The lot for which the latter figure was paid consisted of 320 head and averaged 1,062 lbs. They were fed in the Indian Territory. A load of bulls went at $3.25. The market was strong.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	1,460	$6.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	1,475	7.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	1,431	6.82½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	1,268	6.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	160 stillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	51 stillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62 stillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	320 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	64 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	135 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	310 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45 Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 Tex. bulls	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
152 Colo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	16 feeders	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Sold very much cheaper. For awhile it looked as if the bottom would fall entirely out of the market, as the early bids were 20@30c off from Thursday's quotations. But after an exceedingly dull and panicky opening buyers went to work and bought a number slightly in excess of the fresh receipts. Salesmen generally called the decline 20@25c, but an examination of the sales will show it to have been not more than 10c in light weights and 15@20c in mixed and trashy. The former sold at $4.80@5.35 for poor to prime lots, and the latter at $4.95@5.50. There was more than the usual trading in skips, sales making at $3.50@4.75. The unlooked-for increase in the receipts and the drop in provisions sufficiently account for the decline in the live animal. The number of hogs held over reached about 14,000, many of which were in scalpers' hands.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The supply was fair and the demand rather light. Good lots were wanted at strong prices, while low grades did not receive much attention and were barely steady. Sales were at $2.00@4.25 for poor to choice. Two loads of 98-lb. Montana sheep sold at the inside quotation, and a large drove of Texas sheep went at $4.12½c.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
222 Montanas	98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
119	[illegible]	3.10	20 lambs, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]
1139 Texas	104	4.12½	20 lambs, per head	[illegible]	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, 2,000 head; supply and demand light, but prices for all good firm; exports, [illegible]; good to choice shipping, $6.20@6.60; common to medium, $5.40@6.00; grass natives, $4.50@5.50; do Texans, $3.25@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, [illegible] head; steady; good muttons firm and wanted; common to medium, $2.25@3.25; good to choice, [illegible]; Texans, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Active and better; Yorkers, [illegible]; packing, $5.20@5.45; heavy, $5.30@5.50; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 4,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20.—BEEVES—Receipts, [illegible] head; dull and lower; extremes, $5.75@8.00 per cwt live weight; general sales, $6.15@7.20 per cwt. Exporters used $350, paid 7.30 for prime lots; shipments [illegible] hogs, 4,630 quarters beef, 500 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,150 head; dull; sheep declined ¼c per lb, lambs $1.00 per cwt; pens not cleared; extremes, $3.50@5.25 per cwt sheep; lambs, [illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, 2,440 head; none for sale; alive, nominally at $5.00@5.50 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600 head; steady; native steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $5.90@6.25; do 950 to 1,150 lbs, $5.00@5.85; stockers and feeders, $4.25@4.90; fair to good native cows, [illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, 6,500 head; weaker; 10c lower; lots 200 to 330 lbs, $4.75@5.25, mainly at $4.80@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 685 head; quiet; natives, 123 lbs, $4.20.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 20.—CATTLE—Slow and unchanged; receipts, 284 head; shipments, 1,368 head.

HOGS—Active and firm; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments 2,000 head; Philadelphias, $5.65@5.85; Yorkers, $5.25@5.35.

SHEEP—Slow and unchanged; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 300 head.

LUMBER.

It was quiet yesterday morning on the cargo market, the cargoes being less numerous and the offerings generally of inferior lumber. Piece stuff was quoted at $9.00@9.25, No. 2 strips and boards at $10.00@12.50, medium at $12.50@15.00, and No. 1 at $16.00@20.00. Standard shingles were quoted at [illegible] and extras at $2.10, with lath $1.80@1.75.

Trade at the yards is rather slow, but no break in prices is apprehended by the dealers. The reported sale by the H. Witbeck Company, of this city, of 2,000,000 ft of Menominee lumber to go direct to Buffalo has more significance than might at first be imagined. It has long been predicted that the Saginaw lumber business had reached its maximum. Two years ago hardly a foot of Menominee lumber went directly east. Last year some Saginaw lumbermen bought logs at Menominee to be cut at Saginaw and shipped to Buffalo, and thus far this year [illegible],000 ft have been thus bought and shipped. The sale of 2,000,000 ft above noted is, however, the first sale by a Chicago company of Menominee lumber to go east. The lumber was of only ordinary quality, log-run, and sold at $15 per thousand, equal to about $19 loaded on cars at this point. Dealers consider that these facts indicate that Saginaw is giving way, that the trade is moving west, and the Eastern market shows a preference for Menominee and Green Bay lumber that promises well for the future of that district. The following is the official list for June:

Clears, 3 in	[illegible]
1st and 2d clear, 2 in	[illegible]
1st and 2d clear, 1¼@1½ in	[illegible]
3d clear, 1¼@2 in	[illegible]
Selects	[illegible]
2x4 clear and select together	[illegible]
2x4 B select	[illegible]
2x6 and 2x8 clear and select	[illegible]
Clear finishings	[illegible]
A select, 9 in. up	[illegible]
B in. clear and select, 9 in. up	[illegible]
A to C stock boards, 12 in, 12, 14, and 16 ft	[illegible]
D stock boards, 12 in, 12, 14, and 16 ft	[illegible]
D stock boards, 12 in, 18 and 20 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 12 in, 12 and 14 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 12 in, 16 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 12 in, 18 and 20 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 12 in, No. 2, 12 and 14 ft	[illegible]
Common boards, 12 in, No. 2, 16 ft	[illegible]
A to D box boards, 13 in and upward	21.00@[illegible]
A to C flooring, 6 in, dressed and matched	35.00@[illegible]
No. 1 fencing, 6 in, dressed and matched	[illegible]
Clear siding, 12, 14, and 16 ft	[illegible]
Siding, A to C	14.00@[illegible]
Fencing siding	[illegible]
Common and cull boards, miscellaneous	[illegible]
No. 2 common and cull boards, 14 to 18 ft	[illegible]
1¼ and 1½ in common and cull boards	[illegible]
1st quality of fencing	[illegible]
No. 2 fencing, 12, 14, and 18 ft	[illegible]
No. 2 fencing, 16 ft	[illegible]
4-in common fencing, 12, 14, and 16 ft	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, common	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough, mill-run	[illegible]
Pickets, fancy heads, dressed, selected	[illegible]
Pickets, 1¼-in square, D & H, selected	[illegible]
Timber, joists and scantling, all 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@[illegible]
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	11.50@[illegible]
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@[illegible]
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x10, 12 to 24 ft	11.50@[illegible]
Timber, joist and scantling, all 2x12, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@[illegible]
Timber, joist and scantling, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@[illegible]
2-in cull plank, promiscuous width	[illegible]
2x4 cull, 12, 14, and 16 ft	[illegible]
Extra A shingles	[illegible]
Choice extra shingles	[illegible]
Standard A shingles	[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

If the market has developed any new features within the last week they have escaped the notice of ordinary observers. The air of extreme quietude pervading the several departments of the market during the previous week has not been disturbed, nor has anything occurred to influence a change in values, which have remained steady all along the line. There is a continuous flow of mail orders and a few interior merchants are present in person, but there is no demand beyond meeting the absolute current requirements of trade, and the volume of business, therefore, is comparatively light. Prices hold steady. No great strength is apparent anywhere, neither are there notable signs of weakness. Collections continue fair.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 4d@7s 5d; California, 7s 3d@7s 6d; club, 7s 8d@8s 2d. Corn—New, 5s 7¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 40s.

Receipts of wheat the last three days, 190,000 centals, 24,000 centals being American.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—2 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western dull at 39s 6d.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 53s.

FLOUR—Extra State dull at 11s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—New Western winter dull.

... 7s 7d; new No. 2 spring steady at 7s 9d. Corn—New mixed dull at 5s 7d.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—3 p. m.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 7½d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 40s. Bacon—Long clear, 40s 6d; short clear, 44s.

LINSEED OIL—19s 9d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester—Cloth business moderate. Yarn dull; holders pressing sales.

ANTWERP, June 20.—PETROLEUM—18⅞.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—4:30 p. m.—Weather too dry for crops.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 20—4:30 p. m.—Weather too dry for crops.

LONDON, June 20.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady; California, 7s 6d@7s 7d; corn rather easier. MARK LANE—Wheat slow; corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat very dull; corn very dull. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—To press sales less money would have to be taken; corn quiet but steady. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 40s 6d; nearly due, 39s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment, 25s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English steady. Paris—Wheat quiet; flour firm.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Winter drifted to lower prices, giving way on early deliveries about ¾@1c a bu on a restricted business, export buyers moving cautiously in view of the discouraging tenor of the advices by cable and the further rise in ocean freight rates; in futures No. 2 red receded for the day on the July and October deliveries ⅞c, August ⅜c, September 1⅛c a bu, on an excited, feverish, and sensitive market, closing barely steady; spring also yielded on deliveries about 1c a bu on a moderate volume of transactions and left off heavily. Sales of No. 1 red to arrive at $1.15 in elevator; No. 2 red, 99¾@99⅞c in store, $1.01@1.01¼ delivered afloat from store, and $1.01 in elevator, closing at 99¾c asked in store, and $1.01 in elevator; No. 2 Chicago spring to arrive from canal, part at 93¾c afloat; do to arrive, cash, freight, and insurance, 94@95c, closing at 94c asked. No. 2 red, futures: June, closing at 99¾c asked; July at 99⅝@$1.01, closing at 99¾c; August, $1.01¾@1.02¾, closing at $1.01⅝c; September, $1.03¼@1.04¼, closing at $1.03¾c; October, $1.04@1.04⅝, closing at $1.05¼; November, $1.05¾@1.06⅞, closing at $1.05¼; December, $1.07@1.07¾, closing at $1.07; January, $1.08½@1.09¼, closing at $1.08¾. Corn offered with increased urgency for prompt delivery and quoted down for the day about 1c a bu, leading toward the close to a freer movement, in good part for export. The posting of 25,000 bu No. 2 corn in the Commercial Wharf Stores as out of condition served to aggravate the depression, and No. 2 corn on a moderate speculative business gave way for the day about ⅛c a bu, closing barely steady. No. 2 afloat, 63¾@64c, closing at 63¾c; in store and in elevator, 62¾@63c; do to arrive soon, 63c; do old crop delivered afloat from store, 65c asked. No. 2 futures: June 63@63¾c, closing at 62¾c asked; July 62¾@63¾c, closing at 62¾c; August 63⅞@64¼c, closing at 63¾c; September, 64⅝@65¼c, closing at 64⅝c. Oats gave way, on early deliveries, about ¼@⅜c a bu, leading to increased activity, partly in the export interest; and, in the instance of No. 2 futures, on a freer movement declined for the day on the June deliveries ⅜c, July ⅝c, and August and September ⅛c a bu, closing weak. Sales of No. 1 white in elevator at 40c; No. 2 white in elevator, 37¾@38¼c, closing at 37¾c bid; do delivered, for export to London, 37¾c; No. 2 in store and elevator, 35c; delivered for export to London, at 35¾c, closing in store and elevator at 35¾c bid; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 35¼@35⅝c. No. 2 futures: June 36¼@36⅞c, closing at 36¼c; July 36¼@37c, closing at 36¾c; August 34¼@34⅝c, closing at 34¼c; September 34@34¼c, closing at 34c. Rye firm and wanted; Western, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, sold at 73¾c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products again suffered seriously in price, especially Western steam lard, which, under a decided pressure to realize, gave way precipitately, and in futures closed weak and unsettled on a restricted business, even in the speculative interest. Pork very dull for early delivery, and quoted heavy; new mess, $17.25; old mess, $16.75; family mess, $16.00@16.25; clear backs $18.25@18.50, and of extra prime $15.50@16.00. Cut meats less sought after and quoted weak; pickled bellies, in bulk, 12-lb averages, and sundry odd lots of other meats at previous quotations. Bacon neglected and nominal. Western steam lard in very slack request for early delivery, with contract grade closing at $7.70 asked, or 22½c under last evening. Futures: June, closing at $7.65 asked; July $7.53@7.75, closing at $7.50@7.55; August $7.65@7.92, closing at $7.65@7.66; September $7.75@8.02, closing at $7.75@7.78.

TALLOW—In slack request at drooping prices, with prime city quoted at 6 7-16@6½c.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate request and quoted firm at 4 13-16c for fair to good refining muscovado. Refined sugar in good request, with powdered quoted up to 7⅛@7¼c, off A at 6⅜@6⅝c, white extra C at 5⅞@5⅞c, and other grades as in our list.

FREIGHTS—Business reaches a fair aggregate at generally steady rates, the exceptions having been of a stronger range of quotations for room by the regular steam packets for grain and provisions for early use on a reduced offering of accommodation. The serious break in grain values favored the outward movement. Of the contracts by the steam lines were: Bristol—Hence, grain at 3¾d and do at 3¾d afloat, or 4d from store. Avonmouth—Grain at 3¾d, flour (local) at 1s 6d. London—Steam, grain at 2¾d per b and oats at about 2s 4½d per quarter. Glasgow—Grain at 4d and for early July shipment wheat at 4½d. Amsterdam—Grain at 8c (the exception of weakness). Also for the several prominent ports moderate shipments of flour, provisions, and miscellaneous cargo, part through at steady rates.

NEW YORK, June 20.—COTTON—Easier; 11⅜@11⅝c; futures weak; June, 11.19c; July, 11.22c; August, 11.35c; September, 11.14c; October, 10.74c; November, 10.60c; December, 10.57c; January, 10.65c; February, 10.77c; March, 10.89c; April, 10.99c.

FLOUR—Dull; common to good extra, $3.00@3.65; good to choice, $3.70@6.25; white wheat extra, $3.00@5.50; extra Ohio, $3.10@6.00; St. Louis, $3.10@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@6.40.

HAY—Steady with a moderate demand; 60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull; options dull and unchanged, closing steady; no new features transpired. Sales 3,000 bags Rio, No. 7, July, 8.25c; 1,000 do August, 8.40@8.45c; 1,250 do September, 8.50@8.55c; 1,000 do October, 8.55@8.60c; 750 do December, 8.70@8.75c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm and moderately active.

PETROLEUM—Easier; United, 59c; refined, 7¾c.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 31½c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but firm; 16¼@16¾c.

BUTTER—Dull and easier; 8@21c.

CHEESE—Quiet and barely steady; Western flat; 5@8c.

LEAD—Dull.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,273 brls; wheat, 14,826 bu; corn, 2,750 bu; oats, 109,10 bu; rye, 9,700 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 14,797 brls; wheat, none; corn, 102,—bu; oats, 90 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., June 20.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull but fairly steady; high mixed, 65¼@66c; steamer yellow and No. 2 mixed, 63¾c; steamer mixed, 62¾c; no grade, 58@61c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1 white, 40c; No. 2 white, 39¼@40c; No. 3 white, 38½@39c; No. 1 mixed, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 37¼@38c. At the call 5,000 bu July No. 2 white oats sold at 37½@40c.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; superfine, $2.80@3.00; extras, $3.15@4.00; winter patents, $5.00@6.00; spring patents, $5.50@6.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and unchanged; extra prime, $16.00@15.50; mess, $17.00@17.50. Lard steady and unchanged at 8@8⅝c. Hams, 12½@13c. Live hogs, 6c; dressed hogs, 7@7¼c. Beef steady; extra mess, $11.50@12.00; plate, $12.00@12.50; extra plate, $13.00@13.50. Fresh beef quiet with hinds steady; steers, 9½@10½c; hinds, 12½@14c; fores, 6¾@7¼c.

BUTTER—Steady; choice creamery, 19@22c; imitation, 15c; ladle, 12@16c; Northern dairy, 18@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,812 brls, 8,856 sacks; corn, 35,480 bu; oats, 12,544 bu.

FREIGHTS—The market steady, with asking rates as follows: To Liverpool—Grain, 3d; sack flour, 10s; provisions, 15s; cheese, 2s; tobacco, 30s. To London—Grain, 3½d; sack flour, 12s 6d; provisions, 17s 6d; cheese, 25s; tobacco, 35s. To Glasgow—Grain, 4d; sack flour, 12s 6d; provisions, 17s 6d; cheese, 20s; tobacco, 30s.

Duluth, Minn., June 20.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were somewhat lower and inactive. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, June, 97c; No. 2 hard, June, 90c; No. 1, June, 90c; No. 3, June, 75c; in store, 1,402,0,9 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and fairly active; No. 2 red, $1.07¾@1.08¾ cash; $1.05¾ June; 99¼@99¾c July; 90⅝@90¾c August; 91⅝@91¾c September; 93⅜@93¾c October, closing at inside prices; No. 3 red nominal. Corn slow and easier; 52⅝@52¾c cash; 52¾c June; 52¾@53¾c July; 52⅝@52⅞c August; 53¾c September. Oats —Cash higher; options slow; 33¾c cash; 31¾c bid June; 30@30¾c July; 26¾c August. Rye—Nominal. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Firm at $3.40.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Nominally $1.50.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer at $2.90@2.95.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Lower; slow. Pork—Jobbing, $16.00. Bulk meats—Long clear, $8.10; short ribs, $8.25; short clear, $8.50. Bacon—Long clear, $9.00; short ribs, $9.00@9.12½; short clear, $9.37½@9.50. Lard—Nominally lower at 7¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; $1.06 asked June; 92¼c July; 90⅝c August; 91¾c September. Corn quiet; 52¾c bid June; 53¾c July; 52⅝@53c August; 53¾c September. Oats lower; 29¾c July; 26¾c bid August.

Baltimore, Md., June 20.—FLOUR—Easy and quiet; Western super, $2.75@3.50; extra, $3.50@4.50; family, $4.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, closing dull; No. 2 winter red, spot and June, $1.00@1.02¼; July and August, $1.01@1.01¼; September, $1.02¼ asked. Corn—Western easier and dull; mixed, spot, June, 60@60¼c; July, 60¼@60¾c. Oats firmer; Western white, 39@41c; mixed, 36@38c; Pennsylvania, 37@40c. Rye quiet at 78@80c.

HAY—Dull; prime choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $15.00@15.50.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork, $17.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders, clear rib sides, packed, 7¼@9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 10¼c. Hams, 14@15¼c. Lard, refined, 8⅝c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, 8@15c; creamery, 19@20c.

EGGS—Firm at 17¼c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7¾@7¾.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¾@9¾c.

SUGAR—Steady; "A" soft, 6¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; cotton, 9-64d; flour, 1s; grain, 4d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 brls; wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 241,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20.—FLOUR—Dull and weak; Pennsylvania family, $4.50@4.62½; Ohio straight, $5.25@5.60; Indiana do, $5.25@5.50; St. Louis, Southern Illinois do, $5.37½@5.62½; winter wheat patent, $5.75@6.25. Rye flour quiet; $3.50@3.62½.

GRAIN—Wheat declined ¼@¾c in sympathy with the West, but closed steady; No. 2 red, June, $1.01¾@1.02; July, $1.01¾@1.02¼; August, $1.01⅛@1.02¼; September, $1.02¾@1.03. Corn weak; No. 3 mixed, 56@56½c; No. 3 yellow, 56½@57c; steamer high mixed, 58c; sail mixed, June, 61@62c; July, 61@61¾c; August, 62@62½c; September, 62¾@63¼c. Oats dull and lower; No. 3, mixed, 35c; No. 3 white, 36½c; No. 2 white, 37¾c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef—City family, $13.50; do packet, $12.50; do No. 1 mess, $11.50; India mess, $19.50@21.00. Lard easier; refined, $8.50@9.00; steam, $8.00@8.25; butchers' loose, $7.50@7.75.

EGGS—Steady, with a fair demand; extras, 17¼@19c.

CHEESE—Quiet; Ohio flat choice, 9c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 7¾c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 20.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2, 88¾c; June, 88¾c; July, 89⅞c; August, 88¾c. Corn neglected; No. 2, 55c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 33¾@34c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 63c. Barley dull; neglected; No. 2 spring, 58c; September, 64@64¼c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $16.50 cash and July; $16.50 August. Lard—Prime steam, $7.50 cash; 7.50 July. Sweet-pickled hams dull; 11¼@13c.

HOGS—Lower; $4.75@5.25.

BUTTER—Steady, with a good demand; choice creamery, 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; best dairy, 14@15c.

CHEESE—Steady; new cream, 9@9¾c.

EGGS—Firm; wanted; 14½@15c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal; wheat to Buffalo, 2½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; barley, 3,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,600 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; barley, none.

Toledo, O., June 20.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and easy; No. 2 red, cash, 92¾@94c; June, 92¾c; July, 95c; August, 94c; September, 95c; October, 96c; No. 3 soft, 86@86½c; No. 3 red, 85@86c. Corn quiet and easy; high mixed, 58c; new do, 56c; June, 57c; July, 57¾c; August, 58¾c; September, 59c; rejected, 55c; no grade, 46c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 35¾c; No. 2 cash or June, 34c asked; July, 34¼c; August, 29c asked; September, 28¾c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat inactive and lower; No. 1 white, 98c; No. 2 do, 92¼c; No. 2 red cash, 92¼@93c; June, 92c asked; July, 92¾c; August, 93¾c; September, 94¾c; No. 2 soft, 94@94¾c; No. 3 red, 85@86c. Corn steady, with a good demand; high mixed, 58c; new do, 56c; No. 2 cash and June, 57¼c; July, 57¾c asked; August, 58¾c; rejected, 56c; no grade, 46c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 cash and June, 33¾c; July, 34c; August, 29c asked; September, 28¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, none.

Cincinnati, O., June 20.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; 11⅛c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 red, $1.01@1.03; receipts, 2,500 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 57¾c. Oats steady and firm; 35@36c. Rye quiet but steady at 67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull; $7.50 asked, $7.45 bid. Bulk meats held at previous prices. Bacon easier; shoulders, 7¾c; short ribs, 9¼c; short clear, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm; common and light, $4.25@5.30; packing and butchers', $5.00@5.50; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

EGGS—Easier, but not quotably lower.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

Detroit, Mich., June 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and firm; cash, $1.00¾; June, $1.00¾; July, $1.01; August and September, 95¾c; cash, red, 98c; No. 2 white, 91c asked; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 53c bid; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 1,000. Oats—No. 2 white, 35c bid; No. 2, 34¾c; receipts, none; shipments, 2,000 bu.

New Orleans, La., June 20.—GRAIN—Corn steady, with a fair demand; yellow mixed, 69c. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates; choice, 42@42½c.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 20.—**Cotton**—A renewed pressure to sell future deliveries occasioned almost uninterrupted decline till prices ranged for leading months .15@.17c lower than yesterday. At the third call July was bought at 11.25@11.25c, August 11.38@11.37c, September, 11.17c, October 10.76c; November 10.61c, February 10.81c, March 10.91c; June offered at 11.24c, December 10.60c, January 10.68c. Futures closed weak and .16@.20c lower than yesterday. The following is the weekly cotton statement: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 4,700 bales; same week last year, 12,935; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,768,000; same date last year, 5,859,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 56,000; same week last year, 30,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,638,000; same date last year, 4,483,000; stock at all United States ports, 384,000; same time last year, 411,000; stock at all interior towns, 24,000; same time last year, 43,000; stock at Liverpool, 893,000; same time last year, 982,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 40,000; same time last year, 111,000.

Liverpool, June 20.—**Cotton**—Sales of the week, 44,000 bales; American, 27,000; speculators took 1,700; of which exporters took 3,800; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 7,500; actual export, 4,300; total receipts, 44,000; American, 21,000; total stock, 893,000; American, 598,000; amount afloat, 207,000; American, 40,000.

New Orleans, La., June 20.—**Cotton**—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 238 bales; gross, 249; exports to Great Britain, 3,000; sales, 3,050; stock, 74,855; weekly net receipts, 780; gross, 1,290; exports to Great Britain, 22,236; France, 5,260; sales, 3,200.

Galveston, Tex., June 20.—**Cotton**—Nominal; net receipts, 1 bale; stock, 3,500 bales; weekly net receipts, 430; gross, 430; exports to Great Britain, 2,300; coastwise, 375.

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—**Cotton**—Lower; middling, 11¼c; sales, none; receipts, none; shipments, none; stock, 4,949.

Memphis, Tenn., June 20.—**Cotton**—Quiet at 11¼c; receipts, 10 bales; shipments, 795; stock, 14,050; sales, 300.

Bradford, Pa., June 20.—**Petroleum**—A bad break occurred in the market; total runs Thursday 67,579 brls; total shipments, 60,479; charters, 45,555; clearances, 5,542,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 66⅛c and closed at 58⅝c; highest price, 66⅛c; lowest, 58⅝c.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 20.—**Petroleum**—A steady decline in oil today has demoralized trade, and the feeling at the close this afternoon was panicky. Within the last few days several large lots of oil which were bought above $1.00 have been thrown on the market, holders being compelled to close out at heavy losses. One lot of 300,0.0 brls sold today represents a loss of $250,000. Closed at 58⅝c.

Oil City, Pa., June 20.—**Petroleum**—National Transit certificates opened at 66⅛c; highest, 66⅛c; lowest, 58⅜c; closed at 58⅝c; sales, 5,972,000; clearances, 7,048,000; runs, 69,674; shipments, 38,461; charters, 45,560.

Boston, Mass., June 20.—**Wool**—Demand active; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 30@37c; Michigan extra, 30@32c; combing and delaine, 35@40c; unwashed, 20@24c; California spring, 24@29c.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20.—**Wool**—Quiet; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 35@36c; extra, 33@35c; coarse, 31@33c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine coarse, 31@32c; fine washed delaine, 35@37c; Canada washed combing, 30@31c; unwashed combing and delaine, 23@27c; Oregon coarse, 18@22c; pulled, 28@30c.

Peoria, Ill., June 20.—**Whisky**—Unchanged at $1.08.

Cincinnati, O., June 20.—**Whisky**—$1.07; no sales.

New Orleans, La., June 20.—**Whisky**—Steady and unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., June 20.—**Turpentine**—Firm at 27½c.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Iowa.

FARMINGTON, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Crop prospects are simply immense. The acreage of corn is large, the stand good, well worked out, and the prospect first-class. The acreage of oats is very large and the prospect never better. Meadows are very fine, both as to quantity and quality. There is never much wheat sown in this section, but what there is is good. Potatoes are first-class and no bugs. Fruit is immense. Farmers are dissatisfied because they can't growl.

BONAPARTE, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Corn is in fine condition, good stand, and cultivated free from weeds; local showers just the thing for its development; acreage large. Oats are in fine condition, with a large acreage. Rye looks well, with the promise of a large yield. There is but little wheat in this vicinity. What there is, however, is good. Hay is about the same as last year—a large crop. Farmers' faces look like full moons in a broad grin.

KEOSAUQUA, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Crop prospects in this locality were never better than at present. Corn-planting has met with satisfactory results; no replanting; and the crop is all up nicely, with an excellent stand, perfectly clean, and is being worked over the second time. Oats, meadows, and pastures were never better; acreage about the usual average. Wheat and rye are looking well; acreage some below the average.

DOUDS, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—The prospect for crops in this vicinity is excellent. Corn looks well; good stand, and is being well cultivated. Oats and rye good—more than an average crop. Wheat in the valley is a splendid crop, but is not so promising on the upland. Meadows are not as good as last year, but will be a very fair crop.

KIRKVILLE, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Corn is generally a good stand; in good cultivating order; average acreage. The prospects for a large crop are much better than for three years past. Not much wheat is sown, but what there is looks well. Oats are an average acreage, and the crop looks fine. Meadows are considerably less than last year in quantity; quality good. No rye was sown. Potatoes are immense. There is plenty of small fruit.

EDDYVILLE, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Crops in this vicinity are in better condition at this season of the year than they have been for the last seven years. Corn is growing nicely, is a large stand, and is being worked for the third time. The acreage of all grain except wheat is larger than usual. Meadows and pastures are in excellent condition.

OTLEY, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Never had a better stand of corn, although it is not as forward as it might be at this time of the year. It is being well cultivated, and prospects for a good crop were never better. Small grains, such as wheat and oats, look well and promise a good crop, with an average acreage. Pastures are splendid, and as a general thing meadows are very heavy. From the present outlook the indications are that we will have heavy crops generally.

MONROE, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Crop prospects have not been better in ten years. Corn is a splendid stand, is growing good, and more desirable weather for thorough cultivation could not be had. The acreage of corn, oats, meadows, and pastures is large. The acreage of wheat and rye is small, but all crops are doing finely and promise a heavy yield. The best season so far we have had for many years.

FAIRMOUNT, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Prospects for large crops in this vicinity at present are splendid. Old farmers say they have never seen better. There is a good stand of corn, and it is clean and well formed. Wheat, oats, and potatoes are equally as good, and all promise a large yield. Meadows could hardly be better than they are now.

DALLAS CENTRE, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—The stand of corn is good and prospects very fair. As a rule it is quite clean; large acreage. The oat acreage is large, and of good quality. There is a small acreage of wheat, but what has been sown looks well. Meadows and pastures are rather above the average, but not heavy.

GILMORE, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—Corn is a good stand and shows a fair growth, with excellent color, and has been thoroughly cultivated. The prospect is the best for years. There is a very large acreage of oats, wheat, and rye, all of which are well forward for the season. Pastures are in excellent condition owing to frequent rains.

PLOVER, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—The corn crop is in splendid shape, a good stand having been secured. Cultivation is progressing favorably, the growth is all that could be desired, and the prospect is good for a large crop. Oats are looking fine, with about two acres of every one planted last year. There is a small acreage for wheat, but the crop looks well. Rye is about a half-crop. Wild grass will be a large crop. We have had very dry weather until a few days ago, when we had a fine rain, which will help all kinds of crops greatly.

EAGLE GROVE, Ia., June 20.—[Special.]—I send you below crop reports from seventeen counties in Central and Northwestern Iowa, showing a fine condition and good prospects for a large harvest. Many of the correspondents complain that rain is wanted. Wednesday a fine rain fell throughout the district included in the report. On an average the season is from fourteen to twenty-one days in advance of last year, and if the weather continues favorable Iowa will reap the richest harvest she has for many years. The acreage of corn is fully 20 per cent greater than last year; wheat 15 per cent; rye about the same; oats 20 per cent.

Tama, reports of crops promising; Toledo, prospects good for fine crops; Garwin, corn growing nicely, small grain doing well; Gladbrook, all crops looking exceedingly well; Beaman, small grains growing finely, corn booming; Conrad, small grains in fine condition, corn doing nicely; Whitten, small grains continue to look well, corn growing nicely; Gifford, small grains growing nicely, corn improving; Lawn Hill, small grains and corn looking well, but need rain; Hubbard, condition of small grains good, corn growing nicely, all crops need rain; Radcliffe, small grains looking well, corn doing nicely; Ellsworth, corn growing finely, small grains looking well; Jewell Jct, corn improving, small grains doing well, prospects of abundant harvest; Kamrar, all crops growing finely; Webster City, all crops doing well; Woodstock, corn growing slowly, but small grains doing well; Thrall, small grains looking fine, corn growing very rapidly; Renwick, all grains looking well, with fine prospects; Whitman, all crops looking fine; Irvington, corn looking well, but needs warmer weather, small grains doing finely, except flax, which needs rain; Algona, corn growing very rapidly and small grains looking fine; Burt, wheat and oats in excellent condition, flax in fair condition, corn has good stand; Bancroft, crops look fine; Elmore, wheat and oats doing well, corn doing well, but needs rain; Stratford, prospect for small grains very good, corn improving; Dayton, small grains growing finely, corn slightly damaged by hail-storm last week, but will come out all right; Harcourt, prospects are good for small grains, corn growing well; Gowrie, all crops growing finely; Farnhamville, all crops growing nicely; Lohrville, all crops in good growing condition; Lake City, small grains in good condition, corn growing finely; Thor, all kinds of small grain in excellent condition, corn doing well; Dakota City, all crops are doing well, and farmers say the prospects are good for heavy yields, and especially corn, other grains promise well, and will be heavy if season continues favorable; Rutland, rye filling well, wheat beginning to head, oats, flax, and corn looking well; Bradgate, crops of every kind in excellent condition; Rubens, growing crops look well, oats and wheat look splendid, corn prospects look more flattering than a week ago; Havelock, corn crop in this vicinity is looking well, but small grain is looking somewhat yellow for want of rain; Laurens, corn looking splendid and growing rapidly, small grains looking well, but need rain to make good crop; Marathon, oats yellow for want of rain, wheat doing finely, also corn, flax wants rain; Sioux Rapids, all crops doing well, but need rain; Linn Grove, crops in excellent condition; Peterson, corn doing finely, also wheat, oats, and barley, flax needs rain; Sutherland, wheat, oats, and flax doing finely, barley and rye will be ready for harvest in two weeks, corn a little backward, but doing well; Paulina, small grains doing finely, flax needs rain, corn has a good stand and is growing rapidly; Granville, corn growing fast, grain all looking well; Alton, crops in fair condition, but need rain; Orange City, small grains looking well except flax, which needs rain, corn doing well; Maurice, small grains in good condition, corn doing well, flax wants rain; Ireton, small grains growing fast and doing well, good stand of corn and prospects for a big yield; Hawarden, small grains in good condition, corn doing well.

Illinois.

PARIS, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—This week has been employed by the farmers in plowing the corn for the first time, which improves its condition very much. The weeds are troublesome, owing to the recent wet weather. Last night good rains fell, which will do much good to all growing crops and no harm to anything. The condition of wheat is unchanged and half a crop is looked for. Harvest will begin in about ten days. Oats are doing very well, but do not promise as large a crop as last year. Small fruit is ripening and very plentiful. New home-grown potatoes are now in market.

MATTOON, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The weather for the last week has been warm and dry, causing the corn to grow very rapidly and permitting the farmers to do much-needed cultivation. During the wet spell preceding this week the weeds got the start, and the outlook was rather discouraging. But now the prospect is greatly improved. Wheat harvest will commence next week.

ATLANTA, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The weather has been splendid for growing crops the last week, and farmers have been busy plowing corn. Some have plowed their corn over twice, but those having a large crop have let the weeds get the start, and there is a great deal of weedy corn in this section. We had a very heavy rain yesterday, which is bad on farmers having low ground and weedy corn. The oats crop is in fine condition, and the rains are making grass, with the prospect of a large hay harvest.

MONTICELLO, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—After the closing up of the long rainy season, from which great damage to crops was expected, it is found that throughout this (Piatt) county the corn crop is a good stand and is very little injured. Farm work now goes forward rapidly. Wheat and oats promise well. Pasturage is very abundant and good. Strawberries and raspberries are yielding immense crops. Apples will give a better crop than last year.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—Corn has made a good growth this week. It has a good stand, except some late planted. The light local rains have been of great benefit to the growing crops. There has not been sufficient rain to make a large hay crop. Small grain gives promise of a large crop. Winter rye is filling well, and will soon be ready for harvest. Our dairies are flourishing. The butter and cheese factories are largely supplied with milk. Dairy products are low, but will not probably go lower.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—The crop prospects in this section are improving rapidly, the seasonable weather of the last two weeks having been of great benefit to wheat, oats, and corn. The wheat has proved much better that was expected, the head being well filled out and the berry heavy. Cheat is not present to the extent than was feared. A well-informed farmer told your correspondent today that he thought the wheat crop in this county would average twenty bushels to the acre. Harvesting will begin next week. Corn is growing rapidly, the stand being very good. Oats and grass never looked better, and promise an immense yield. The farmers are feeling very much encouraged.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—Sufficient rain has fallen during the week to bring the crops out, and they are in a prosperous condition all over Stephenson County. The corn and wheat fields look unusually well.

Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 20.—[Special.]—Already the wheat harvest has begun in this (Muskingum) county, a field of thirty acres having been put in shock a few miles north of this city yesterday. Other fields in the same neighborhood are being cut today, and from this forward cutting will be in daily progress till the crop is taken off. It is thought that by the last of next week the larger portion of the wheat will be in shock or stack. All the conditions are favorable for the harvest here this year. The weather is perfect. The wheat stands erect, clean, nice, yellow straw, thick on the ground, well headed and filled, and an almost entire absence of chess, and in fact the best wheat in every way that has been harvested in this county for years, verifying the long-standing belief of our farmers: "the earliest harvests produce the best wheat." The corn is doing well. The weather is favorable to its growth, the color good, and not rain in excess to prevent its being worked and kept clear of grass and weeds, yet enough to make it grow apace. With the prospect of a splendid apple crop, along with so fine a prospect for the harvest, our farmers and people have every reason to be thankful.

California.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—S. W. Tallmadge received the following special today from the Hon. Edwin F. Smith, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of California:

"A great misfortune has overtaken us in the shape of an unusual fall of rain. About one and one-half inches has fallen, extending directly through our agricultural belt, causing lodgment of grain, mildew, and rust; and our estimate will be very materially reduced in quantity. The falling of the grain will necessitate the attachment of a 'grain-lifter,' which does not get over 75 per cent of the grain, as a usual thing. I am unable at this time to give you anything like an approximate of the loss, but shall before the month is over. I have sent to correspondents for district estimates. As the rain has but just stopped I cannot state the amount of damage at this time, but would estimate it at least 25 per cent.

Indiana.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—Reports concerning the crops in this part of the country are most gratifying. The fly is reported in the wheat in some parts of the county, but its ravages are not extensive. The wheat yield will exceed last year's crop. The present warm weather is of inestimable value to the growing corn. The farmers were never in better humor.

ELKHART, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—Corn and potatoes are now growing rapidly. Corn was somewhat backward, but the late warm rains have improved it. Grass is very heavy this year, but the clover worm is working on it so badly as to seriously endanger the crop, cutting it off at the roots.

Minnesota.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., June 20.—[Special.]—Crop reports from all parts of this county are of the most encouraging kind. I was shown some rye the other day that was six feet eight inches tall. The warm weather of late has been a great help to the corn in this section.

THE ESTHETIC WEDDING.

London *Queen*: Mr. Oscar Wilde, younger son of the late Sir William R. W. Wilde, and Miss Constance Lloyd, daughter of the late Mr. Horatio Lloyd, Q. C., were married by special license at St. James' Church, Paddington, the afternoon of the 29th ult. A large congregation had assembled at the church by half-past 2 o'clock, the hour fixed for the marriage. The admittance was by ticket, the dangerous illness of the bride's grandfather necessitating a quiet wedding. The muster in the church was distinguished by the presence of many social, artistic, or literary celebrities, invitations to the bride's home in Lancaster-gate being strictly confined to near relations. Punctually at half-past 2 Mr. Oscar Wilde was seen standing at the altar, a rose in his button-hole, a touch of pink in his neck-tie. He was attended by Mr. William Wilde as his best man; Lady Wilde also stood near her son. She wore a handsome costume of silver-gray brocaded silk and satin; on the bodice was fastened a large spray of roses and pink carnations; gray and pink feathers trimmed her hat. Some ten minutes later the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Lloyd, and followed by her six bridesmaids, walked down the chancel. Her rich, creamy satin dress was of a delicate cowslip tint; the bodice, cut square and somewhat low in front, was finished with a high Medici collar; the ample sleeves were puffed; the skirt, made plain, was gathered by a silver girdle of beautiful workmanship, the gift of Mr. Oscar Wilde; the veil of saffron-colored Indian silk gauze was embroidered with pearls and worn in Marie Stuart fashion; a thick wreath of myrtle leaves, through which gleamed a few white blossoms, crowned her fair frizzled hair; the dress was ornamented with clusters of myrtle leaves; the large bouquet had as much green in it as white. The six bridesmaids were cousins of the bride. Two dainty little figures that seemed to have stepped out of a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds led the way. They were dressed in quaintly-made gowns of red Surah silk, the color of a ripe gooseberry; large yellow sashes round the waist; the skirts falling in straight folds to the ankles displayed small bronze high-heeled shoes; large red silk Gainsborough hats, decked with yellow feathers, shaded the damsels' golden hair; amber necklaces, long yellow gloves, a cluster of yellow roses at the throat, a bouquet of white lilies in their hands, completed the attire of the tiny bridesmaids. The four elder bridesmaids wore skirts of the same dim red Surah silk, with overdresses of pale blue flowered mousseline de laine, the bodices made long and pointed; high-crowned hats, trimmed with cream-colored feathers and red knots of ribbon, lilies in their hands, amber necklaces, and yellow roses at their throats, made up a sufficiently picturesque ensemble. The mother of the bride wore a dress of rich gray satin, a black lace mantle, and black bonnet, trimmed with an amber aigret and feather. A very esthetic costume was composed of an under-dress of rich red silk, with a sleeveless smock of red plush; a hat of white lace, trimmed with clusters of red roses under the brim and round the crown. Mrs. Bernard-Beere wore a dress covered with jet, a long mantle of stamped velvet, and black hat, trimmed with yellow flowers. Mrs. George Lewis wore a becoming costume of black and amber.

At half-past 4 Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wilde were at the Charing-Cross Station, en route for Paris. The bride's traveling dress was of deep crimson cashmere and silk; a crimson velvet hat and feathers. The wedding cake was covered with sprays of stephanotis and lilies of the valley.

THE OIL MARKET.

A Steady Decline in Prices—General Uneasiness.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—Oil closed lower tonight than at any time for more than two years, and from the outlook it is thought the end is not yet. Disaster stares the trade in the face, and if the decline is not soon checked it is feared that it will carry with it many dealers who have weathered storms for years. The sessions of the Exchanges today were attended by no excitement. Values steadily shrunk from the opening, and when the gong sounded for the cessation of business this afternoon prices had dropped two points below 60. No one could account for the decline. The trade seemed to be thoroughly demoralized, and dealers who in times past were wont to step in and through fearless buying turn the tide upward stood utterly powerless. Large blocks of oil which the holders have clung to ever since prices were above $1 have within the last few days been thrown on the market. In one instance a block of 300,000 barrels bought at $1.17 was sold at 63 cents. This, with storage, represented a loss of $250,000. Another firm is said to have lost nearly $800,000 within the last six months. The opening tomorrow is awaited with nervousness, and many fear that the hour for exchanging sheets will not pass without several failures. The market today opened with sales at 66½ and declined steadily, closing weak at 58⅜, the lowest price of the day.

ICE-CREAM THAT WILL LAST A YEAR.

New York *Tribune*: J. M. Horton, ice-cream (exhibiting a cream-brick about 8x4x3 inches).—Now, that is patented. Not the size of it, nor its shape, nor the way in which it is made, but the manner of doing it up. All of us manufacturers have to pay a royalty for the privilege of wrapping this lump of ice-cream in white paper and refreezing it; or, as we say, superfreezing it. But I reckon it is worth it. This brick is half chocolate, half vanilla. I can put it away, and one year from today it will be as good as it is now, except that the flavor will not be quite so perfect. This is the way we do up ocean steamship supplies. You know they all take cream enough from this side to last them a round trip. Can't afford to buy it on the other side; it costs them four times as much as it does here. Great demand for cream this year. What is it made of? Well, if you take some persons' word it is made of oleomargarine, oleomargarine oil, lard, corn-starch, flour, eggs, and a lot of other stuff. That's what I hear, and fellows are coming in here nearly every day to sell me something brand new and cheap. I find that pure cream is the best and cheapest thing to use. There is no harm in the coloring and flavoring matter used.

THE ADAMS STREET ROAD.

Said Mr. D. L. Hough yesterday when a TRIBUNE reporter questioned him regarding the beginning of work on the Adams street railroad: "We are making arrangements to go ahead, but haven't got them completed. They will be, however, before a great while—will come to a head very soon."

"Is your company interested in the proposed line on Division, Hubbard, Sangamon, and other streets?"

"No. The property-owners on those streets have made application to the West Division Company to extend their tracks. One man came to see me about it, but I told him we would have to get the Adams street road in operation before we could spread out."

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

MALARIA.

Malarial poison has, in late years, increased to an alarming extent in all parts of this country, manifesting itself in many places formerly free from it, and everywhere demonstrating an activity and virulence that have made it the subject of the gravest apprehensions. Defects in sewer systems; bad plumbing; excavations—especially those in made ground; stagnant ponds maintained for ornamental effect in public parks; polluted water supply, and various other causes conduce to make malaria common in cities. In the country, the conditions naturally producing miasma, such as swampy and overflowed lands, sluggish streams, decomposing vegetable matter, and defective drainage of fields and farm-yards, have been aggravated, in very many instances, by reckless engineering—in the construction of highways, railroads, and canals—which has cut off small water-courses, both subterranean and surface, and so interfered with the natural drainage of the land. Destruction of the forests has also aided the spread of Malaria, by causing snow and rain falls to pass off rapidly in floods, overflowing low lands and leaving much water stagnant thereon. There are very few places in the land that can be said to be entirely free from malarial infection, and no person can deem himself safe from its insidious and deadly attacks. The much dreaded "Chagres Fever" is not more fatal than kindred maladies, to which the miasms of many localities, even in the oldest settled Eastern States, now give rise. Not only are the diseases of malarial origin peculiarly distressing, dangerous, and obstinate in themselves, but they are liable to have the most serious effects upon the vital organs, and to induce other grave disorders. For all the diseases caused by Malaria

A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE

Is afforded by AYER'S AGUE CURE, the most potent medicine for eradicating miasmatic poison from the system, and at the same time the only one that is not harmful. Other preparations for the treatment of Malarial fevers contain quinine and mineral poisons. AYER'S AGUE CURE does not, and its use entails none of the evil consequences inevitably following the taking of those substances in quantities sufficient to obtain any effect. Quininism—the condition produced by large doses of quinine—is scarcely less to be dreaded than Malaria itself. AYER'S AGUE CURE is the only compound that cures Swamp Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Fever and Ague, Chagres Fever, and all Intermittent and Remittent Malarial Fevers, and is certain to do so in every case where the directions for its administration are followed. All the preparations of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. have long since won the regard of the medical profession and the public as standard pharmaceutical compounds and are known to be as nearly specifics for the several maladies to the cure of which they are designed as is possible for any medicines. But for the AGUE CURE it is confidently claimed that it is an absolute specific, and a cure [illegible]

WARRANTED IN EVERY CASE.

All dealers in medicines are instructed to refund to purchasers the money paid for AYER'S AGUE CURE wherever used as directed without effecting a cure.

AYER'S AGUE CURE is not less valuable as a prophylactic than as a remedy. Small doses of it, morning and evening, will certainly prevent malarial attacks, even in districts rife with miasmatic poison. Even where Yellow Fever has been epidemic, AYER'S AGUE CURE has proved a safeguard against that malady.

Dr. W. Armstrong, of Toronto, says: "AYER'S AGUE CURE is the only medicine in existence which may be considered an absolute antidote for Fever and Ague and kindred diseases. It affords immediate relief, and eradicates the malarial poison without leaving any enervating or injurious effect."

AYER'S AGUE CURE

Should be in every household in miasmatic districts; in the outfit of every traveler and sportsman; in the trunk of every summer boarder in the rural districts; in the medicine chest of every vessel liable to touch at malarious ports.

Remember that it is a medicine which never fails.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price $1; six bottles $5.

ANCHOR LINE.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sail from New York every Saturday for

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

Bolivia, June 21, 3 p. m. | Anchoria, July 5, 3 p. m.
Devonia, June 28, 9 a. m. | Circassia, July 12, 8 a. m.

Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second cabin, $35.

Steerage Passage (to or from), $15.

Liverpool and Queenstown Service.

From Pier No. 41, N. R., New York.

AUSTRAL ......Sails July 29, July 26, Aug. 23.
CITY OF ROME..Sails July 12, Aug. 9, Sept. 6.

Superb accommodations for all classes of passengers. Cabin passage, $60 to $100 according to accommodations. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage as above.

For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Rates, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 46 South Clark-st.

CUNARD LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 lat., or nothing to the north of 43. On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 lat., or nothing to the north of 42.

This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the largest and finest fleet afloat.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE.

P. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dep't,
131 Randolph-st., corner Clark.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100 to $150; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.,
General Western Agents.

U. S. and German Mail Semi-Weekly Steamers.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG. Saturday Steamers to Hamburg direct.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gellert.........July 17 | Rhaetia.........July 26
Bohemia.........July 19 | Wieland.........July 31
Westphalia......July 24 | Suevia..........Aug. 2

Rates: First Cabin, $65, $70, and $80. Steerage, $20. Prepaid steerage tickets, $18. Excursion rates greatly reduced. Send for "Tourist Gazette."

C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 61 B'way, N.Y.
CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., Gen. West. Agts.,
170 Washington-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company, between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the Company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.

NORMANDIE, Franguel....Wednesday, June 25, 7 a m
LABRADOR, Collier..........Wednesday, July 2, noon
ST. GERMAIN, Bonneau...Wednesday, July 9, 6 a. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $22, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $35. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 165 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ALLAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

"NUMIDIAN," "PARISIAN," "SARDINIAN," "POLYNESIAN," "CIRCASSIAN," "SARMATIAN," and 20 others. Accommodations unexcelled. British Royalty, Lords and Commoners, etc., of both Continents patronize them.

To and from all parts of Europe.

ALLAN & CO., General Western Agents,
72 La Salle-st., Chicago.

CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

GUION LINE.

LIVERPOOL. NEW YORK.
MAIL STEAMERS.

Secure Berths through CRAMER & CO.,
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Steamers sail from Quebec every Saturday for Liverpool via Belfast.

Rates—Cabin, from $50 to $80; intermediate, $35 to $40; steerage, outward, $15; prepaid, $15.

Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at the lowest rates.

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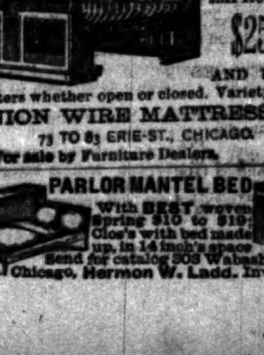
UNION FOLDING BED,

WITH WIRE MATTRESS,

Encloses all Bedding.

No Legs to Turn Down,



SIMPLE and DURABLE.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT,

$25.00,

AND UPWARD.

On casters whether open or closed. Variety of styles.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,

73 TO 83 ERIE-ST., CHICAGO.

For sale by Furniture Dealers.

BEWARE OF Imitations.

WM. H. DALE, Druggist, Clark & Madis'n & 75 State.
A. ARENDT, Druggist, cor. Madison St. & Fifth Ave.,
Central Retail Agents.

ONE AGENT, (DEALER ONLY) WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. NO DRUMMERS.
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State Street, Chicago.

SPRING

Is the season in which bad or poisoned blood is most apt to show itself. Nature, at this juncture, needs something to assist it in throwing off the impurities which have collected by the sluggish circulation of blood during the cold winter months. Swift's Specific is nature's great helper, as it is a purely vegetable alterative and tonic.

Rev. L. B. Paine, Macon, Ga., writes: "We have been using Swift's Specific at the orphans' home as a remedy for blood complaints, and as a general health tonic, and have had remarkable results from its use on the children and employees of the institution. It is such an excellent tonic, and keeps the blood so pure, that the system is less liable to disease. It has cured some of our children of scrofula."

W. H. Gilbert, druggist, Albany, Ga., writes: "We are selling large quantities of Swift's Specific for a spring alterative and general health tonic, and with the best results. It is now largely used as a preventive and cure for malaria. There are many remarkable evidences of its merits in this section."

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

New York office, 159 West Twenty-third-st.

Removal of Wrecks in Harbor at New Orleans, Louisiana.

(Advertisement.)

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 3 South Rampart-st.,
NEW ORLEANS, La., June 12, 1884.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., July 15, 1884, for removal of the following wrecks in the harbor at New Orleans, La.:

Steamship Gresham, now lying in the Mississippi River, in line with Ninth-st., City of New Orleans.

Ship Atlas, now lying in the Mississippi River, between Sixth and Washington-sts., City of New Orleans.

Steamship General Grant, now lying in the Mississippi River, in front of wharf between Toulouse and Jefferson-sts., City of New Orleans.

Bidders must be ready to enter into contract within ten (10) days after notification of award of contract, and file bond for same within ten (10) days after signing contract.

For blank forms, specifications, or further information apply at this office.

AMOS STICKNEY,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

RUPTURE CURED.

Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 55 years.

H. WOODRUFF, Residence 356 West Jackson-st.

Chicago, Oct. 23, 1883.

DR. A. H. PARKER,
President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.
Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder,"

The swiftest insect killer known. Cleans roaches or croton bugs from houses, hotels, or restaurants. Kills flies instantly. Protects furs and woolens from moths. Saves carpets.

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WRITERS

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*Sundays excepted.

Northern Michigan Line Steamers

Every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m.

For Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, and Cheboygan. For tourist guide and time-card address Northern Michigan Line, rear 126 Market-st.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*11:30 p m	*11:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	§11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	† 9:00 a m	‡ 7:00 a m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 a m	‡ 7:00 a m
Winona & Dakota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*10:15 a m	*10:30 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Ex.—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 9:00 a m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	*10:40 a m
Green Lake Express	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Green Lake Express	* 9:00 p m	* 6:00 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:20 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*11:30 p m	*11:00 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:15 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:00 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:01 p m	a 3:10 p m
Omaha & Kansas City Express	a12:01 p m	a 3:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:01 p m	a 3:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:01 p m	a 3:10 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:00 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	c10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	9:00 a m	12:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:30 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	[illegible]

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	* 7:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex	* 4:10 p m	*11:10 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Cedar Lake Sunday Special	8:00 a m	9:25 p m

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m
Mil., Waukesha & Oconomowoc	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee	b10:30 a m	b 9:45 p m
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	*11:30 a m	§ 7:00 a m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Marinette & Menominee	*11:30 a m	† 7:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	*11:30 a m	† 7:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:10 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Ex	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:30 p m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Place-Chair and Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville and Kansas City without change. Palace Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Dallas, Texas, on same train. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex	* 4:20 p m	* 2:20 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:15 p m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex	§ 1:00 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kan. City, Col., N.M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	‡11:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
	§11:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	* 1:00 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex	*12:15 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:20 p m	
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:35 a m

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 65 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:30 a m	§ 7:30 a m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:55 p m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:45 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	*10:30 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Night Express	§11:20 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Offices, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 1.5 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira, Phil'd'phia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	† 8:20 a m	† 8:30 p m
	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	† 8:20 a m	† 8:30 p m
	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	† 6:45 a m	* 6:35 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
Fast New York Express		
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 4:40 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Night Express	† 8:55 p m	* 6:35 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 p m	† 6:35 a m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 8:55 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:20 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:25 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
a Night Express	†10:10 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		§ 6:50 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station corner of Canal and Madison-sts. West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 3:00 p m	§10:05 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:30 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:21 p m	§ 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:20 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:15 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:45 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago 7:50 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

SKETCHES.

The Story of a Love-Sick Man Whose Affection Disarmed His Resentment.

Marriage in China Discussed from the Standpoint of the Chinese Husband.

How Edison Wooed and Won His Wife—A Miser's Folly—The Bang Doomed—Poetry and Humor.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below.

The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two and one-half columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

Anotner Samson.

He sat there with bowed head, even as he had sat since earliest dusk, in the eastern chamber of his luxurious suite. The rising moon looked in upon him, and the wind came rushing and gushing through, cool with the salt sea-scent from sound and river.

At moments when the wind failed the atmosphere grew heavy with a strong sweetness, the odor of the syringas in the vase upon the mantel, a handful of creamy bloom which he had bought in the street that morning, moved to the act by a tender memory of the self-same flowers in the days long past. And now the scent was sickening, as sickening as the thought of his own future. Strains of music, beside, came floating up from the open windows of a neighboring house. Hush! Some one was playing an old waltz which he had not heard for years, but which he would always remember, since *she* had played it long ago. He knew the name—"The Wandering Jew." It mocked him; mocked him to fancy himself back in the past. Just for a moment he stood again in the porch of that humble village home; it was evening in June, and the air was laden with royal perfume from the blooming bushes in the garden encircling. And through windows opening upon the little porch came the sound of *her* piano as she played that waltz.

"Ah, heaven!" he groaned. "Only to know the old happiness!"

But old or new, happiness was gone forever; and all in such short space! His heart, which had seemed overflowing with love and tenderness when he had stopped in the street that morning to buy those flowers, was on fire now, blazing and consuming within him as he remembered the horrid events—the awful discoveries of that afternoon. For the hundredth time they flashed before his closed eyes, until he cried out in sheerest agony.

The treachery, the sickening treachery! Why had she stooped to it? Why had she not been honest, and trusted to his great love? Her own handwriting! Would to God those letters had not been thrust upon him! Would to God he had not known her quite so false! This, then, was what he had been toiling for all these years; he, Walter Samson, whose name in business had come to be as good as his bond. And now to be shorn of his strength, even as his Bible namesake had been, and by the woman he had loved so long!

By this time she must have received his written message, by this time she must know that he had found her out. It gave him momentary relief to recall what he had written:

"A package of letters—your letters to Mr. Preston Vandecar, your cousin, my partner—was handed me by mistake today. I have read them. You will doubtless be glad to consider our engagement at an end."

She would understand surely that he knew her now for coquet—more, unscrupulous faith-betrayer. She would see that he understood fully how she had used him as a mere tool, a stepping-stone for herself, her brother, her lover; and how she had intended finally to cast him aside.

The wind came gushing and rushing through the room anew, and as he raised his face to meet it he heard some one knocking softly. He waited a little, hating to see or speak with any one, even a servant; then called out in a weary tone for the one knocking to enter.

The door opened slowly, there was a rustle of soft silk, and a woman stood within his room, the moonlight revealing her slight shape and lovely, childlike face.

He sprang to his feet with a bitter cry of recognition: "You here!"

"Yes, I am here." The moonlight was strong in her face, beautiful as an angel's, with glistening, star-like eyes. "I have come for my property—my letters."

He was silent a moment, then, springing toward her, seized her arm and dragged her close to the open window, where she was forced to return his gaze—or cower beneath it.

"Last night," he said, in a desperate voice; "last night it was love between us; tonight, hate. Last night I loved and trusted you, and you—were false as hell!"

She had no answer for him, but stood silent. Perhaps some vague regret crossed her thoughts. Strange for woman to have turned from the strength of this tall, commanding presence, the nobility of this countenance, to the vacillation, the effeminate contrast of Preston Vandecar. Perhaps she, herself, half realized this, as she stood there silent, unjustified.

His hold upon her arm tightened painfully; she winced and cried out sharply:

"You hurt me! Let go my arm!" But he would not obey.

"And you," he said vehemently, "*you* have hurt *me*. For months you have been hurting me. You wrote those letters. You dare not deny it!"

"Yes," she answered defiantly, "I wrote them."

"You, my betrothed wife! You deceived me. Your cousin, my partner, deceived me. He, whose friend I have been; you whose lover! Tell me how you dared to wrong me so. Have I deserved it? Haven't I been true and faithful always? Wasn't it for your sake that I took your brother into partnership—then your cousin? Answer me, Leila Staples!"

"Well," she answered, still defiant, "I suppose so; I suppose it was."

"Answer me still farther. Don't lie. Did you ever love me, or fancy you did? Or were you false from the very first—cursedly false?"

"Let go my arm, Walter Samson; you shall not force me so."

"Answer me, I say!" he repeated, threateningly.

She struggled desperately to free herself.

"I thought I loved you once," she said, through her shut teeth; "but now I hate and despise you."

He flung her from him.

"Go," he said, "go to your lover!"

She caught her breath presently and strove to speak with calmness.

"There is—no use in being excited; only give me my letters. And—and here is your ring."

He turned his back upon her and stood looking out of the window.

"I said, here is your ring," she repeated.

He answered her without turning around:

"You'd better go away. I am in a dangerous mood. I cannot control myself. I tell you for your own good."

"I am not afraid of you," she said coolly. "But I will go directly you give me my letters—and say we part friends."

"Friends!" he turned on her savagely; "you talk of friendship, you who have blasted my life."

"I never intended to wrong you," she said, conciliatingly. "I made a mistake, and—and then I dared not tell you."

"Don't resort to falsehood," he cried; "remember, I read the letters."

"Which was exceedingly honorable," she said, with a faint sneer.

"There is no question of honor in such a case. A man has a right to protect himself. I wonder if you intended to marry me, still loving your cousin? Are you as wicked as all that? Or was it your plan merely to lead me on to the very latest moment, then cast me aside!"

"I never supposed you had such a terrible temper," she answered, to gain time. "I have had a fortunate escape."

"Escape? O, do not fancy you are to get off so easily. You must have thought me a spiritless fool, indeed. The affair is not yet ended. Did you ever read the story of the Samson in the Bible? Do you remember how he was avenged? Answer me!"

He had dragged her again to the window, and now she was really frightened, perceiving his passion was increased, not abated, by her presence. The moonlight showed her face ghastly pale.

"Yes," she said faintly. "What—what are you going to do with me? Are you going to kill me?"

"Kill you?" he laughed scornfully. "O no; not that. But listen: Your brother has been party to this. Your brother shall suffer with your lover. O no; I will not harm you. It is only your brother and your lover, the two men to whom I have been firmest friend, the two men I have been helping up in the world for your sake. Do you hear me, Leila Staples? Your brother Franklin and your lover, Preston Vandecar, will have cause for regret. One word of mine, one sign, and the firm goes under. The world shall know how the business has come to be conducted, and against my wish. Your grasping brother has grasped too far for once. Fraud, misrepresentation, dishonesty! The world shall clamor at the closed doors; the law shall deal with us!"

She trembled violently now.

"You—you will ruin them," she said hoarsely. "You will ruin me!"

"I will be revenged," he answered vindictively.

"And you pretended to love me once!"

"Pretended! You to speak that word!" he cried, with a bitter laugh.

"Unloosen your fingers," she commanded haughtily, then seemed to realize that haughtiness would avail her little. "You are angry and excited," she said, more composedly. "By and by you will regret such thoughts. For my part I am sorry enough for all that I have done, and would gladly undo it." Her voice assumed a pathos he might have counted real, and even then he might have wholly forgiven her had he not read those letters.

"You have forgotten that I know to the contrary," he said in a tone of utter implacability.

She shut her teeth tightly to repress words of furious anger.

"No," he said, calmly, "I realize that you never cared a straw for me; that your whole purpose was one of utter selfishness. You took a terrible advantage of my love for you—for I did love you more than I loved Heaven. I would have laid down my life for you. That is why the blow has been so heavy. You think, perhaps, that I should be quiet, despairing; that has passed. I have had my hour of despair, and this is the reaction. Do you remember when I first knew you—seven years ago? When you were scarcely 17. When I used to come to your home, the little white house, with the tall syringa bushes in the garden; the porch where many an hour we sat together, or where I sat alone and listened while you played upon your piano in the parlor. To-night I heard some one playing 'The Wandering Jew,' just as you used to play it. It was the first time in all these years. I loved you then, I have worshiped you since."

She took a swift advantage of his softening mood. She came and knelt beside him, lifting a pale, penitent face, with tears shining in the beautiful eyes.

"Walter," she pleaded, "you cannot, will not do as you have threatened. You will forgive me——"

"Forgive you!" his anger flashed out anew. "You dare to ask it."

She began to weep in earnest, with soft sobs of helplessness.

"Yes! yes! for the sake of the past! For the sake of the love you once bore me—the love I have proven unworthy of——"

"Your brother——"

"My brother was not to blame. O Walter, spare my brother!"

"Why not plead for Vandecar? He is equally interested."

"My brother was not to blame!" she repeated wildly.

"Hush! You cannot deceive me! Hush, I say. If you should beg all night you could not move me." He pushed her aside and seated himself again by the table, where he had sat at her entrance.

Unhesitatingly she crept close to him and strove to clasp him with her arms.

"Come," he said suddenly. "It is not right for you to remain here. You must go at once——"

"I will not go," she cried breathlessly. "I will not go without your promise."

She wound her arms about him persistently, though each time he unclasped them from his neck and strove to avert his face from her own. Only last night he would have drawn her fondly to his beating heart. He could not help but remember that. "O God!" he said, half aloud. "The difference!"

And still she crept closer and closer and clung about him as she had never clung before.

Was he yielding? He scarcely knew. Her soft hair brushed his cheek; her breath burned hotly, almost upon his lips.

The wind had ceased again and the strong syringa odor came upon him. The neighboring piano sent up waves of melody; the same player was playing the same old waltz, "The Wandering Jew." . . .

"Walter, Walter! Forgive me! Spare me!" Her lips were close to his—her tender, crimson lips! His brain was whirling; lights flamed before his eyes.

Then suddenly, with a wild impulse, his arms closed about her and crushed her to his bosom. He kissed her madly, repeatedly, until exhausted she slipped from his embrace.

"Go," he said, and seemed to breathe with difficulty. "I forgive—I spare you. Only go quickly!"

She turned and fled from the room, without a word of thanks or farewell; though well she knew, as well as if he had sworn it before Heaven, that she should never see his face again, that he would leave the city on the morrow.

His head fell upon his hands again; the wind began to stir and dissipate the strong syringa perfume; but the music continued from the open windows of the neighboring dwelling. And then he knew that she had gone forever.

"God knows," he said with a sob. "God knows I loved her!"

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

Marriage in China—Col. Tcheng-ki-Tong Enlightens Western Barbarians.

Col. Tcheng-ki-Tong, military attaché to the Chinese Embassy in Paris, is telling in the columns of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* how very inferior their civilization is to that of China in such essential fundamentals as the position of woman and the sanctity of marriage. His paper in the current number of the *Revue* is lively reading in good sooth. It is natural enough that he should begin by a tribute to the family life of China, which he declares resembles that of the ancient patriarchs; but we may skip all his dissertations about those matters and come to his vindication of the Chinese mode of regulating the great question which has preoccupied man and woman kind ever since the world began. Col. Tcheng-ki-Tong sees nothing to admire in European marriages. Marriages in well-ordered States should be arranged by the parents. They are emphatically affairs of the family, and should be settled by the heads of the families concerned. The idea that two young people are qualified to decide upon their future destinies on the strength of a brief acquaintance formed in their green and April days seems to our good Oriental unspeakably absurd. They manage these things better in China than in France; as for England and our long engagements and free opportunities for acquaintance before marriage, Col. Tcheng does not speak of them, but his principles would probably lead him to condemn them unsparingly. He has at least one point in his favor. In China, where the parents choose the bride, every one marries. Celibacy is regarded as an anti-social vice, and old bachelors and old maids are rare phenomena. All good Chinamen marry young. Bridegrooms of 16 marry ladies two years younger than themselves, and a Chinese grandmother at the age of 30 is a more familiar sight than a spinster. The unpopularity of marriage in France springs, he thinks, in great measure from the decay of ceremonial at weddings. Every one is in a hurry to catch the train or the steamer. Everything is rushed through, and the happy pair vanish by express the moment they are married. "That is why marriage has lost its charm." A truly profound observation, and Chinese to the last point.

There are no marriages for money in China, we are told. The great institution of a dot is unknown. Marriage for money, exclaims Col. Tcheng, is the greatest injury which you can inflict upon women. In a social system based upon the virtual purchase of a spouse the good Chinaman is not surprised that men should fear that the introduction of divorce may prove like the discharge of artillery at a house of cards. In China it is otherwise; there, in addition to the causes of divorce recognized in Europe, marriage may be dissolved for sterility or for contumelious conduct towards mothers and fathers-in-law. Yet divorce is comparatively rare. "Everybody whom I have met," says Col. Tcheng, "and who has asked me about our morals, has addressed the question to me, 'Do divorces often occur in China?' The first time I was astonished at this demand, but on reflecting I found out that indeed this is the only question which is important for them to know. When for the first time you are obliged by pain to go to the dentist, you ask a friend whether 'it hurts much.' The fact of the matter is, that divorces are only rare exceptions, and the strong family ties which are the outcome of the patriarchal system forbid divorce. 'Among aristocrats divorces seldom occur from the very fact that they are such; among the working classes because—they have no time for vain discussions, and if they quarrel they do not end by being divorced, but by being reconciled.'"

Women in China are deeply interested in avoiding a divorce, as the divorcee loses the honorable position of a wife. The Chinese lady, not having the consciousness of personality strongly developed, avoids both scandals and intrigues. The magistrate often composes quarrels instead of pronouncing a decree of divorce, and the wife has an unfailing source of consolation in the upbringing of her children. "She is ever a creature of hope," says the Colonel, "and she endures patiently the injuries inflicted on her by her husband in the thought of her children." If a husband surprises his wife *flagrante delicto* he may kill her on the spot; but Col. Tcheng makes fun of A. Dumas for his assertion that adulteresses in China are lifted up by an elephant and then thrown down to be crushed on the stones. "There are fewer elephants in China than in France; there are hardly two or three at Pekin, which one goes to see out of curiosity, like animals of a menagerie."

Col. Tcheng vehemently combats the popular delusion that a Chinese woman is a crippled, waddling creature, who lives imprisoned amid her servants, her husband, and his concubines. As far as the crippled feet are concerned, we read: "The Chinese woman walks as well as you and I, she runs even with her small feet;" and as to being imprisoned, "she goes out, takes walks in her sedan chair, and has not even a veil to protect her from indiscreet glances. From higher education the Chinese would gladly save their wives and daughters; they are not trained in colleges where they might acquire the knowledge of art and science, but family life forms the world of the Chinese woman; she aspires solely to be learned in the art of governing her family. It is she who directs the education of her children; she is content to live for the good of her relations; and if Heaven has granted her a good husband she is certainly the most fortunate of women. Col. Tcheng has many severe things to say about the position of women in France. In China the wife's legal position in disposing of her goods and her children, he asserts, is far more privileged than that of her French sister. He concludes his interesting essay by some remarkable words about concubinage. In France, says he, you have mistresses; in China we have concubines. The former is a clandestine connection and the children are bastards; the latter has a recognized position, she is tolerated by the wife and her children bear no social brand. The Chinese regard concubinage as the safeguard of the indissolubility of marriage, and, accepting human nature as it is, they prefer to recognize an admitted evil to sacrificing the innocent offspring of a guilty passion. On the whole, it must be admitted that Col. Tcheng-ki-Tong does not make a bad fight for some of the peculiar institutions of the Celestial Empire.

Edison and His Wife—A House Where Peace Reigneth.

An abode of the purest peace, the truest sympathy, and the utmost domestic harmony is the home of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, he who is commonly known as the "Wizard of Menlo Park," and whose city residence is at No. 25 Gramercy Park. The house is rather old-fashioned and without distinct individuality as to exterior, like almost all New York houses, but the inside has in every part a brightness and airy pleasantness entirely its own. The hall is paved with marble and furnished with Turkish rugs and crimson embossed velvet chairs and sofa, and has a large hat-rack near the door, whereon hung a coat that bore the impress of the wizard himself. Three handsome parlors are en suite, all thrown wide open and with large windows in front, giving a pleasant outlook on the trees in the park, and with other equally large windows at the back, letting in a flood of sunshine and giving a view of a fine garden in the rear. The front parlor is carpeted with Persian rugs and the rest with Axminster carpets; the walls are covered with pictures and fine engravings, while every available spot and corner is made to hold a statuet, or vase, or some other article of decoration. The pretty upright piano near the window holds three statuets of exceeding merit and is covered with an embroidered cloth of peculiar and effective design. Numberless bits of painting and porcelain hang here and there, many done by the busy fingers of Mrs. Edison. The other two parlors are furnished much the same, with pale-blue satin furniture in carved ebony wood and with easy chairs of every design, and nearly all decorated with fancy lace-work, all light, bright, cheerful, and pleasant to see. Mr. Edison had just gone out, and so I had a long and delightful chat with Mrs. Edison, who had a particular grievance to complain of, and that is that the newspapers all over the country had published such ridiculous stories of her and Mr. Edison's courtship and marriage, and she averred that they had made her quite unhappy.

"In the first place," she said, "I never worked in any factory, or for Mr. Edison, nor anybody else in any capacity, and therefore all the stories about his passing along where I was at work Monday evening and proposing to me, and setting the wedding for Thursday morning hasn't a word of truth in it.

"The fact is just this. I was going home from school one afternoon with two of my companions, when it began to rain furiously and none of us had an umbrella, and so we stopped into the hallway of what proved Mr. Edison's factory, where he was then making the stock recorders. A gentleman whom we knew came out and invited us inside, and we went in to be out of the rain. I was about 15½ years old, and was tall for my age. Mr. Edison was at work on one of his machines, and this gentleman, whom we knew, showed us around, and I noticed Mr. Edison particularly for two reasons. First, I thought he had very handsome eyes, and next, because he was so dirty, all covered with machine oil, etc., and I spoke to him about the little instrument he was at work on. We talked a few moments, and as the rain kept up and even grew worse we concluded it was best to go home. The gentleman brought his umbrella and took my two schoolmates, and Mr. Edison got his and started to accompany me, first pulling on an overcoat that hid his dirty clothes. When we got to the house I saw that he was determined to go in, and I had to invite him, and when my mother came down she asked who that was. I told her and said that he had brought me home, and she went in. I was in mortal terror lest she ask him to stay, but she did, and then he got up and took off his overcoat and staid till 9 o'clock, and then when he went away he asked permission of my mother and myself to call again. When he got it he availed himself of the call almost every evening, and at last, after five months of constant visiting, he made his proposal in this way, which I tell you because it is so perfectly his way of doing everything.

"We had been out walking and were coming home when he said:

"'Have you ever thought you would like to be married, Mamie?'

"'Why, no,' I replied. 'Not yet, anyhow.'

"'Well, I have, and I would like to, and I would like you for my wife.'

"'Oh, I couldn't,' I answered.

"'Well, and why not? Don't you like me well enough? Think, now, and try and not make a mistake.' I stammered out something about the suddenness of it, and that I couldn't marry so young, but he said: 'If you meant no, you would say no, so now I'll see your father tomorrow night, and if he says yes, we'll be married Tuesday.' This was Saturday. Sunday he talked with father and mother and wanted to be married at once, but father said he would give him an answer in a week. Mr. Edison took my hand and said: 'I love your daughter and I'll make her a good husband. I am honest, and I am good, and I know how to treat a woman. I'll come next Sunday night.' He did, and father had in the meantime satisfied himself that he need have no fear, and so we were married, and I have been very happy with him, and I expect to be as long as I live, for he is good and true and so tender to me and the children. We have three—Dottie, my daughter, and Tommie, my big boy, and Willie, my baby. Dottie looks a little like me, but Tommie is like his father, with the same shaped head and same eyes. Yes, I'm a little in love with my husband's eyes—yes, in fact, a good deal.

"This is his picture. You see how he looks. He is tall and weighs about 200 now."

And I saw a strong, honest, fearless face, with intentness of purpose and a strength of character most unusual, and with close-set lips and a deep line between the brows, not a handsome face according to the rules of beauty, but one to like and trust.

Mrs. Edison herself is a very handsome woman of about 25, fair complexion, admirably proportioned, tall, and probably weighing about 160 pounds. She dresses in exquisit taste, although now in mourning, and it is her husband's delight to see her dressed, and nothing is too good for her, he thinks. Mrs. Edison has been called the most extravagant woman in New York as to personal adornment, but it is a mistake, or worse, on the part of those who say it. Mrs. Edison declares she never feels neglected when her husband shuts himself up at Menlo Park for the purpose of making experiments or for invention, and she just waits until he has emerged from his seclusion, only taking pains to see that he has his meals properly, for he forgets self entirely, though he never forgets her. She watches over him and cares for him like a mother, and even has learned to like his smoking, which came hard at first, and she understands his business, and his plans, and his inventions as well as he does, and thus proves the most valuable helpmeet, as in discussing them with her he not infrequently solves a problem that has bothered him and of which the solution always escaped. In this house he has no laboratory other than his busy brain, which is always at work. He is now at work on something which is almost completed, and which will be of the utmost importance in telegraphy, but of which I am not at liberty to speak, as it is not covered by patent, and Mrs. Edison complains that the patent laws here are so badly arranged that it is almost impossible to be fully protected, even when you have a patent on anything, and that it only needs to invent something of value to have it immediately pirated.

With all Mr. Edison's success with electricity, their home is still lighted with gas, to her disgust and vexation.

Mr. Edison is, as is well known, an entirely self-made man, and he prides himself upon that fact, as well he may, for, though it is good to born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to be born with brains in one's head is very much better. He doesn't care what he wears, how old and worn his clothes are, nor what he eats, nor scarcely whether he eats at all or not, and he never seems to pay the slightest attention to his own needs, but his keen eyes are always upon his wife and children, and his delight is to see them enjoying every comfort and luxury possible, and he is as kind and thoughtful of every one's welfare that happens to be near him. Those who do not know him say, "What a wonderful genius he is," and those who do know him say, "What a good man he is." It is well to be able to receive both titles given in all sincerity.

A Miser's Folly.

Even in these days now and then is found the man who distrusts National banks and hides his money in old clocks and shoes and under the carpet. Last week Roger Meredith, an old farmer out in Flint Township, came into his house after a brief visit to the woodshed. His face was ashy pale and his whole manner indicated intense excitement. He called feebly for his wife, and when she appeared on the scene he demanded:

"Where is that old wood stove that was out in the shed all winter?"

"Why, I sold it, said his wife, it want of no earthly account and it was knockin' around in the way, and a peddler came along last week an' made me an offer for it and I sold it."

"Sold it!" gasped the stricken old man, "sold it!"

Then with a violent effort to control himself he added:

"How much did you git fur it?"

"A dollar and a quarter," replied his wife, in tremulous tones, twisting the corner of her apron.

"H'm," said the old man, in a contented, satisfied way, "H'm; dollar'na quarter; good enough. Gimme the money. I got to pay my road tax this afternoon."

And the dame shelled out the ducats, and as she watched her husband make a straight shoot for the cross-roads grocery, she smiled the extravagantly-innocent smile of a guileful woman and said:

"If pap only knew that I got $2.75 for that stove and $1 for the old sled-irons and the wagon-tires he wouldn't work a lick for a week."

But just suppose now that old Mr. Meredith had had $20,000 in United States bonds hid away in that old stove? Would he ever have had the heart to work again? But he didn't; he never had $10 at a time in all his life.

A Real Chinese Lady.

"Don't be too personal about my wife," said D. F. Fisler to a Philadelphia reporter. The speaker had just returned from China, bringing with him his Chinese wife. "You say you have been told that my wife is very different from the Chinese women one ordinarily sees in this country. Why, of course she is. I suppose she is the first real Chinese lady that has ever been seen in this country. The high-class Soochow people never leave China. They have been asked to come to America, and their universal reply has been that there are too many Cantonese here and the Soochows would be degraded by communication with the Cantonese. Besides, if there are any Chinese women at all here they are kept strictly within doors, even by so low a caste of people as the Cantonese."

Mrs. Fisler is a petite lady, not by any means resembling the miserable specimens of Chinese humanity the people here are accustomed to believe are capable of nothing but "washee-washee" and "card-plokee," or to conduct the orgies of an opium joint. She has a very fair complexion, black eyes, and jet-black hair. She is exceedingly good humored and full of smiles, but withal very reticent, and she seems inclined, notwithstanding Mr. Fisler's protests, to observe the custom of her country that requires a wife to hold her face sacred from all eyes except those of her husband. The little lady has never had her feet subjected to the barbarous practice of bandaging, though she possesses pedal and manual extremities of a shape and size that would fill many a young Philadelphia belle's heart with envy. She was educated by an English missionary, is a Christian belonging to the Methodist sect, and speaks the English language with the same facility as she uses her own and without foreign accent of any kind. She might, with perfect ease, be mistaken for a West Indian or a Spanish lady.

An Indian Love Story.

The Indian, true to his traditions, is full of romance. When Miss Alice L. Bonine, one of the cleverest teachers at the Lincoln Institute Indian School at Wayne, Pa., was returning from Rosebud Agency in Dakota, after selecting a lot of Indian girls, she stopped with the party at a house on the plains waiting for a girl who was to be brought to her at that point. There also happened to be waiting there from another Territory, on his way East, Edwin Astley, the young son of an Indian Chief, who was going to the Indian School at Hampton to be educated. The moment he laid eyes on her Edwin fell desperately in love with Hattie Choncula, one of the biggest girls in the party, and by strange unanimity she fell desperately in love with him. They were very much together all the way coming East, so much so that Miss Bonine had to interfere. When they separated it was with evidence of distress on the part of both, and they have corresponded regularly ever since. As neither of them has progressed very far in the mastery of written English, they have recourse to a modification of the traditional picture-writing of their savage ancestors. Since her arrival Hattie has been strangely afflicted with lovesickness. It appears that with an Indian this is a malady of more consequence than usual. Anyhow, one night Hattie, having meantime refused to eat or study, declared that she must die, and, carrying a bread-knife with her from the table, declared her intention to cut her throat. This was going too far, and discipline had to be resorted to. She was given a good shaking and told if she talked of suicide again she would be thrashed. This appears to have had the desired effect, and she calmed down, but says she will not be happy until she has "Edwin, her brave." Hattie is about 17 years old and Edwin a few years her senior.

The Bang Doomed.

The decadence of the bang is announced. A matter of such importance cannot be ignored. In all ages the dressing of the hair has occupied the feminine mind to a very large extent. The Talmud informs us that Eve in the Garden of Eden, at the dawning of the world, curled around her rosy fingers the silken ringlets that fell upon her pearly shoulders when she observed the approach of Adam through the trees. Even St. Paul, in his powerful epistles, draws attention to the fact that hair is the adornment of a woman and a charm that she should glory in. Tarquin became enamored of Lucrece when he saw her shimmering tresses kiss her blushing cheeks as she bent over her spinning-wheel. Napoleon became infatuated when his eyes rested upon the raven coils of Josephine. In view of the potent charms attached to "Only a Woman's Hair," the general public will be interested in learning that bangs are fast disappearing from the foreheads of the fair leaders of fashion. A few years ago a young lady without bangs would have been as obsolete as a three-cent postage-stamp. Now one who wears bangs is looked at askance, as much so as if she appeared in a dashing jockey costume. The bang is out of date. It has served its purpose and must go. The new styles are the Saratoga wave and the Grecian coil. The Saratoga wave is a revival in a modified form of the custom which prevailed twenty-five years ago, when ladies were wont to part their hair in the middle and bring it down in two semicircles from the centre of the forehead, covering the ears, and fastening it at the back of the head. The new style makes the curve toward the back of the head begin at the temples. The effect is to bring out the attractive features of the face and conceal bulging foreheads and creased temples. The Grecian coil is a skillful twisting of the hair at the back of the head. It has a very charming effect, and makes a pretty woman perfectly irresistible when she turns her back.

How They Do It.

Young lady enters a dry-goods store.

Polite Salesman (with a tired, $8-a-week smile on his beaming countenance)—"Something, miss?"

Young Lady—"I wish some thread."

"Coates'—Clarke's—Willimantic"——

"Either will do."

"White or black?"

Young Lady (with a slight nod)—"Yes, sir."

P. S.—"Do you wish white or black?"

Y. L. (with resignation)—"Oh, white."

P. S.—"How many spools?"

"Two, sir."

"Both white?"

"No, sir; one white and one black."

"What number, please?"

"No. 50."

P. S. (getting desperate)—"Do you wish the 50 white or black?"

Y. L.—"Oh, black."

Polite salesman wraps up the thread. Young lady hands him a dime with a hole in it and departs. P. S., completely exhausted, sits himself down to grieve over not being born a sacred white (not black) elephant.

Couldn't Bluff George.

"George, dear, do you know papa doesn't like you very well?"

"Oh, yes," said George.

"And he has said that I mustn't receive you any more at the house."

"Good for him," replied the young man heartily.

"And," continued the girl, with a blanched face, "I hear him now in the woodshed untying the dog."

"Yes, I hear him; but he is standing terribly in the dog's light. Does he hate the dog?"

"No, George, dear; he hates you. But what in the world will you do? You will surely have an encounter with the ferocious animal when you go out."

George smiled a superior smile and said:

"My dear, as you know, I am a book agent. My income is derived solely from selling books. This afternoon I sold an editor of a daily paper an encyclopedia, a pronouncing dictionary, a gazetteer of natural history, and a bound volume of the New York *Herald*. It took me ten minutes. I shall spend five minutes with the dog."

Table Talk.

"Maria," asked Mr. Jones, as he helped himself to another slice of buttered toast at breakfast, "did you put on your boots this morning?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. J., with a liver-and-bacon intonation to her voice, "why?"

"Oh, nothing," said Jones, taking a second baked potato, "only when I moved them this morning before you were up a little mouse run out——"

"Oh-h-h-h! a-h-h-h—mercy goodness! take 'em off! t-a-k-e 'e-m-off!" shrieked Mrs. Jones, going into hysterics.

"I wish you wouldn't interrupt me, Maria," said Jones severely. "A little mouse ran out from under the baseboard and ran back again, but some time it might get into your boots and be hopelessly lost."

First-Class Reason.

A young man was recently met by a friend as he emerged from an ice-cream saloon with a young lady. The friend drew him one side and whispered:

"Plumber's daughter?"

"No."

"Heiress in her own right?"

"No."

"Board with her mother?"

"No."

"No? Why, I saw you eat two dishes of ice cream each."

"Yes."

"And you paid for them?"

"Yes."

"What did you do it for then?"

"Because I like ice cream."

The Calfy Honeymoon.

The May bridal couples have put in their appearance at Fortress Monroe. Poor creatures, the legitimate game of every sportsman, conscious that he either has or will occupy the same position. The groom is always spick and span, and the little bride dresses conscientiously three times a day, and wears an embroidered handkerchief at her waist perfumed with the sweets of Araby.

By and by she drops the pretty handkerchief, and he stoops to pick it up with a bow that would grace her Majesty's drawing-room.

Dear me! how nice it all is and how transient!

"My dear," said a young wife at a place like this, where a sympathizing company hesitated to intrude on their solitude a deux, "how charming it would be were a friend to drop in to chat with us awhile!"

"Ah," he replied with a muffled groan, "or even an enemy."

Society Young Men.

"I think it just awfully shocking the way Miss Blank wears her dresses so short," remarked a society young man yesterday.

"Yaas," replied the 'nother society young man, "but ye knaw, my deah boy, the old Greek saying, 'Honny soyt ki mally pence!'"

"Ah, yaas, but, by the way, ye knaw, so long since I left the 'varsity, ye knaw; what's the translation?"

"Um, aw—I believe it's something about do unto others as others would be done by, or something of that sort."

"Aw, yaas, I remember naw. Less go have sumpin."

And with the shades of Themistocles and Xenophon hovering over them the two society young men went around the corner and put themselves outside of two egg lemonades, barkeep, don't ye know.

Summer Boarding Rates.

Stranger—What do you charge for those rooms for the season?

Landlady—Let me see. You said something about being at Newport all last summer, did you not?

Stranger—Yes.

Landlady—My terms are $10 a day.

Stranger—My gracious! I can't afford to pay that.

Landlady—It is cheaper than going to Newport.

Stranger—But I meant Newport, Pa. I was at a farm-house near there, and paid $6 a week.

Landlady—Oh, excuse me. In that case my terms will be $5 50 per week.

Society Young Man.

"I should think your gas bill would be powerful big," remarked a Burlington man to one of his neighbors.

"Why so?"

"Because that young Snifkins calls on your daughter every evening and stays till after 11 o'clock."

"I know it, but it don't cost me a cent."

"How so?"

"Why, they just put the gas out, and his head is so light you could see to read fine print clear across the room."

Her Identity Revealed.

Little Nell—We've got a new scholar in our school.

Papa—What is her name?

Little Nell—Her name's Minnie.

Papa—But her other name?

Little Nell—I don't know. I forgot to ask her.

Papa—Is she a good scholar?

Little Nell—No; she missed the first question. The teacher asked how many pounds make a ton, and she said 1,800.

Papa—Ah! I see. She is the daughter of Mr. Blank, the coal-dealer.

His Terrible Suspense.

Marital affection is a beautiful thing, and every fresh exhibition of its tenderness affects us to tears. A wife—possibly an old wife—on a certain occasion fell overboard. The husband rushed frantically about the deck, literally tearing his hair out by the handful and crying in the most beseeching tones, "For Heaven's sake, save her, save her; she is my wife!" The noble sailors thought of their own sweethearts and ran all risks, and at last brought the poor woman into the cabin of the swooning husband. The look of gratitude he gave them fully repaid them for all their efforts. Then recovering his equanimity he thrust his hand into his wife's wet pocket, pulled out a somewhat plethoric purse, and with infinit relief said: "Old woman, the next time you tumble overboard just leave that purse behind, will you? You scared me almost to death."

Keen Observation.

The other night when Mr. Harvey Blades, a well-known official of Arkansas, went home, he had reached that close-observing stage of intoxication when a man stops and minutely examines the most unimportant objects and makes wise comments. In this state of drunkenness a man takes notice of every household article. Every chair demands a certain amount of attention. After sitting down with studied gravity, Mr. Harvey Blades noticed a feather lying on the floor. He debated for awhile whether or not it would be an illustration of sobriety to remove it, and, remembering that he had often seen his wife pick feathers from the carpet after having jammed the pillows in making the bed, he arose, took up the feather, examined it a moment, raised a window, and threw it out. This performance did not entirely satisfy him, for in his mind there lurked a suspicion that his wife might fancy him to be drunk. In looking around for another test he discovered the water-bucket. He knew that to bring fresh water would, beyond a doubt, settle the question of his sobriety, so he took up the bucket and went out to the well. Feeling around and not finding the "moss-covered bucket," but deciding that it must be at the bottom of the well, he began to turn the windlass. For fifteen minutes he turned the crank. "Deepest well I ever saw," he mused, and continued to grind. After awhile his wife came out and said:

"Harvey, what in the name of common sense are you doing?"

"Try'n to draw bucket water. Deepest well ever saw. Grindin' for hour, bucket not up yet."

"Why, don't you know that we had the well cleaned out, and that the bucket has been taken off? Come on away. You are as drunk as a fool."

"Keenes' observation I ever saw," said the unfortunate gentleman to himself. "Nezer saw thing like it."

A Romance.

"Father."

Thus spoke a fair girl, about whose sweet young face there clustered a bang like a solid stone wall around a flower-garden, and in whose voice were mingled the soft notes of the flute and the silvery notes of a dinner-bell half an hour late. The person addressed was a cold, hard man, with iron-gray hair and corkscrew whiskers, and with that stern look in his eye which prompts a man to go elsewhere to borrow a dollar. He was sitting in his office reading the morning paper.

"Well, girl, what is it?" he replied, looking at the head-lines of the Chicago grain-market dispatches.

"Father, Gerald has asked me to marry him, and I have accepted him."

"I don't doubt it."

"Yes, father; and I thought I would tell you, so it would not surprise you when he asked you for me."

"Don't worry yourself, girl. Don't worry yourself. I will not be half as much surprised as Gerald will, my darling," and he reflectively threw his right leg up over his left knee and run his hand carefully around the toe of his boot.

A Female George Washington.

Self-possession under all circumstances is a great gift. Mrs. Gunkettle has it in a supreme degree. The other day Gunkettle was going to a funeral, and he hurried home to fix up. First, he must shave. He tucked a towel under his chin, knocked over every chair in the room, tore off a piece of the wall paper to clean his razor on, and with a Niagara of soap-foam on his chin began to shave. Mrs. Gunkettle was in the next room rocking the baby, when Mr. Gunkettle rushed forth and ejaculated:

"D-m-n-d-m-n-d-m-n, Emmer, who's had my razor?"

Mrs. Gunkettle was equal to the occasion. She fixed him with her glittering eye, and said calmly:

"The funeral is in the next house, Silas."

"There'll be one here soon," he screamed, "if you don't tell me who's had my razor."

Did Mrs. Gunkettle become excited and prevaricate, and say she had never seen his razor, so help her John Rogers? Not a bit. She went on rocking the baby, and with a glance that quelled, but did not kill, she coolly replied:

"I acknowledge the corn."

A Wife Not a Bride.

Caller—I am so glad, my dear, to see you looking so well and happy. Your wedding tour was not of long duration, I notice. Very sensible; very sensible."

Bride—My husband was perfectly willing to prolong the tour, but I knew that his presence was required at his place of business.

Caller—"Very few brides are so considerate as that."

Bride—"Oh! but I ceased to be a bride very early. In less than a week I became a wife."

Caller—"I do not understand."

Bride—"We had not been married a week before he asked me to sew on a button."

Current Poetry.

KATRINA'S BEAU.

Who ish dot gomes 'roundt 'pout eight,
To schving ubon der garten gate,
Und vag his schin dill party late?
Katrina's beau.

Who ish dot klerking in a shore,
Und for dree tollars schweeps der floor,
Und bays his board und has no more?
Katrina's beau.

Who ish dot preaks der barlor schair,
Not mate fur sitting two folks dere,
Und gomes next evening, I schwear?
Katrina's beau.

Who'll findt himself some morning qvick
Mit headt und pody sore und sick—
Proke all ter bieces mit my shtick?
Katrina's beau.

WAITED FOR JACK.

Sweet Kate at Wyndham's dairy and Jack of Oldham Mill—
Oh, long they woo'd and fond they coo'd, a faithful Jack and Jill!
But times were bad for lass and lad, and sadly both confessed
'Twas not the thing to buy the ring before they'd lined the nest.
"Courage, lad!" said Katie. "Yes, we'll have to wait;
But though, my dear, it's twenty year, I'll take no other mate."

But England wanted Jacky, for war was in the air,
And arms more grim were press'd on him than Katie's bonny pair,
So all through Spain, in rough campaign, he chivied bold Mossoo,
And fired his gun and made him run like fun at Waterloo.
When the lads came around her, Katie bade them pack.
"There's girls enow for you to woo; I mean to wait for Jack."
The gray in Katie's ringlets was mingled with the brown,
When, bump-a-thump, an eager stump came pegging through the town.
"It's me, you see, come back," says he, "except a leg or so;
And safe and sound here's twenty pounds; so let the parson know."
Jingle, jangle, jingle! set the bells a-chime,
And health and bliss to love like this that bravely bides its time.

LOVE'S LIFE.

They stood alone in the light of the West,
He said that he loved her well.
He loved her well, but she loved the best;
There were none but the birds to tell.
Sweet day! sang they,
Sweet day! sweet day!

The blue-bells nodded in leafy glen,
The waters were laughing in song,
And birds were singing the deeds of men
When the world knew never a wrong.
He whispered low in her willing ear,
"Thou art dearer than life to me."
There were none but the laughing waters near,
None but the birds to see.
Ah! day! sang they,
Ah! day! ah! day.

The blue bells laid their heads to rest,
The birds flew over the wave;
And the heart of the woman who loved the best
Lay still in her silent grave,
For the love of the man who loved her well
Lived but the life of a fair blue bell.

MORE TALK THAN TURKEY.

Thine is a little hand—
A tiny little hand—
But if it clasp
With timid grasp
Mine own, ah! me, I well can understand
The pressure of that little hand!

Thine is a little mouth—
A very little mouth—
But oh! what bliss
To steal a kiss,
Sweet as the honeyed zephyrs of the South,
From that same rosy little mouth!

Thine is a little heart—
A little fluttering heart—
Yet is it warm,
And pure, and calm,
And loves me with its whole untutored art,
That palpitating little heart!

Thou art a little girl—
Only a little girl—
Yet art thou worth
The wealth of earth—
Diamond and ruby, sapphire, gold, and pearl—
To me, thou blessed little girl!

AN EARLY SUMMER IDYL.

Now shy
And bashful lovers sit upon the stoop
And sweetly spoon.
While downward Summer's first mosquitoes swoop
With weird, low tune,
And high
And higher up the sapphire skies
Slow climbs the moon,
And eyes look love to loving eyes
And sigh greets sigh.

The frog
A nocturne warbles to his listening mate
In accents low,
The youth perceives the hour is growing late
And he must go,
Yes, jog.
He kisses her a wild good-by;
Meanwhile, O, wo!
An irate pa, with angry eye,
Lets loose the dog.
. . . . . .
Few moons
E'er gazed upon so harrowing a sight
With smiling face;
A youth, wild yelling, flying with affright,
A dog in chase.
Still croons
The frog within the sedgy pool,
While from the race
The dog returns with mouth crammed full
Of pantaloons.

MOLLIE WAS MAD.

We knew by the clouds to the eastward
It was going to rain that day,
And there was the whole of the meadow laid
All spread with the fragrant hay.
And the clouds drew darker and larger
As the wind the tree-tops tossed,
And, hard though I was working,
It seemed that the hay was lost.

My farm was a small and poor one,
And the hay crop was all I had,
And I could not afford to hire a man,
For the times were dull and bad.
And matters were looking dreary
For me that summer day,
When I heard a sweet voice behind me:
"I will help you get in the hay!"

'Twas my neighbor's daughter, Mollie,
Who lived just across the road,
And soft was the light in her downcast eyes,
And the blush on her cheek that glowed.
I gladly accepted the service
She offered in friendly way,
And there by my side that afternoon
She helped me gather the hay.

She was no fine lady feeble,
Though her arms were plump and white,
And she raked all day with me, row for row,
Till the fall of the summer night.
And then, when we ceased our labors,
And the hay was stored away,
From the depth of my heart I thanked her
For her kindness to me that day.

And I took her home to her cottage,
But I didn't pause to woo,
And I asked not her hand in marriage,
Which I know she thought I'd do.
I left here there at the gateway,
Beneath the branches brown,
And from her looks I know she was
The maddest girl in town.

Humors of the Day.

A Georgia man compels his daughter to eat onions every night for supper, and at 11 p. m. that household is sleeping peacefully.

Offering candy to an elephant is like an offer of marriage to an old maid. She may toss up her nose, but she accepts it all the same.

A Toronto man waited until he was 83 years old before he got married. He waited until he was sure that if he didn't like it he wouldn't live long to repent.

X. has just made a big haul at baccarat. L— "X. is a lucky fellow, anyhow. If he fell out a fifth-story window he would fall on his mother-in-law."—*Paris Figaro*.

It should be said, in justice to the Father of his Country, that the New Jersey centenarian whom George Washington is said to have kissed did not look then as she does now.

Young man, when you see an old maid adjusting her spectacles and clipping out that part of a paper headed "Sealed Proposals," it is time for you to take to the woods.

Caution: A lady 90 years old remarked to M. de Fontenelle, whose age was 85: "Death has forgotten us." "Hush!" said M. de Fontenelle, putting his finger to his lips.

A New York man owns a bulldog that weighs only five and one-half pounds. If this breed could be encouraged and introduced generally love-making would lose half its terrors.

An American poet has written some verses entitled, "An Angel in the House." No doubt he thinks so now, but let him wait three or four years, and see if he don't make a second revision of that poem.

A gentleman who was about to marry a plain girl said to his friend: "It is not for her exterior but her inward beauty that I marry her." "Then for goodness' sake," replied the friend, "turn her inside out."

Every married man ought to get his life insured. In case of death, fighting the insurance company for the money would occupy the widow's mind, and keep her from brooding over her misfortune.

Miss Annie Huggup is one of the players in the Salem ladies' polo team. She is the "rusher" of the club, and when the Captain calls out, "Now, Huggup," it completely paralyzes the young men in the opposing team.

In Armenia girls are married at 12 years of age. This enables them to procure three or four divorces before they are old enough to go on the stage, and thus prepares them to come to America with a star engagement the first year.

"Here! Do you know you are riding in the wrong direction? This train doesn't go anywhere near Philadelphia." "There! I kept a-tellin' of him that 't wa'n't right to be ridin' back'ard, but he 'lowed he knowed it all. Men is dreadful smart, al'ays."

The wife of a boarder at one of our hotels belted her husband over the head with a washbowl the other day. When his friends ask him what ails his head, he mutters, "Inflammatory room-mateism," and adroitly guides the conversation into another channel.

Good cause for challenge—"What is your objection to that witness?" asked a lawyer whose client was being tried for burglary. "It was at my house that he made the acquaintance of his present wife. Challenge him, for Heaven's sake, or he will want to find me guilty without leaving the jury-box."

"That lady is handsome, but she looks as if she had a temper of her own," remarked one drummer to another on the train the other day. "You bet! You read character correctly," was the reply. "Why, you speak as if you were acquainted with her!" "Well, I am slightly. I married her some ten years ago and have been studying her ever since."

"Who are that gentleman and lady across the way?" asked a lady on Chestnut street this morning. "Mr. and Mrs. B. Don't you know them?" "No. They are bride and groom, I suppose?" "O no. They have been married a dozen of years or more." "Is it possible?" exclaimed the lady, in great surprise. "Why, he lifted his hat when he met her."

A confirmed old batchelor was out at a social gathering the other evening, when he was so unfortunate as to become seated behind a party of vivacious young ladies. Conversation turned upon athletic subjects, when one pert young miss inquired, "Mr. Brown, what is your favorit exercise?" "Oh! I have no preference; but just at present I should prefer dumb belles," was his rather curt reply.

Several ladies who had been reading the reports of Washington society, where Mrs. Senator, Mrs. Congressman, and Mrs. So on were mentioned, attended an entertainment in Little Rock recently, and the next morning's paper contained the following notice: "Among the guests were Mrs. Justice-of-the-Peace Jackston, Mrs. Deputy-Sheriff Puglemore, Mrs. Policeman Latsoaps, and Mrs. Assistant Dog-Catcher Bezierain."

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